

Source Water Protection Plan

Claywood Park PSD

PWSID: WV3305402

Wood County

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In cooperation with Claywood Park PSD

WV Bureau for Public Health, Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

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1/27/2026

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SOURCE WATER PROGRAM ACRONYMS

AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BMP	Best Management Practices
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
GWUDI	Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
OEHS	EED Office of Environmental Health Services/Environmental Engineering Division
PE	Professional Engineer
PSSCs	Potential Source of Significant Contamination
PWSU	Public Water System Utility
RAIN	River Alert Information Network
RPDC	Regional Planning and Development Council
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SWAP	Source Water Assessment and Protection
SWAPP	Source Water Assessment and Protection Program
SWP	Source Water Protection
SWPA	Source Water Protection Area
SWPP	Source Water Protection Plan
WARN	Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
WHPA	Wellhead Protection Area
WHPP	Wellhead Protection Program
WSDA	Watershed Delineation Area
WVBPH	West Virginia Bureau for Public Health
WVDEP	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
WVDHHR	West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources
WVDHSEM	West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
ZCC	Zone of Critical Concern
ZPC	Zone of Peripheral Concern

1.0 PURPOSE

The goal of the West Virginia Bureau of Public Health (WVBPH) source water assessment and protection (SWAP) program is to prevent degradation of source waters which may preclude present and future uses of drinking water supplies to provide safe water in sufficient quantity to users. The most efficient way to accomplish this goal is to encourage and oversee source water protection on a local level. Many aspects of source water protection may be best addressed by engaging local stakeholders.

The intent of this document is to describe what Claywood Park PSD has done, is currently doing, and plans to do to protect its source of drinking water. Although this water system treats the water to meet federal and state drinking water standards, conventional treatment does not fully eradicate all potential contaminants and treatment that goes beyond conventional methods is often very expensive. By completing this plan, Claywood Park PSD acknowledges that implementing measures to minimize and mitigate contamination can be a relatively economical way to help ensure the safety of the drinking water.

1.1. WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF PREPARING A SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLAN?

- Fulfilling the requirement for the public water utilities to complete or update their source water protection plan.
- Identifying and prioritizing potential threats to the source of drinking water; and establishing strategies to minimize the threats.
- Planning for emergency response to incidents that compromise the water supply by contamination or depletion, including how the public, state, and local agencies will be informed.
- Planning for future expansion and development, including establishing secondary sources of water.
- Ensuring conditions to provide the safest and highest quality drinking water to customers at the lowest possible cost.
- Providing more opportunities for funding to improve infrastructure, purchase land in the protection area, and other improvements to the intake or source water protection areas.

2.0 BACKGROUND: WV SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Since 1974, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has set minimum standards on the construction, operation, and quality of water provided by public water systems. In 1986, Congress amended the SDWA. A portion of those amendments were designed to protect the source water contribution areas around ground water supply wells. This program eventually became known as the Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP). The purpose of the WHPP is to prevent pollution of the source water supplying the wells.

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 expanded the concept of wellhead protection to include surface water sources under the umbrella term of Source Water Protection. The amendments encourage states to establish SWAP programs to protect all public drinking water supplies. As part of this initiative states must explain how protection areas for each public water system will be delineated, how potential contaminant sources will be inventoried, and how susceptibility ratings will be established.

In 1999, the WVBPH published the West Virginia Source Water Assessment and Protection Program, which was endorsed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Over the next few years, WVBPH staff completed an assessment (i.e., delineation, inventory and susceptibility analysis) for all of West Virginia's public water systems. Each public water system was sent a copy of its assessment report. Information regarding assessment reports for Claywood Park PSD can be found in **Table 1**.

3.0 STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

On June 6, 2014, §16 1 2 and §16 1 9a of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, was reenacted and amended by adding three new sections, designated §16 1 9c, §16 1 9d and §16-1-9e. The changes to the code outlines specific requirements for public water utilities that draw water from a surface water source or a surface water influenced groundwater source.

Under the amended and new codes each existing public water utility using surface water or ground water influenced by surface water as a source must have completed or updated a source water protection plan by July 1, 2016, and must continue to update their plan every three years. Existing source water protection plans have been developed for many public water utilities in the past. If available, these plans were reviewed and considered in the development of this updated plan. Any new water system established after July 1, 2016 must submit a source water protection plan before they start to operate. A new plan is also required when there is a significant change in the potential sources of significant contamination (PSSC) within the zone of critical concern (ZCC).

The code also requires that public water utilities include details regarding PSSCs, protection measures, system capacities, contingency plans, and communication plans. Before a plan can be approved, the local health department and public will be invited to contribute information for consideration. In some instances, public water utilities may be asked to conduct independent studies of the source water protection area and specific threats to gain additional information.

4.0 SYSTEM INFORMATION

CLAYWOOD PARK PSD is classified as a state regulated public utility and operates a community public water system. A community public water system is a system that regularly supplies drinking water from its own sources to at least 15 service connections used by year round residents of the area or regularly serves 25 or more people throughout the entire year. For purposes of this source water protection plan, community public water systems are also referred to as public water utilities. Information on the population served by this utility is presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Population Served by CLAYWOOD PARK PSD

Administrative office location:	594 Davisville Rd, Davisville, WOOD, WV, 26142		
Is the system a public utility, according to the Public Service Commission rule?	Yes		
Date of Most Recent Source Water Assessment Report:	4/1/2003		
Date of Most Recent Source Water Protection Plan:	2/3/2023		
Population served directly:	8141		
Bulk Water Purchaser Systems:	System Name	PWSID Number	Population
	Mineral Wells Public Service District	WV3305405	5674
	Town of Elizabeth	WV3305302	2072
Total Population Served by the Utility:	15887		
Does utility have multiple Source Water Protection Areas(SWPAs)?	No		
How many SWPAs does the utility have?	1		

5.0 WATER TREATMENT AND STORAGE

As required, Claywood Park PSD has assessed their system (e.g., treatment capacity, storage capacity, unaccounted for water, contingency plans) to evaluate their ability to provide drinking water and protect public health. **Table 2** contains information on the water treatment methods and capacity of the utility. Information about the surface sources from which Claywood Park PSD draws water can be found in **Table 3**. If the utility draws water from any groundwater sources to blend with the surface water the information about these ground water sources can be found in **Table 4**.

