Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024
Covering Calendar Year 2023

Clay-Roane Public Service District
1100 Elk River Road, Procious, WV 25164
PWSID# 3300806

Clay County Public Service District
247 Main St, P. O. Box 130, Clay, WV 25043
PWSID# 3300809
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June 19, 2024

Why am I receiving this report?

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, **the Clay-Roane PSD, Clay County PSD (Ivydale, Triplett Ridge, and Hartland),** is providing their customers with this annual water quality report. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The information in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact General Manager, **Crystal Adkins at 304-548-5209 for those customers being served by Clay-Roane PSD**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings held on the **3rd Monday of every month at 6:00 pm on Zoom, except once a quarter it will be in person.**

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Beverly Pierson at 304-587-7579 for those customers being served by the Clay County PSD**. If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings held on the **2nd Thursday of every month at 11:00 AM at the Clay County PSD office located on 247 Main Street in Clay West Virginia.**

Where does my water come from?

Your water source is **surface** water from the Elk River.

Clay County PSD **purchases** your drinking water from the Clay Municipal Water Works which uses **surface** water from the Elk River

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment was conducted in 2015 by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). The intake that supplies drinking water to the town of **Clay and the Clay-Roane PSD** has a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of surface water supplies and the potential contaminant sources identified within the area. This does not mean that these intakes will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the surface water could be impacted by a potential contaminant source. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. The source water assessment report which contains more information is available for review or a copy will be provided to you at our office during business hours or from the WVBPH 304-558-2981.

Why must water be treated?

All drinking water contains various amounts and kinds of contaminants. Federal and state regulations establish limits, controls, and treatment practices to minimize these contaminants and to reduce any subsequent health effects.

Contaminants in Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and, in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Table

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in the table or report:

- **MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

- **MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level**, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technique.

- **MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**, or the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

- **MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level,** or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

- **AL** – Action level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

- **TT - Treatment Technique**, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations that may be found in the table:

- **ppm -** parts per million or milligrams per liter

- **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter

- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water!

- **NE** - not established
- **N/A** - not applicable
- **MDL** - Maximum Detection Level
- **ND** - Non-Detect, lab analysis indicates non-detect at or above Maximum Detection Level
- **pCi/L** - Picocuries per Liter, a measure of the radioactivity in water
- **mrem/yr** - Millirems per Year, measure of radiation absorbed by the body
- **MPA** - Monitoring Period Average, an average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly, and yearly
- **RAA** - Running Annual Average, an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and are used to determine compliance with MCL's
- **LRAA** – Location Running Annual Average, average of sample results for a sample taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters

The **Clay-Roane PSD, and Clay County PSD,** routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

Testing Results for: CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIOUS DISTRICT)

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/11/2023	0.0302	0.0302	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	4/3/2023	0.346	0.346	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/3/2023	< 0.05	< 0.05	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	REED FORK - ADKINS RESIDENCE	2023	39	21.5 - 39	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	REED FORK - ADKINS RESIDENCE	2023	40	9.5 - 40	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023	0.315	0.005 – 1.1814	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	< 5	0.5 - < 5	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIOUS DISTRICT) is working towards identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the state by October 16, 2024. The most up to date inventory is located at Clay Roane Public Service District Office, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact CRYSTAL D. ADKINS at 304-548-5209.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023 - 2023	2.0000	MG/L	1.98	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/15/2023	2.81	1.12 – 2.81	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

	Monitoring Period	MCL	Range (low/high)	Unit	Lowest monthly % <0.3 NTU (TT if < 95%)	Violation	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	2023	TT=1 NTU	0.03 - 0.28	NTU	99.73%	No	Soil runoff and erosion

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	4/14/2022	-0.368	-0.368	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	4/14/2022	0.135	0.135	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	4/14/2022	0.019	0.019	ppb	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	8/15/2023	42.7	16.3 – 42.7	MG/L	10000
CARBON, TOTAL	8/15/2023	2.81	1.12 – 2.81	ppm	10000
NICKEL	4/11/2023	< 0.005	< 0.005	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM	4/11/2023	2.71	2.71	MG/L	1000

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
8/16/2023	MONITORING SYSTEM	The system utilizes very old monitoring equipment. For instance the system is using a Hach 1720E in-line turbidimeter with an sc100 controller. This instrument is reportedly no longer being supported by the manufacturer and thus cannot be properly calibrated. The system is using a benchtop to verify values but calibration of the inline can't be done properly at this time. Since monitoring equipment is not properly calibrated (64CSR77-4.9) the system should review all monitoring equipment for replacement with newer currently supported instruments which can be properly calibrated. Please ensure all monitoring equipment is properly calibrated.
8/16/2023	OPERATOR CERTIFICATION	The chief water operator is not properly certified for the system at this time. (64CSR4-5.4.a) Mr. Burdette's operators certification has expired and he has been given a 60-day extension to obtain CEH's for renewal of his certification. Please ensure the chief water operator follows through with obtaining his CEH's and is properly certified for the system.
8/16/2023	TREATMENT	The chlorine room does not have a properly functioning leak detector. (64CSR77-7.4.c)Please ensure the chlorine room has a properly functioning leak detector. Not having a properly functioning chlorine leave detector is an extreme danger to the staff of the system, the visitors to the office, and even others nearby such are residents in nearby houses or possibly even fishermen floating by on the river. Beside a safety issue it also poses a liability issue should someone be exposed to chlorine gas with no warning from a leak detector system.

