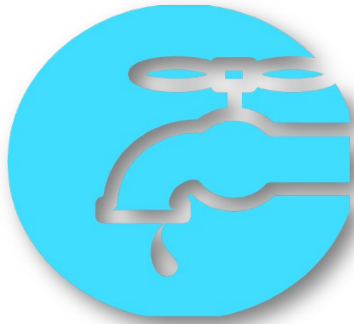




Hardy County PSD

Baker Water System (WV3301613)

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

(Covering calendar year 2025)

This report is a snapshot of the water quality that Hardy County PSD's Baker water system provided in 2025. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and West Virginia Standards. If you have any questions, comments or suggestions, after reviewing this report please contact Hardy County PSD General Manager, Logan Moyers at 304-530-3048 or feel free to attend any regularly scheduled Hardy County PSD board meeting held on the first Wednesday of each month at 4:30pm at the District's office located at 45 District Drive, Moorefield, WV.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The lone water source for the Baker water system is surface water from the Parker Hollow Impoundment.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system 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).

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
- Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Baker water system has an estimated population of 150 and is required to test at least one sample per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected in the Baker water system during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Testing Results for: Hardy County PSD's Baker Water System (WV3301613)

Regulated Contaminants	Facility Name	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	Treatment Plant	8/12/2025	0.0202	0.0202	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	Treatment Plant	8/12/2025	2.6	2.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
DICHLOROMETHANE	Treatment Plant	8/12/2025	0.6	0.6	ppb	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
NITRATE	Treatment Plant	8/12/2025	0.5	0.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	Treatment Plant	8/12/2025	0.5	0.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	254 SHAWNEE ROAD/SHAWNEE ROAD HYDRANT	2025	9.5	1 – 28	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	254 SHAWNEE ROAD/SHAWNEE ROAD HYDRANT	2025	53.8	33 - 83	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Facility Name	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	PARKER HOLLOW IMPOUNDMENT	12/1/2025	3.82	1.31 – 3.82	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & URANIUM	8/8/2023	0.229	0.229	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	8/8/2023	3.06	3.06	pCi/L	*	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
RADIUM-228	8/8/2023	0.524	0.524	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
9/1/2025 - 9/30/2025	2.00000	MG/L	1.00000	MG/L

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Turbidity standard	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Turbidity Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100%	12	NO	0.022	June	Treatment Plant	Yes

Secondary Contaminants - Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
NICKEL	8/12/2025	1.1	1.1	UG/L	0
SODIUM	8/12/2025	35.9	35.9	MG/L	20

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.0564	0.0137 - 0.073	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	0.23	0 - 0.45	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper Information

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 may consider flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children or people who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Hardy County PSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from its distribution system but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Logan Moyers, General Manager of Hardy County PSD at 304-530-3048. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Hardy County PSD completed lead tap sampling on the Baker water system in 2025. The results were provided to all homeowners who were tested and are available for review at the District's office during regular business hours.

Hardy County PSD has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout its water distribution system that includes each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system. As part of this inventory, Hardy County PSD identified no **lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown** service lines in our inventory. The most up to date inventory can be viewed at the District's office. If you have any questions about our inventory or would like to view the inventory, please contact Logan Moyers, General Manager of Hardy County PSD at 304-530-3048.

Per and Poly Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Per and Poly Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a class of thousands of man-made chemicals that have been manufactured and used in a variety of commercial products since the 1940s. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), these chemicals are very persistent in the environment and in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time. PFAS has been used in the production of non-stick cookware, carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, cosmetics, paper packaging for food, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. They are also used in aqueous firefighting foam and in several other industrial processes. Because these chemicals have been used in such a wide array of consumer products, nearly all people have been exposed to them.

PFAS may be found in drinking water sources as a result of intentional or unintentional spills, discharges from septic systems or wastewater treatment plants, use of firefighting foam, or by other methods. PFAS in drinking water is always the result of human activity and contamination.

The US EPA has established a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation that creates legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS, which are known to occur in drinking water. An MCL protects public health by setting a maximum level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water which can be delivered to users of a public water system. The EPA previously regulated six PFAS compounds, however four of those compounds, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS and HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals), have been repealed by the EPA and are currently undergoing further consideration before regulation of those compounds become enforceable. For the purpose of this report, the regulations previously in place for PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS and HFPO-DA will be used in an effort to provide as much information as possible on PFAS compounds that may occur in drinking water.

Additionally, EPA established health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for PFAS compounds. An MCLG is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water where there is no known or anticipated negative effect on an individual's health, allowing for a margin of safety.

The US EPA has also established trigger levels for PFAS compounds. A PFAS trigger level is a threshold set by the EPA that, when exceeded, requires corrective actions. These trigger levels are used to determine monitoring frequency and are set at half the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for regulated PFAS compounds.