Table 2. Claywood Park PSD Water Treatment Information

Claywood Park PSD WTP	
Water treatment processes (in order of occurrence) includes:	Upflow Clarification, Filtration, Disinfection
The treatment capacity is approximately (GPD):	4,320,000
Current average production is approximately (GPD):	1,422,000
Maximum gallons of water treated and produced at that plant in one day during the past year was:	2,232,000
Minimum gallons of water treated and produced at that plant in one day during the past year was:	1,196,000
Plant is operated an average of hours a day:	8
Maximum number of hours of operation in one day at that plant during the past year was:	13
Minimum number of hours of operation in one day at that plant during the past year was:	7
How many storage tank(s) are maintained on systems distribution system:	16
Total gallons of treated water storage:	4,112,000
Total gallons of raw water storage (GALs):	0

Table 3. Claywood Park PSD Surface Water Sources

Intake Name	Facility #	Local Name	Describe Intake	State Id Code	Date Constructed / Modified	Frequency of Use (Primary / Backup / Emergency)	Activity Status (Active/Inactive)

Table 4. Claywood Park PSD Ground Water Sources

Well/Spring Name	Facility #	Local Name	Date Constructed / Modified	Completion Report Available (Yes/No)	Well Depth (ft)	Casting Depth (ft)	Grout (Yes/No)	Frequency of Use (Primary / Backup / Emergency)	Activity Status (Active/Inactive)

6.0 DELINEATIONS

For surface water systems, delineation is the process used to identify and map the drainage basin that supplies water to a surface water intake. This area is generally referred to as the source water protection area (SWPA). All surface waters are susceptible to contamination because they are exposed at the surface and lack a protective barrier from contamination. Accidental spills, releases, sudden precipitation events that result in overland runoff, or storm sewer discharges can allow pollutants to readily enter the source water and potentially contaminate the drinking water at the intake. The SWPA for surface water is distinguished as a Watershed Delineation Area (WSDA) for planning purposes; and the Zone of Peripheral Concern (ZPC) and Zone of Critical Concern (ZCC) are defined for regulatory purposes.

The WSDA includes the entire watershed area upstream of the intake to the boundary of the State of West Virginia border, or a topographic boundary. The ZCC for a public surface water supply is a corridor along streams within the watershed that warrant more detailed scrutiny due to its proximity to the surface water intake and the intake's susceptibility to potential contaminants within that corridor. The ZCC is determined using a mathematical model that accounts for stream flows, gradient and area topography. The length of the ZCC is based on a five-hour time-of-travel of water in the streams to the water intake, plus an additional one-quarter mile below the water intake. The width of the zone of critical concern is 1,000 feet measured horizontally from each bank of the principal stream, and five hundred feet measured horizontally from each bank of the tributaries draining into the principal stream. Ohio River ZCC delineations are based on ORSANCO guidance and extend 25 miles above the intake. The Ohio River ZCC delineations include 1,320 feet (1/4 mile) measured from the bank of the main stem of the Ohio River and 500 feet on a tributary.

The ZPC for a public surface water supply source and for a public surface water influenced groundwater supply source is a corridor along streams within a watershed that warrants scrutiny due to its proximity to the surface water intake and the intake's susceptibility to potential contaminants within that corridor. The ZPC is determined using a mathematical model that accounts for stream flows, gradient and area topography. The length of the zone of peripheral concern is based on an additional five-hour time-of-travel of water in the streams beyond the perimeter of the zone of critical concern, which creates a protection zone of ten hours above the water intake. The width of the zone of peripheral concern is one thousand feet measured horizontally from each bank of the principal stream and five hundred feet measured horizontally from each bank of the tributaries draining into the principal stream.

For groundwater supplies there are two types of SWPA delineations: 1) wellhead delineations and 2) conjunctive delineations, which are developed for supplies identified as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, or GWUDIs. A wellhead protection area is determined to be the area contributing to the recharge of the groundwater source (well or spring), within a five year time of travel. A conjunctive delineation combines a wellhead protection area for the hydrogeologic recharge and a connected surface area contributing to the wellhead.

Information and maps of the WSDA, ZCC, ZPC and Wellhead Protection Area for this public water supply were provided to the utility and are attached to this report. See **Appendix A. Figures**. Other information about the WSDA is shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Watershed Delineation Information

Intake Name	Little Kanawha River
Size of WSDA (Square Miles)	2194
River Watershed Name (8-digit HUC)	Little Kanawha - 05030203
Size of Zone of Critical Concern (Acres)	9236
Size of Zone of Peripheral Concern (Acres)	18712
Do you blend with ground water	No
Do you have an intake or well/spring missing from the list?	No

7.0 PROTECTION TEAM

One important step in preparing a source water protection plan is to organize a source water protection team who will help develop and implement the plan. The legislative rule requires that water utilities make every effort to inform and engage the public, local government, local emergency planners, the local health department and affected residents at all levels of the development of the protection plan. WVBPH recommends that the water utility invite representatives from these organizations to join the protection team, which will ensure that they are given an opportunity to contribute in all aspects of source water protection plan development. Public water utilities should document their efforts to engage representatives and provide an explanation if any local stakeholder is unable to participate. In addition, other local stakeholders may be invited to participate on the team or contribute information to be considered. These individuals may be emergency response personnel, local decision makers, business and industry representatives, land owners (of land in the protection area), and additional concerned citizens.

The administrative contact for Claywood Park PSD is responsible for assembling the protection team and ensuring that members are provided the opportunity to contribute to the development of the plan. The acting members of the Protection Team are listed in **Table 6**.

The role of the protection team members will be to contribute information to the development of the source water protection plan, review draft plans and make recommendations to ensure accuracy and completeness, and when possible contribute to implementation and maintenance of the protection plan. The protection team members are chosen as trusted representatives of the community served by the water utility and may be designated to access confidential data that contains details about the local PSSCs. The input of the protection team will be carefully considered by the water utility when making final decisions relative to the documentation and implementation of the source water protection plan.

