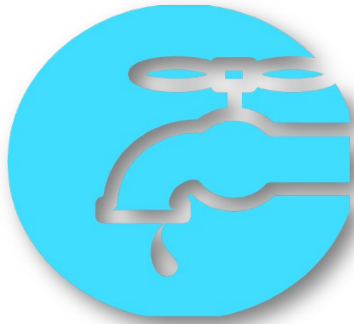




Hardy County PSD

Route 55 Water System (WV3301610)

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

(Covering calendar year 2025)

This report is a snapshot of the water quality that Hardy County PSD's Route 55 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 drinking water for Hardy County PSD's Route 55 water system is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. The water source for the Route 55 system comes from a surface water source:

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC FROM WV3301601 MOOREFIELD MUNICIPAL	Surface water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV3301610 - HARDY COUNTY PSD ROUTE 55	MOOREFIELD MUNICIPAL WATER

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 Route 55 water system has an estimated population of 908 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 Route 55 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 Route 55 Water System (WV3301610)

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	245 Killdeer Lane – Hydrant	2025	5.5	0 – 14	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	245 Killdeer Lane – Hydrant	2025	56	28 – 76	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
1/1/2025 - 1/31/2025	1.70000	MG/L	1.10000	MG/L

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.0331	0 - 0.0345	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0.74	0 – 1	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 Route 55 water system during 2023 - 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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Plans

When required by West Virginia State law, public water systems maintain a comprehensive Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) 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.

Hardy County PSD purchases water for the Route 55 water system from the Town of Moorefield, so the SWPP that covers the water source for the Route 55 water system is the Town of Moorefield's plan. A public version of the Town of Moorefield's current Source Water Protection Plan (if applicable) or further information regarding the specific source susceptibility can be viewed by contacting Logan Moyers, General Manager of Hardy County PSD at 304-530-3048.

A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of the Town of Moorefield's 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>.

Testing Results for: Town of Moorefield Municipal Water System (WV3301601)

The drinking water for Hardy County PSD's Route 55 water system is supplied by the Town of Moorefield Municipal Water System. The tables below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2025 calendar year in the Town of Moorefield Municipal Water System:

Regulated Contaminants	Facility Name	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	Treatment Plant 3	6/4/2025	Moorefield Municipal Water	0.0314	0.0314	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BENZO(A)PYRENE	Treatment Plant 3	6/12/2025	Moorefield Municipal Water	60	60	ppb	200	0	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
CARBON, TOTAL	South Fork – Potomac River	8/6/2025	Moorefield Municipal Water	1.6	< 0.85 – 1.6	ppb	10000	0	Naturally present in the environment
NITRATE	Treatment Plant 3	6/4/2025	Moorefield Municipal Water	0.25	0.25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	Treatment Plant 3	6/12/2025	Moorefield Municipal Water	0.27	0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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	SOUTH FORK – POTOMAC RIVER	8/6/2025	1.6	< 0.85 – 1.6	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts	Water System	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Moorefield Municipal Water	2025	36.0	15 – 53	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Moorefield Municipal Water	2025	42.8	18 – 58	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Water System	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
NICKEL	Moorefield Municipal Water	6/4/2025	0.9	0.9	UG/L	0
SODIUM	Moorefield Municipal Water	6/4/2025	2.74	2.74	MG/L	20

During the 2025 calendar year, Hardy County PSD's Route 55 water system had no noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
7/1/2025	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 contaminates above any Primary MCL.

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.