The US EPA previously established a Hazard Index that is used to assess the health risks associated with mixtures of the four PFAS compounds (HFPO-DA, PFHxS, PFNA and PFBS) for which regulation was repealed. The Hazard Index compares the levels of each PFAS compound to the highest level below which there is no risk of health effects, allowing for a comprehensive evaluation of potential health risks from exposure to these chemicals. The Hazard Index approach accounts for cumulative effects of the mixture, even if each PFAS is below its individual MCL. The formula assumes at least two of the four PFAS are detected; if fewer are present, the HI is calculated only for those detected. The Hazard Index is determined using the following calculation:

$$\text{Hazard Index} = \frac{[\text{PFHxS}]}{\text{HBWC}_{\text{PFHxS}}} + \frac{[\text{PFNA}]}{\text{HBWC}_{\text{PFNA}}} + \frac{[\text{HFPO-DA}]}{\text{HBWC}_{\text{HFPO-DA}}} + \frac{[\text{PFBS}]}{\text{HBWC}_{\text{PFBS}}}$$

Health Based Water Concentration (HBWC) is the level below which no adverse health effects are expected, with a safety margin. The HBWC for each of the PFAS compounds measured as part of the index is 10 parts per trillion, with the exception of PFBS which has a HBWC of 2000 parts per trillion. Any PFAS compounds included in the HI whose test result was measured as non-detect are calculated as 0.

The MCL's, Trigger Level's and PQL's that EPA previously established for PFAS compounds known to occur in drinking water as well as the Hazard Index for certain mixtures of analytes are shown in the table below:

PFAS Compound	MCL's (ppt)	MCLG's (ppt)	Trigger Level's (ppt)
PFOS	4.0	0	2.0
PFOA	4.0	0	2.0
HFPO-DA (GenX)	10.0	10.0	5.0
PFHxS	10.0	10.0	5.0
PFNA	10.0	10.0	5.0
PFBS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hazard Index	1.0 (unitless)	1.0 (unitless)	0.5 (unitless)

The Parker Hollow Impoundment is the sole water source for the Baker Public Water System and PFAS compounds were detected in the water in the Impoundment in 2020. Water containing PFAS from the Impoundment is being used to produce drinking water for the Baker Public Water System. The cause of PFAS contamination in the Parker Hollow Impoundment is currently unknown. However, this contamination illustrates the continuing need to protect sources of drinking water from human activity that might cause contamination.

PFAS compounds have previously been detected in the Baker Public Water System. Initial test results of the Baker Public Water System from October 2022 detected one PFAS compound, PFOA, at a level of 2.4 parts per trillion (ppt.) Follow-up testing conducted in August 2024 detected PFOA at 2.6 ppt, PFOS at 3.1 ppt and PFBS at 6.5 ppt. None of the PFAS compounds detected during these tests exceed the EPA's level allowed in drinking water (MCL) however, PFOA and PFOS were detected at levels that exceeded trigger levels as well as the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) where there are no known negative health effects.

Quarterly testing for all six regulated and previously regulated PFAS compounds in 2025 did not detect any PFAS compounds at any level in the Baker water system.

PFAS Compound	1 st Qtr. 2025	2 nd Qtr. 2025	3 rd Qtr. 2025	4 th Qtr. 2025	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Trigger Level
PFOA	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Ppt	4.0	0	2.0
PFOS	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Ppt	4.0	0	2.0
HFPO-DA	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Ppt	10.0	10.0	5.0
PFHxS	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Ppt	10.0	10.0	5.0
PFNA	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Ppt	10.0	10.0	5.0
PFBS	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	Ppt	N/A	N/A	N/A

If you would like to reduce your exposure to PFAS in drinking water, you may consider installing a point of use treatment system in your home. Make sure to select a system that is certified to remove PFAS and follow the manufacturer's instructions for maintenance and/or replacement.

More information about PFAS in drinking water can be found on the US Environmental Protection Agency's website at: www.epa.gov/pfas

Source Water Assessment and Protection Plans

When required by West Virginia State law, Hardy County PSD maintains a comprehensive Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) for the Baker water system that is updated every three years and reviewed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). For systems utilizing surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), SWPPs provide a detailed strategy for protecting intake areas and the surrounding Zone of Critical Concern. Because these types of sources are open to the environment, they generally have a higher susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not mean your water is contaminated; rather, it indicates that conditions exist which could impact the source water if a release occurred due to the sensitive nature of the intake area. A public version of our current Source Water Protection Plan (if applicable) or further information regarding our specific source susceptibility can be viewed at the District's office during normal business hours by contacting Hardy County PSD General Manager Logan Moyers at 304-530-3048.

A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of our water source. You can view these historical assessment reports online at the WVBPH website: <https://www.wvdhhr.org/oehs/eed/swap/search.cfm>. For more information on source water protection and to learn how you can help protect drinking water sources, visit the EPA at <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/how-can-you-help-protect-source-water>.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation know as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particles and photon radioactivity 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 central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
4/22/2025	WATER SYSTEM	Testing since the last sanitary survey has reflected at least one contaminant above a Primary MCL. (40CFR141.61-141.66). Please commence taking steps necessary to provide customers water with no contaminants above any Primary MCL.

During the 2025 calendar year, Hardy County PSD's Baker water system had no noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Terms & Abbreviations used in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" is 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 technology.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm): or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Parts per Billion (ppb): or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Parts per Trillion (ppt): or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters

This CCR is also available on our website at: www.hardycountypsd.com/public-notice

To receive a paper copy of this report in the mail, please contact Hardy County PSD at 304-530-3048.