Claywood Park PSD will be responsible for updating the source water protection plan and rely upon input from the protection team and the public to better inform their decisions. To find out how you can become involved as a participant or contributor, visit the utility website or call the utility phone number, which are provided in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Protection Team Member and Contact Information

Name	Representing	Title	Phone Number	Email
Shayne Brabham	Claywood Park PSD	General Manager		
Cory Willis	Claywood Park PSD	Chief Operator		
Nicole Needs	Claywood Park PSD	Sanitarian		
Terry Moore	Claywood Park PSD	Chairman		
Erica Johnson	Claywood Park PSD	GIS Analyst & Special Projects Coordinator		
Angela Linville	Mid-Ohio Valley Health Dept	Sanitarian		
Kyle McCauley	Mineral Wells PSD	Manager		
Jerry Dotson	West Virginia Rural Water Association	Source Water Specialist		
Date of the Public Meeting for the Current Source Water Protection Plan:				
<p>Efforts made to inform and engage local stakeholders (public, local government, local emergency planners, local health department, and affected residents) and explain absence of recommended stakeholders</p>				
			Thursday, January 22, 2026	
<p>2016 - Potential team members were mailed invitations and contacted by phone. The public meeting was advertised on the website, in-office with a flyer, and on social media. Specific parties, such as first responders, were invited to the public meeting by letter.</p> <p>2019 - A public meeting on the draft plan was held on June 11, 2019. Protection team members and other interested parties were invited by letter. The meeting and a request for comments was advertised in-office with a flyer and on the website. We received no public participation.</p> <p>2023 - A public meeting on the draft plan was held on January 11, 2023. Protection team members and other interested parties were invited by letter. The meeting and a request for comments was advertised in-office with a flyer, on the website, and on social media. We had 5 total participants, with 2 of those being outside of the PSD.</p> <p>2026 - A public meeting on the draft plan was held on January 22, 2026. Protection team members and other interested parties were invited by letter (see Appendix E). The meeting and a request for comments was advertised in-office with a flyer, on the website, and on social media as documented in Appendix E. We had 5 total participants and no comments were received.</p>				

8.0 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SIGNIFICANT CONTAMINATION

Source water protection plans should provide a complete and comprehensive list of the PSSCs contained within the ZCC, based upon information obtained from the WVBPH, working in cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) and the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM). A facility or activity is listed as a PSSC if it has the potential to release a contaminant that could potentially impact a nearby public water supply, and it does not necessarily indicate that any release has occurred.

The list of PSSCs located in the SWPA is organized into two types: 1) SWAP PSSCs, and 2) Regulated Data. SWAP PSSCs are those that have been collected and verified by the WVBPH SWAP program during previous field investigations to form source water assessment reports and source water protection plans. Regulated PSSCs are derived from federal and state regulated databases, and may include data from WVDEP, US Environmental Protection Agency, WVDHSEM, and from state data sources.

8.1. CONFIDENTIALITY OF PSSCS

A list of the PSSCs contained within the ZCC should be included in the source water protection plan. In the event of a chemical spill, release or other related emergency, information pertaining to the contaminant shall be immediately disseminated to any emergency responders reporting to the site. The designees for Claywood Park PSD are identified in the communication planning section of the source water protection plan.

PSSC data from some agencies (ex. WVDHSEM, WVDEP, etc.) may be restricted due to the sensitive nature of the data. Locational data will be provided to the public water utility. However, to obtain specific details regarding contaminants, (such as information included in Tier II reports), water utilities should contact the local emergency planning commission (LEPC) or agencies, directly. While the maps and lists of the PSSCs and regulated sites are to be maintained in a confidential manner, these data are provided in **Appendix A. Figures** for internal review and planning uses only.

8.2. LOCAL AND REGIONAL PSSCS

For the purposes of this source water protection plan, local PSSCs are those that are identified by local stakeholders in addition to the PSSCs lists distributed by the WVBPH and other agencies. Local stakeholders may identify local PSSCs for two main reasons. The first is that it is possible that threats exist from unregulated sources and land uses that have not already been inventoried and do not appear in regulated databases. For this reason each public water utility should investigate their protection area for local PSSCs. A PSSC inventory should identify all contaminant sources and land uses in the delineated ZCC. The second reason local PSSCs are identified is because public water utilities may consider expanding the PSSC inventory effort outside of the ZCC into the ZPC and WSDA if necessary to properly identify all threats that could impact the drinking water source. As the utility considers threats in the watershed they may consider collaborating with upstream communities to identify and manage regional PSSCs.

When conducting local and regional PSSC inventories, utilities should consider that some sources may be obvious like above ground storage tanks, landfills, livestock confinement areas, highway or railroad right of ways, and sewage treatment facilities. Others are harder to locate like abandoned cesspools, underground tanks, French

drains, dry wells, or old dumps and mines.

The Claywood Park PSD reviewed intake locations and the delineated SWPAs to verify the existence of PSSCs provided by the WVBPH and identify new PSSCs. If possible, locations of regulated sites within the SWPA were confirmed. Information on any new or updated PSSCs identified by Claywood Park PSD and not already appearing in datasets from the WVBPH can be found in **Table 7**.

Table 7. Locally Identified potential Sources of Significant Contamination

Please see Appendix A to view this information.

8.3. PRIORITIZATION OF THREATS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Once the utility has identified local concerns, they must develop a management plan that identifies specific activities that will be pursued by the public water utility in cooperation and concert with the WVBPH, local health departments, local emergency responders, LEPC and other agencies and organizations to protect the source water from contamination threats.

Depending on the number identified, it may not be feasible to develop management strategies for all of the PSSCs in the SWPA. The identified PSSCs can be prioritized by potential threat to water quality, proximity to the intake(s), and local concern. The highest priority PSSCs can be addressed first in the initial management plan. Lower ranked PSSCs can be addressed in the future as time and resources allow. To assess the threat to the source water, water systems should consider confidential information about each PSSC. This information may be obtained from state or local emergency planning agencies, Tier II reports, facility owner, facility groundwater protection plans, spill prevention response plans, results of field investigations, etc.