Chlorine can be solid, liquid, or a gas additive used for the control microbes in drinking water. Drinking water that has not been treated with chorine or some other form of disinfectant or process may or may not contain harmful bacteria. Untreated drinking water may cause gastrointestinal distress or other health problems.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)
4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	TTHM
4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	CARBON, TOTAL
4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	CARBON, TOTAL
4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	ALKALINITY, TOTAL
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	STYRENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ETHYLBENZENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TOLUENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BENZENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHLOROBENZENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRICHLOROETHYLENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE

1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	VINYL CHLORIDE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	P-DICHLOROBENZENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	O-DICHLOROBENZENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	DICHLOROMETHANE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	XYLENES, TOTAL
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ARSENIC
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BARIUM
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CADMIUM
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHROMIUM
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CYANIDE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	FLUORIDE
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MERCURY
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	NICKEL
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	SODIUM
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ANTIMONY, TOTAL
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	THALLIUM, TOTAL
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	SELENIUM
1/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	NITRATE

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

Testing Results for: CLAY CO P S D - IVYDALE

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023				

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	LAUREL NURSING HOME	2023	45.5	30 - 66	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	LAUREL NURSING HOME	2023	49.75	24 - 82	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021	0.0268	0.0023 - 0.0449	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021	0.34	0.12 - 1.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CLAY CO P S D - IVYDALE is working towards identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the state by October 16, 2024. The most up to date inventory is located Clay County Public Service District Office, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-7579.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023	1.95	MG/L	1.07	MG/L

During the 2023 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2023 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit	Month Occurred
Turbidity	Treatment Plnat	1.8	NTU	October

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/28/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.0428	0.0482	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	9/5/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.08	0.08	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRIE	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.11	0.11	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	10/10/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	1.8	1.8	ppb	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	9/13/22	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.221	0.221	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	9/13/22	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.476	0.476	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period 2020-2022	90th Percentile	Range Low/high	Unit	AL	Sites over AL		Typical Source – Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits/leaching from wood preservatives.
COPPER, FREE	2020-2022	0.0133	0.0014-0.0479	ppm	1.3	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020-2022	1	0.044-2.3	ppb	15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	77.5	24.8 -77.5	MG/L	10000
ALUMINUM	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.67	0.67	MG/L	0.05
BORON, TOTAL	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	9.4	8.6 - 9.4	UG/L	
CALCIUM	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	14400	12800 - 14400	UG/L	
CARBON, TOTAL	2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	1.8	0.93 – 1.8	ppm	10000
CHLORIDE	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	8.7	7.9 - 8.7	MG/L	250
CHLORINE	11/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	1.4	1.4	MG/L	4
GIARDIA LAMBLIA	12/3/2019	CLAY WATER DEPT	1	0 - 1		1
IRON	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.065	0.065	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	3900	3900	UG/L	
MANGANESE	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	.015	0.015	MG/L	0.05
PH	5/18/2020	CLAY WATER DEPT	8.9	8.9	SU	8.5
POTASSIUM	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	1540	1330 - 1540	UG/L	
SODIUM	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	5.32	5.2 - 5.32	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	37.8	29.9 - 37.8	MG/L	250
ZINC	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.0056	0.0025 - 0.0056	MG/L	5

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
12/2/2020	LOWER MAYSEL TANK	This Significant Deficiency was identified in the previous Sanitary Survey – A project is currently underway to replace this tank with a new tank in a different location to close this deficiency. The Tank is severely corroded and due to this corrosion, it is no longer in service.
12/2/2020	UPPER MAYSEL TANK	This Significant Deficiency was identified in the previous Sanitary Survey – A project is currently underway to replace this tank with a new tank adjacent to the existing tank to close this deficiency. The tank is severely corroded and could fail at any time.
10/26/2023	LOWER MAYSEL TANK	The storage tank has holes. (64CSR77-9.1.1) During a previous tank cleaning and sandblasting project it was discovered the tank walls was severely dimpled due to interior corrosion and numerous small holes existed in the center of many of the dimples. Please ensure the storage tank holes are repaired. The system has a project where the tank is to be replaced.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

During the 2023 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
CLAY WATER DEPT	None	None	None	None

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

This Consumer Confidence Report is not being mailed to each customer. A copy can be provided upon request by calling our office at 304-587-7579.

