Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2025
PENDLETON COUNTY PSD
P.O. BOX 861
Franklin, WV 26807-0861
PWS# WV3303613-Brandywine
May 23, 2026

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the **Pendleton County PSD - Brandywine** is providing its 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, 2025 or earlier if not on a yearly schedule.

If you have any questions concerning this report, you may contact **Stephen Roberson, Jay Hartman or William Smith, Jr. (304) 358-3027.** If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings held on the **2nd Thursday** of every month at **10:00 AM** in the **General Services Center, 81 Evick Drive, Franklin, WV.**

Your drinking water source is **a surface** water source from the South Fork of the South Branch Potomac River.

The intake that supplies drinking water to **Pendleton County PSD - Brandywine** has a higher susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifiers in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified within the protection zone. This does not mean that the wellfield will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the groundwater could be impacted by a potential contaminant source. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. The Source Water Protection Plan, which contains more information is available for review at WVBPH 304-558-2981.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections 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 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 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:

- **AL – Action Level,** or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **LRAA -** Locational Running Annual Average is an average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **N/A** - not applicable
- **ND** - Not Detectable, no contaminants were detected in the sample(s) taken.
- **NE** - not established
- **ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter **(ng/l)**
- **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water
- **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppb** – parts per billion or micrograms per liter **(ug/l)**
- **ppm** – parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**
- **RAA -** Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLS.
- **SMCL - Secondary Monitoring Contaminant Level,** or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Colors used in the table or report:

Table Title or Contents
Column Titles
Sample analytical results for contaminants
Table related abbreviations and definitions for them

The Pendleton County PSD - Brandywine routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for contaminants.

Disinfection By Products						
Contaminant	Location	Highest LRAA	Range 4 Samples in 2025	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Total haloacetic acids (HAA5)	Oak Flat - 46 Arlie Lane	20 ppb	12/29 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Oak Flat - 46 Arlie Lane	19 ppb	8/28 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
LRAA	**Locational Running Annual Average** is an average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters					
ppb	**parts per billion** or micrograms per liter **(ug/l)**					

Table of Test Results - Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant						
Contaminant	RAA	Range (low/high)	Maximum Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Level Allowed (MRDL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation
Chlorine (Distribution)	1.9 ppm	1.8/2.1 ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Microbiological Contaminants	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL		
Turbidity	0.06	NTU	0	TT	Soil Runoff	No
Total Organic Carbon	1.2	ppm	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment	No

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	RAA	Level Detected or Range	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Leval Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Date
Barium	N/A	0.0464 ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	8/6/25
Fluoride	N/A	0.66 ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer plants	8/6/25
*Nitrate	N/A	0.17 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer uses; erosion of natural deposits	8/6/25
Nitrate-Nitrite	N/A	0.17 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer uses; erosion of natural deposits	8/6/25
RAA	Running Annual Average is an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL's.					
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**					

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age.

Lead & Copper - samples were collected from 10 area residences on 8/2/2023. These samples are collected every three years from customer taps.						
Contaminant	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	Number of With Levels Above EPA's Action Level	Typical Sources	Violation
Copper, Free	0.05605 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	0.952 ppb	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 - out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter **(mg/l)**					
ppb	parts per billion or microgras per liter **(ug/l)**					

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 of persons 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. PENDLETON COUNTY PSD BRANDYWINE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes 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 PENDLETON COUNTY PSD BRANDYWINE AND TAMERA L. GEORGE. 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.

PENDLETON COUNTY PSD BRANDYWINE completed lead tap sampling in 2023. The results are available for review and can be accessed at the **Pendleton County PSD office.**

PENDLETON COUNTY PSD BRANDYWINE has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at the **Pendleton County PSD office.** By November 1, 2027. Our water system must develop an updated initial inventory, known as the "baseline inventory" and it must include each service line and identified connector to the public water distribution system.

If you have any questions about our inventory or if you would like information about our service line replacement plan, please contact TAMERA L. GEORGE.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

When required by West Virginia State law, PENDLETON COUNTY PSD BRANDYWINE maintains 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), SWPP's provide a detailed strategy for protecting intake area 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 is available for review at our office during normal business hours or by contacting TAMERA L. GEORGE. A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of our water source. You can review 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.

Radionuclides						
Contaminant	Collection Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Gross Beta	8/6/2025	0.565	pCi/L	0	15	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium - 228	8/6/2025	0.801	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)					

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Secondary Contaminants				
Contaminant	Collection Date	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	SMCL
*Sodium	8/6/2025	6.12	mg/l	20
Aluminum	1/8/2025/ - 10/8/2025	0.279 Annual avg. Range 0.0466 - 0.508	mg/l	0.05 - 0.2
Iron	1/8/2025 - 10/8/2025	0.0462	mg/l	0.3
Manganese	1/8/2025 - 10/8/2025	0.0359	mg/l	0.05

*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant. Anyone having a concern over sodium should contact their primary care provider.

AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available.

If you are interested in examining the results, please contact: Tamera George at 304-358-3027.

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
4/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	Monitoring, routine (DBP), Major	Failed to monitor/report as disinfection by-products

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT THE PENDLETON COUNTY PSD BRANDYWINE MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE WATER STANDARDS FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2025

Additional Information

All other water test results for the reporting year 2025 were all non-detects.

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

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be made available for review or your use upon request at our office during regular business hours. 1c