In addition to identifying and prioritizing PSSCs within the SWPA, local source water concerns may also focus on critical areas. For the purposes of this source water protection plan, a critical area is defined as an area that is identified by local stakeholders and can lie within or outside of the ZCC. Critical areas may contain one or more PSSCs which would require immediate response to address a potential incident that could impact the source water.

A list of these priority PSSCs was selected and ranked by the Claywood Park PSD Protection Team. This list reflects the concerns of this specific utility and may contain PSSCs not previously identified and not within the ZCC or ZPC. **Table 8** contains a description of why each critical area or PSSC is considered a threat and what management strategies the utility is either currently using or could use in the future to address each threat.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Claywood Park PSD reviewed the recommended strategies listed in their previous source water protection plan, to consider if any of them should be adopted and incorporated in this updated plan. **Table 9** provides a brief statement summarizing the status of the recommended strategies. **Table 9** also lists strategies from a previous plan that are being incorporated in this plan update.

When considering source management strategies and education and outreach strategies, this utility has considered how and when the strategies will be implemented. The initial step in implementation is to establish responsible parties and timelines to implement the strategies. The water utility, working in conjunction with the Protection Team members, can determine the best process for completing activities within the projected time periods. Additional meetings may be needed during the initial effort to complete activities, after which the Protection Team should consider meeting annually to review and update the Source Water Protection Plan. A system of regular updates should be included in every implementation plan.

Proposed commitments and schedules may change but should be well documented and reported to the local stakeholders. If possible, utilities should include cost estimates for strategies to better plan for implementation and possible funding opportunities. Claywood Park PSD has developed an implementation plan for priority concerns listed in **Table 8**. The responsible team member, timeline, and potential cost of each strategy are presented in **Table 9**. Note: Because timelines may change, future plan updates should describe the status of each strategy and explain the lack of progress.

Table 8. Priority PSSCs or Critical Areas

PSSC or Critical Area	Priority Number	Reason for Concern
Highways (U.S. Route 50, State Route 47 & 14)	1	Sections of roadway pass through the SWPA and potential spills are a concern
Local Industries	2	Industrial and commercial facilities are located near the intake. Chemical/fuel storage at these sites could quickly impact the source water supply if spilled or released.
Oil and gas wells and related storage tanks	3	Uncontrolled spills or releases could introduce contaminants into source water.
Sanitary Septic Systems, Home aeration Units, and Wastewater Treatment Systems	4	Discharge from failing septic systems or poorly functioning treatment systems can pose a contamination threat, including the introduction of fecal coliform into source water.
General	5	n/a

Table 9. Priority PSSC Management Strategies

PSSC or Critical Area	Management Activity	Responsible Protection Team Member	Status / Schedule	Comments	Estimated Cost
Local Industries	Work with Local Emergency Planning Committee and 911 Center to assure relevant Tier II data is available in an emergency.	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing	There are currently no Tier II sites in the zone of critical concern.	n/a
Local Industries	Subscribe to WVDEP Public Notice mailing list. Review notices as received and submit comments if necessary.	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing	Notices include pending permits and enforcement actions.	n/a
General	Develop and implement standard spill notification and response protocol.	Special Projects Coordinator & General Manager	Ongoing	Tool developed to determine estimated arrival time of spills. Each applicable spill notification is entered into the tool and response is tracked	n/a (developed internally)
General	Attend trainings and webinars on source water protection topics to stay up-to-date on policies, practices and available tools.	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing		Minimal

Table 9. Priority PSSC Management Strategies

PSSC or Critical Area	Management Activity	Responsible Protection Team Member	Status / Schedule	Comments	Estimated Cost
General	Update Source Water Protection Plan including performing a review of permitted sites in ZCC and ZPC and updating priority list as appropriate.	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing	Data will come from various sources including WVDHHR, WVDEP and EPA	n/a
General	Review and update information in emergency response plan	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing		n/a
General	Evaluate improving security measures including security cameras at intake	General Manager	Not Started	Possibly pursue SW Grant funding	Undetermined
Oil and gas wells and related storage tanks	Continue to evaluate enhanced testing of source water and installation of early warning monitoring system, based on most likely source water contaminants.	General Manager	Completed	Purchased through WVDHHR SW grant	
Oil and gas wells and related storage tanks	Subscribe to WVDEP Office of Oil and Gas email notifications for counties in the SWPA. Review notices as received and submit comments if necessary.	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing		n/a
Highways (U.S. Route 50, State Route 47 & 14)	Coordinate with local first responders to raise awareness of need to notify water system of any potential spills in SWPA.	General Manager	Ongoing		n/a
Highways (U.S. Route 50, State Route 47 & 14)	Evaluated purchase of booms for in-stream spill containment	General Manager	No Longer a Concern	Due to depth of intake and partnership with local fire departments, purchase of booms is not considered a priority at this time.	
Highways (U.S. Route 50, State Route 47 & 14)	Evaluate installing signage along state routes with emergency contact number	General Manager	Completed	Signs were installed on Claywood Park PSD property near intake facing roadway.	Minimal

Table 9. Priority PSSC Management Strategies

PSSC or Critical Area	Management Activity	Responsible Protection Team Member	Status / Schedule	Comments	Estimated Cost
Sanitary Septic Systems, Home aeration Units, and Wastewater Treatment Systems	A project is currently under construction to replace existing waste treatment systems in Spring Valley, Newark Acres and Little Kanawha Estates with a newly constructed centralized sewage treatment plant. Additionally, over 60 homes will be converted from septic systems to central sewer service.	Engineered by Cerrone Associates, Inc	Completed	Existing waste treatment systems were decommissioned.	\$6 Million
Sanitary Septic Systems, Home aeration Units, and Wastewater Treatment Systems	Continue to study and plan sanitary sewer system extensions to extend service to underved areas and eliminate failing septic systems and home aeration units	General Manager and Consulting Engineer	Ongoing		unknown

10.0 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH STRATEGIES

The goal of education and outreach is to raise awareness of the need to protect drinking water supplies and build support for implementation strategies. Education and outreach activities will also ensure that affected citizens and other local stakeholders are kept informed and provided an opportunity to contribute to the development of the source water protection plan. Claywood Park PSD has created an Education and Outreach plan that describes activities it has either already implemented or could implement in the future to keep the local community involved in protecting their source of drinking water. This information can be found in **Table 10**.