Testing Results for: CLAY CO P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023				

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4476 TRIPLETT RIDGE DOH	2023	35.5	21 - 42	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	4476 TRIPLETT RIDGE DOH	2023	44.5	17 - 79	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023	0.0101	0.0018 - 0.0251	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	0.4	0.08 - < 0.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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CLAY CO P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE is working towards identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the state by October 16, 2024. The most up to date inventory is located Clay County Public Service District Office, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-7579.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023	0.95	MG/L	0.95	MG/L

During the 2023 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2023 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit	Month Occurred
Turbidity	Treatment Plnat	1.8	NTU	October

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/28/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.0428	0.0482	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	9/5/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.08	0.08	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRIE	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.11	0.11	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/28/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.0428	0.0482	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	9/5/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.08	0.08	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
								Erosion of natural deposits
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	10/10/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	1.8	1.8	ppb	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	9/13/22	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.221	0.221	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	9/13/22	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.476	0.476	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period 2020-2022	90th Percentile	Range Low/high	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source – Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits/leaching from wood preservatives.
COPPER, FREE	2020-2022	0.0133	0.0014-0.0479	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020-2022	1	0.044-2.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	77.5	24.8 -77.5	MG/L	10000
ALUMINUM	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.67	0.67	MG/L	0.05
BORON, TOTAL	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	9.4	8.6 - 9.4	UG/L	
CALCIUM	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	14400	12800 - 14400	UG/L	
CARBON, TOTAL	2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	1.8	0.93 – 1.8	ppm	10000
CHLORIDE	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	8.7	7.9 - 8.7	MG/L	250
CHLORINE	11/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	1.4	1.4	MG/L	4
GIARDIA LAMBLIA	12/3/2019	CLAY WATER DEPT	1	0 - 1		1
IRON	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.065	0.065	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	3900	3900	UG/L	
MANGANESE	2/14/2023	CLAY WATER DEPT	.015	0.015	MG/L	0.05
PH	5/18/2020	CLAY WATER DEPT	8.9	8.9	SU	8.5
POTASSIUM	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	1540	1330 - 1540	UG/L	
SODIUM	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	5.32	5.2 - 5.32	MG/L	1000
SULFATE	8/17/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	37.8	29.9 - 37.8	MG/L	250
ZINC	7/13/2021	CLAY WATER DEPT	0.0056	0.0025 - 0.0056	MG/L	5

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
12/2/2020	LOWER MAYSEL TANK	This Significant Deficiency was identified in the previous Sanitary Survey – A project is currently underway to replace this tank with a new tank in a different location to close this deficiency. The Tank is severely corroded and due to this corrosion, it is no longer in service.
12/2/2020	UPPER MAYSEL TANK	This Significant Deficiency was identified in the previous Sanitary Survey – A project is currently underway to replace this tank with a new tank adjacent to the existing tank to close this deficiency. The tank is severely corroded and could fail at any time.
10/26/2023	LOWER MAYSEL TANK	The storage tank has holes. (64CSR77-9.1.1) During a previous tank cleaning and sandblasting project it was discovered the tank walls was severely dimpled due to interior corrosion and numerous small holes existed in the

		center of many of the dimples. Please ensure the storage tank holes are repaired. The system has a project where the tank is to be replaced.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

During the 2023 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
CLAY WATER DEPT	None	None	None	None

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

This Consumer Confidence Report is not being mailed to each customer. A copy can be provided upon request by calling our office at 304-587-7579.

Testing Results for: CLAY CO PSD-HARTLAND

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2023				

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FOLA BOOSTER STATION 855 FOLA RD	2023	44.5	22 - 67	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	LITTLE GENERAL 13992 CLAY HWY	2023	57	18 - 98	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023	0.0066	0.00083 – 0.0189	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	<0.5	0.079 – 0.41	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CLAY CO PSD-HARTLAND is working towards identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the state by October 16, 2024. The most up to date inventory is located at the Clay County Public Service District Office, if you have any questions about our inventory, please contact BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-7579.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023	1.71	MG/L	1.01	MG/L

During the 2023 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2023 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit	Month Occurred
Turbidity	Treatment Plnat	1.8	NTU	October

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Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period 2020-2022	90th Percantile	Range Low/high	Unit	AL	Sites over AL		Typical Source – Corrosion of household pumbing erosion of natural deposits/leaching from wood preservatives.
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LEAD	2020-2022	1	0.044-2.3	ppb	15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

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Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
CLAY WATER DEPT	None	None	None	None

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

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Additional Information:

Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

All other water test results for the reporting year 2018 were all non-detects.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The **Clay-Roane PSD, and Clay County PSD** are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has

been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/leadt at our offices during business hours.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be made available for review or your use upon request.

System Name: Clay Roane PSD, Clay PSD Ivydale, Clay PSD Triplett, Clay PSD Hartland

PWS: WV3300806, WV3300809, WV3300810, WV3300811

Disclaimer: This document contains public information on the Water test results/ compliance issues for your Public Water System. The Consumer Confidence Report addresses public information state, and federal laws and regulations regarding your PWS.

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_____ 6/19/2023_____

Print Name Date

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Signature

WEST VIRGINIA RCAP Rural Community Assistance Program