Table 10. Education and Outreach Implementation Plan

Education and Outreach Strategy	Description of Activity	Responsible Protection Team Member	Status / Schedule	Comments	Estimated Cost
Automated calling	The system can rapidly call or text customers through our billing system.	General Manager	Ongoing	Automated messages can be used as a tool for disseminating useful information and alerting customers in an emergency situation.	Minimal
Pharmaceutical Take Back Days	Promote the county's prescription take back days to prevent pharmaceutical contamination.	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing	Advertise on website	Minimal
Website	Source water protection information will be included on the District's website www.woodpsd.org .	Special Projects Coordinator	Ongoing	Updated as needed	n/a
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)	The utility publishes a CCR annually, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, which is made available to all customers. Information about the source water assessment and protection plan are included in the report.	PSD General Manager	Ongoing		Minimal
Plant Tours	Provide plant tours to interested groups to explain water source and treatment	Chief Operator	Ongoing		n/a
Social Media	Claywood Park PSD uses social media such as Facebook and Twitter to connect with customers and disseminate useful information.	General Manager	Ongoing	Social media is also used as a tool for alerting customers in emergency situations.	n/a

11.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN

The goal of contingency planning is to identify and document how the utility will prepare for and respond to any drinking water shortages or emergencies that may occur due to short and long term water interruption, or incidents of spill or contamination. During contingency planning, utilities should examine their capacity to protect their intake, treatment, and distribution system from contamination. They should also review their ability to use alternative sources and minimize water loss, as well as their ability to operate during power outages. In addition, utilities should report the feasibility of establishing an early warning monitoring system and meeting future water demands.

Isolating or diverting any possible contaminant from the intake for a public water system is an important strategy in the event of an emergency. One commonly used method of diverting contaminants from an intake is establishing booms around the intake. This can be effective, but only for contaminants that float on the surface of the water. Alternatively, utilities can choose to pump floating contaminants from the water or chemically neutralize the contaminant before it enters the treatment facility.

Public utilities using surface sources should be able to close the intake by one means or another. However, depending upon the system, methods for doing so could vary greatly and include closing valves, lowering hatches or gates, raising the intake piping out of the water, or shutting down pumps. Systems should have plans in place in advance as to the best method to protect the intake and treatment facility. Utilities may benefit from turning off pumps and, if possible, closing the intake opening to prevent contaminants from entering the piping leading to the pumps. Utilities should also have a plan in place to sample raw water to identify the movement of a contaminant plume and allow for maximum pumping time before shutting down an intake (See Early Warning Monitoring System). The amount of time that an intake can remain closed depends on the water infrastructure and should be determined by the utility before an emergency occurs. The longer an intake can remain closed in such a case, the better.

Raw and treated water storage capacity also becomes extremely important in the event of such an emergency. Storage capacity can directly determine how effectively a water system can respond to a contamination event and how long an intake can remain closed. Information regarding the water shortage response capability of Claywood Park PSD is provided in **Table 11**.

11.1. RESPONSE NETWORKS AND COMMUNICATION

PSSC data from some agencies (ex. WVDHSEM, WVDEP, etc.) may be restricted due to the sensitive nature of the data. Locational data will be provided to the public water utility. However, to obtain specific details regarding contaminants, (such as information included in Tier II reports), water utilities should contact the local emergency planning commission (LEPC) or agencies, directly. While the maps and lists of the PSSCs and regulated sites are to be maintained in a confidential manner, these data are provided in **Appendix A. Figures** for internal review and planning uses only.

Table 11. Claywood Park PSD Water Shortage Response Capacity

Can the water utility isolate or divert contamination from the intake and groundwater supply?	Yes
Describe the results of an examination and analysis of the public water system's ability to isolate or divert contaminated waters from its surface water intake or groundwater supply:	
Describe the results of an examination and analysis of the public water system's existing ability to switch to an alternative water source or intake in the event of contamination of its primary water source:	
Is the Utility able to close the water intake in the event of a spill?	Yes
How long can the Utility keep the intake closed?	
Describe the process to close the intake:	
Describe the treated water system's storage capacity of the water system:	
Gallons of storage capacity (raw water)	10
Gallons of storage capacity (treated water)	4,112,000
Is the Utility a member of WVRWA Emergency Response Team?:	Yes
Is the Utility a member of WV-WARN?:	Yes
List other agreements to provide receive assistance in case of emergency:	The District has a good working relationship with local PSDs and Utility Boards.

11.2. OPERATION DURING LOSS OF POWER

Claywood Park PSD analyzed its ability to operate effectively during a loss of power. This involved ensuring a means to supply water through treatment, storage, and distribution without creating a public health emergency. Information regarding the utility's capacity for operation during power outages is summarized in **Table 12**.

Table 12. Generator Capacity

Can you connect to a generator at the intake/wellhead?:	Yes
Please provide a scenario that best describes your system:	A permanent diesel generator is installed at the intake.
What do you have (KW)?	150.00

What do you need (KW)?	150.00	
Can you connect to a generator at the treatment facility?:	Yes	
Please provide a scenario that best describes your system:	A permanent natural gas fired generator is installed at the water treatment plant.	
What do you have (KW)?	450.00	
What do you need (KW)?	450.00	
Can you connect to a generator at the distribution system?:	Yes	
Please provide a scenario that best describes your system:	The booster stations throughout the system either have permanent generators or have manual transfer switches ready for portable generation	
What do you have (KW)?	20.00	
What do you need (KW)?	20.00	
Does the utility have fuel on hand for generator?:	Yes	
Hours:	24	
Gallons:	0	
Provide a list of suppliers and alternate suppliers that could provide fuel in the event of an emergency:	Supplier	Phone Number
	Fuel	Cutlip Warner (304)489-3854
	Generator	Walker Caterpillar (304)949-6400
Does the utility test the generator(s) periodically?:	Yes	
Does the utility routinely maintain the generator(s)?:	Yes	
If the Utility does not have generator or the ability to connect to a generator, describe plans to respond to power outages:	n/a	

11.3. FUTURE WATER SUPPLY NEEDS

When planning for potential emergencies and developing contingency plans, a utility needs to not only consider their current demands for treated water but also account for likely future needs. This could mean expanding current intake sources or developing new ones in the near future. This can be an expensive and time consuming process, and any water utility should take this into account when determining emergency preparedness. Claywood Park PSD has analyzed its ability to meet future water demands at current capacity, and this information is included in **Table 13**.

Table 13. Future Water Supply Needs for Claywood Park PSD

Is the Utility able to meet water demands with the current capacity for the next five years?	Yes
Explain how you plan to do so:	The utility has adequate capacity for the next five years.

11.4. WATER LOSS CALCULATION

In any public water system there is a certain percentage of the total treated water that does not reach the customer. Some of this water is used in treatment plant processes such as back washing filters or flushing piping, but there is usually at least a small percentage that goes unaccounted for. To measure and report on this unaccounted for

water, a public utility must use the method described in the Public Service Commission’s rule, Rules for the Government of Water Utilities, 150CSR7, section 5.6. The rule defines unaccounted for water as the volume of water introduced into the distribution system less all metered usage and all known non-metered usage which can be estimated with reasonable accuracy.

To further clarify, metered usages are most often those that are distributed to customers. Non-metered usages that are being estimated include usage by fire departments for fires or training, un-metered bulk sells, flushing to maintain the distribution system, and water used for backwashing filters and cleaning settling basins. By totaling the known metered and non-metered uses the utility calculates unaccounted for water. Note: To complete annual reports submitted to the PSC, utilities typically account for known water main breaks by estimating the amount of water lost. However, for the purposes of the source water protection plan, any water lost due to leaks, even if the system is aware of how much water is lost at a main break, is not considered a use. Water lost through leaks and main breaks cannot be controlled during a water shortages or other emergencies and should be included in the calculation of percentage of water loss for purposes of the source water protection plan. The data in **Table 13** is taken from the most recently submitted Claywood Park PSD PSC Annual Report.

Table 14. Water Loss Information

Water pumped - Total Gallons:		509,195,000
*Water purchased - Total Gallons:		0
Total gallons of water pumped and purchased:		509,195,000
Total gallons of water loss accounted for except main leaks:	Mains, plaint, filters, flushing, etc - Total Gallons:	5,808,000
	Fire department - Total Gallons:	1,443,000
	Back washing - Total Gallons:	13,484,000
	Blowing settling basins - Total Gallons:	0
Total Accounted for Water Loss		20,735,000
Unaccounted for lost water - Total Gallons:		59,002,000
Water sold - Gallons:		370,508,000
Water Lost From Main Leaks:		58,950,000
Total Gallons of Unaccounted for Lost Water and Water Lost from Main Leaks:		117,952,000
Total percent unaccounted for water		23
Describe the measures to correct water loss greater than 15%:	The District is actively seeking and fixing main line leaks to reduce the system’s water loss. A project is currently under construction to replace a large section of failing water line.	

11.5. EARLY WARNING MONITORING SYSTEM

Public water utilities are required to provide an examination of the technical and economic feasibility of implementing an early warning monitoring system. Implementing an early warning monitoring system may be approached in different ways depending upon the water utility’s resources and threats to the source water. A utility may install a continuous monitoring system that will provide real time information regarding water quality conditions. This would require utilities to analyze the data to establish what condition is indicative of a contamination event. Continuous monitoring will provide results for a predetermined set of parameters. The more parameters that are being

monitored, the more sophisticated the monitoring equipment will need to be. When establishing a continuous monitoring system, the utility should consider the logistics of placing and maintaining the equipment, and receiving output data from the equipment.

Alternately, or in addition, a utility may also pull periodic grab samples on a regular basis, or in case of a reported incident. The grab samples may be analyzed for specific contaminants. A utility should examine their PSSCs to determine what chemical contaminants could pose a threat to the water source. If possible, the utility should plan in advance how those contaminants will be detected. Consideration should be given to where samples will be collected, the preservations and hold times for samples, available laboratories to analyze samples, and costs associated with the sampling event. Regardless of the type of monitoring (continuous or grab), utilities should collect samples for their source throughout the year to better understand the baseline water quality conditions and natural seasonal fluctuations. Establishing a baseline will help determine if changes in the water quality are indicative of a contamination event and inform the needed response.

Every utility should establish a system or process for receiving or detecting chemical threats with sufficient time to respond to protect the treatment facility and public health. All approaches to receiving and responding to an early warning should incorporate communication with facility owners and operators that pose a threat to the water quality, with state and local emergency response agencies, with surrounding water utilities, and with the public. Communication plays an important role in knowing how to interpret data and how to respond.

Claywood Park PSD has analyzed its ability to monitor for and detect potential contaminants that could impact its source water. Information regarding this utility’s early warning monitoring system capabilities is provided in **Table 15** and in **Appendix B**.

Table 15. Early Warning Monitoring System Capabilities

Does your system currently receive spill notifications from a state agency, neighboring water system, local emergency responders, or other facilities?	Yes	
From whom do you receive notices?	The utility receives notices from the WVHD, the Wood County EMS and WVDEP.	
Are you aware of any facilities, land uses, or critical areas within your protection areas where chemical contaminants could be released or spilled?	Yes	
Are you prepared to detect potential contaminants if notified of a spill?	Yes	
List laboratories (and contact information) on whom you would rely to analyze water samples in case of a reported spill.	Laboratories	
	Name	Phone Number
	Pace Analytical	(800)999-0105
	State Lab	(304)552-2564
Do you have an understanding of baseline or normal conditions for your source water quality that accounts for seasonal fluctuations?	Yes	

Does your utility (aside from turbidity monitoring) currently monitor your raw water through continuous monitoring at the surface water intake or groundwater source to detect changes in water quality that could indicate contamination?		Yes
Does your utility collect periodic grab samples (ex. possess reserved sample bottles, on-call laboratory services, and trained personnel) in response to a spill notification or to investigate changes in water quality that could indicate contamination?		Yes
Please explain:		The district does routine water quality tests to assist with quality control. The district also maintains a supply of sample bottles and has a good working relationship with Pace Analytical to facilitate extra sampling in the event of suspected contamination or unusual water quality changes.
Provide or estimate the capital and O&M costs for your current or proposed early warning system or upgraded system.	Capital Cost:	58,475
	O&M Cost:	3,385
Do you serve more than 100,000 customers?		No
Does your system currently receive spill notifications from a state agency, neighboring water system, local emergency responders, or other facilities?		Yes
Are you prepared to detect potential contaminants if notified of a spill?		Yes
Please describe the methods you use to monitor at the same technical levels utilized by ORSANCO:		

12.0 SINGLE SOURCE FEASIBILITY STUDY

If a public water utility's water supply plant is served by a single-source intake to a surface water source of supply or a surface water influenced source of supply, the submitted source water protection plan must also include an examination and analysis of the technical and economic feasibility of alternative sources of water to provide continued safe and reliable public water service in the event that its primary source of supply is detrimentally affected by contamination, release, spill event or other reason. These alternatives may include a secondary intake, two days of additional raw or treated water storage, an interconnection with neighboring systems, or other options identified on a local level. Note: a suitable secondary intake would draw water supplies from a substantially different location or water source.

To accomplish this requirement, utilities should examine all existing or possible alternatives and rank them by their technical, economic, and environmental feasibility. To have a consistent and complete method for ranking alternatives, WVBPH has developed a feasibility study guide. This guide provides several criteria to consider for each category, organized in a Feasibility Study Matrix. By completing the Feasibility Study Matrix, utilities will demonstrate the process used to examine the feasibility of each alternative and document scores that compare the alternatives. The Feasibility Study matrix and summary of the results are presented in an alternatives feasibility study attached as **Appendix D**.

13.0 COMMUNICATION PLAN

Claywood Park PSD has also developed a Communication Plan that documents the manner in which the public water utility, working in concert with state and local emergency response agencies, shall notify the local health agencies and the public of the initial spill or contamination event and provide updated information related to any contamination or impairment of the system's drinking water supply. The initial notification to the public will occur in any event no later than thirty minutes after the public water system becomes aware of the spill, release, or potential contamination of the public water system. A copy of the source water protection plan and the Communication Plan has been provided to the local fire department. Claywood Park PSD will update the Communication Plan as needed to ensure contact information is up to date.

Procedures should be in place to effectively react to the kinds of catastrophic spills that can reasonably be predicted at the source location or within the SWPA. The chain-of-command, notification procedures and response actions should be known by all water system employees.

The WVBPH has developed a recommended communication plan template that provides a tiered incident communication process to provide a universal system of alert levels to utilities and water system managers. The comprehensive Communication Plan for Claywood Park PSD is attached as **Appendix C** for internal review and planning purposes only.

The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection is capable of providing expertise and assistance related to prevention, containment, and clean-up of chemical spills. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Emergency Response 24-hour Phone is 1-800-642-3074. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection also operates an upstream distance estimator that can be used to determine the distance from a spill site to the closest public water supply surface water intake.

14.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A public water utility must be prepared for any number of emergency scenarios and events that would require immediate response. It is imperative that information about key contacts, emergency services, and downstream water systems be posted and readily available in the event of an emergency. Elements of this source water protection plan, such as the contingency planning and communication plan, may contain similar information to the utility's emergency response plan. However, the emergency response plan is to be kept confidential and is not included in this source water protection plan. An Emergency Short Form is included in **Appendix C** to support the Communicate Plan by providing quick access to important information about emergency response and are to be used for internal review and planning purposes only.

15.0 CONCLUSION

This report represents a detailed explanation of the required elements of Claywood Park PSD's Source Water Protection Plan. Any supporting documentation or other materials that the utility considers relevant to their plan can be found in **Appendix E**.

This source water protection plan is intended to help prepare community public water systems all over West Virginia to properly handle any emergencies that might compromise the quality of the system's source water supply. It is imperative that this plan is updated as often as necessary to reflect the changing circumstances within the water system. The protection team should continue to meet regularly and continue to engage the public whenever possible. Communities taking local responsibility for the quality of their source water is the most effective way to prevent contamination and protect a water system against contaminated drinking water. Community cooperation, sufficient preparation, and accurate monitoring are all critical components of this source water protection plan, and a multi-faceted approach is the only way to ensure that a system is as protected as possible against source water degradation.

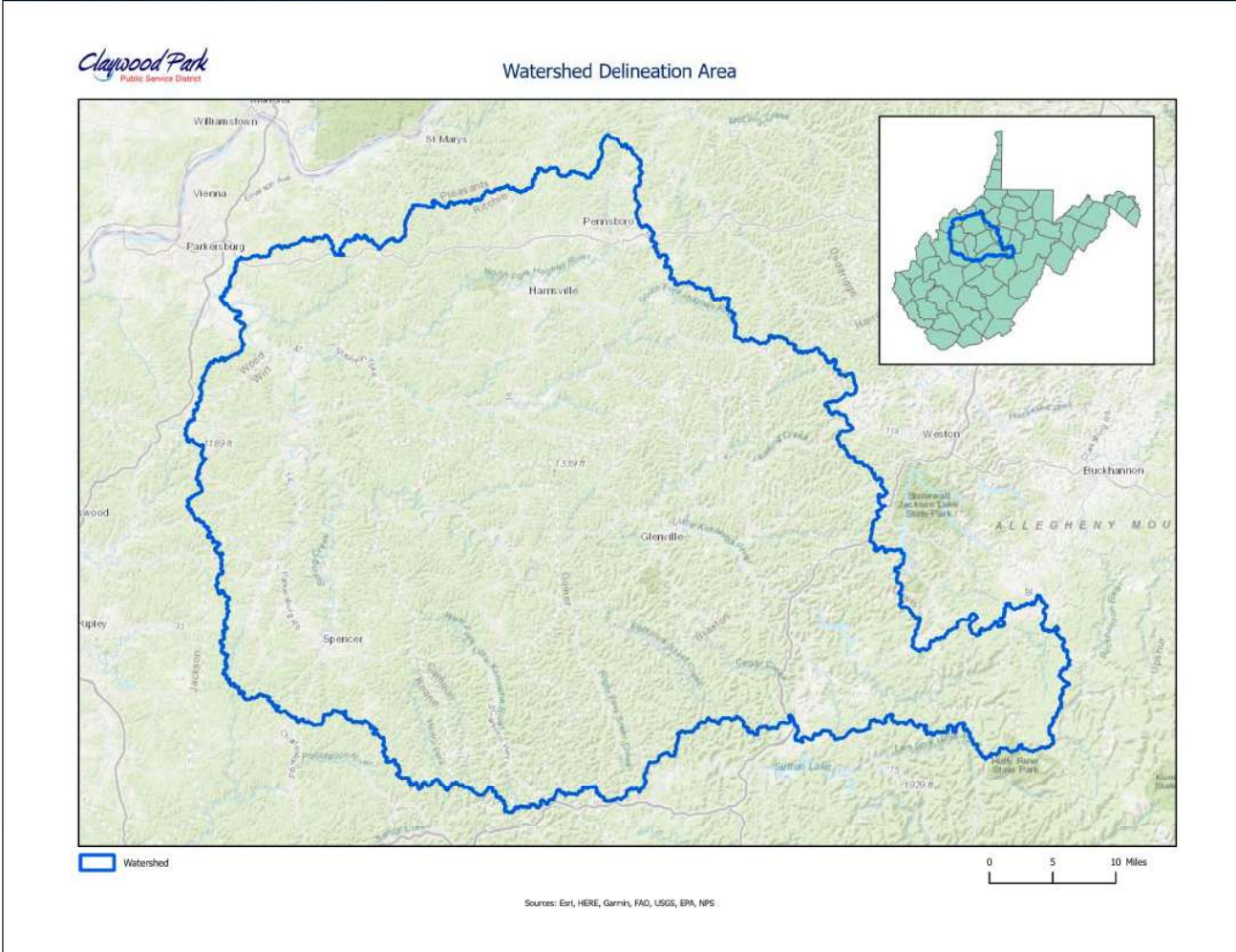
APPENDIX A. FIGURES AND TABLES

Water Source / Delineation

Surface Water Sources

Intake: Little Kanawha River

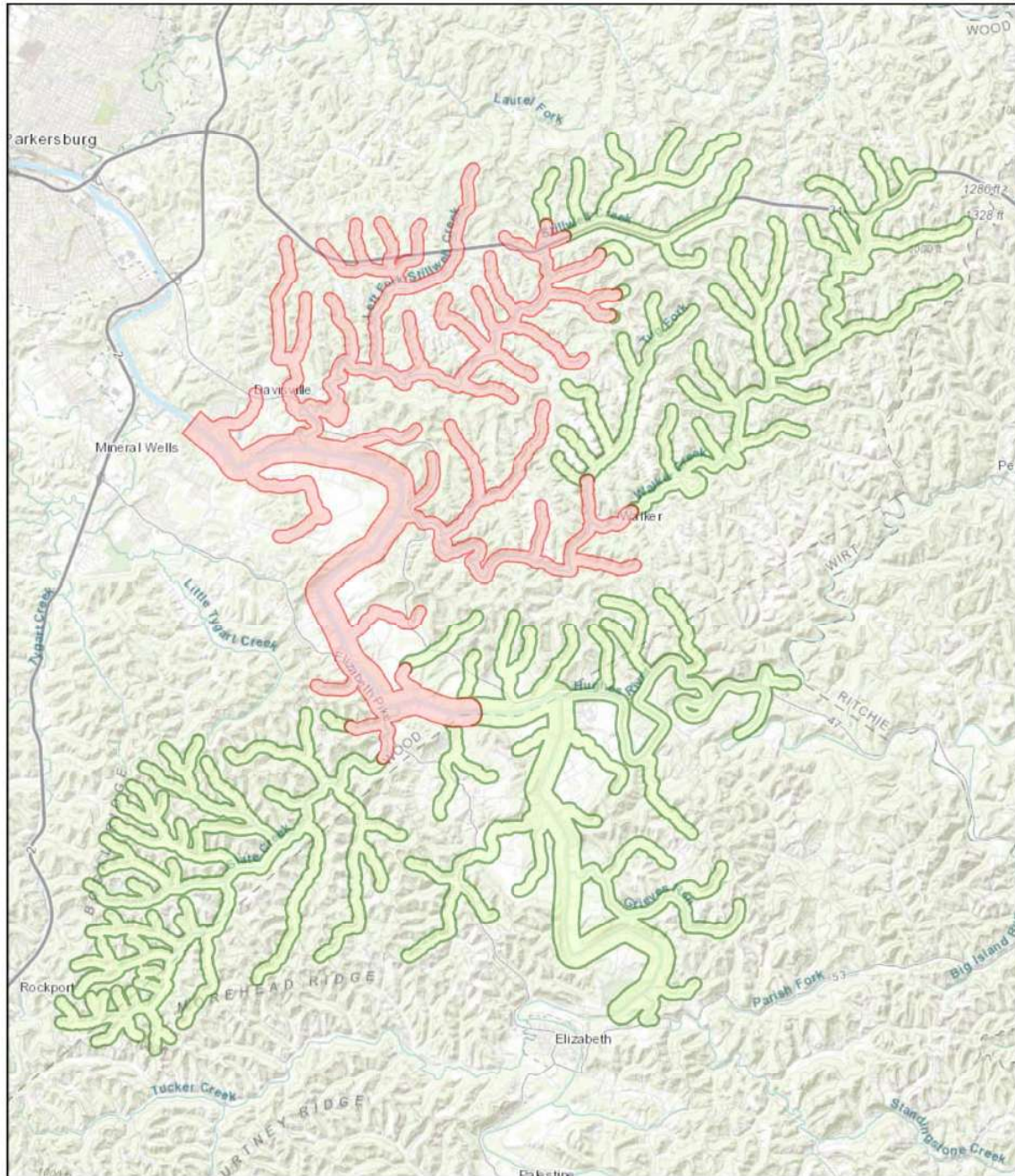
Map of watershed delineation area



Map of zone of peripheral Concerns



Zone of Critical Concern and Zone of Peripheral Concern



- Zone of Peripheral Concern
- Zone of Critical Concern

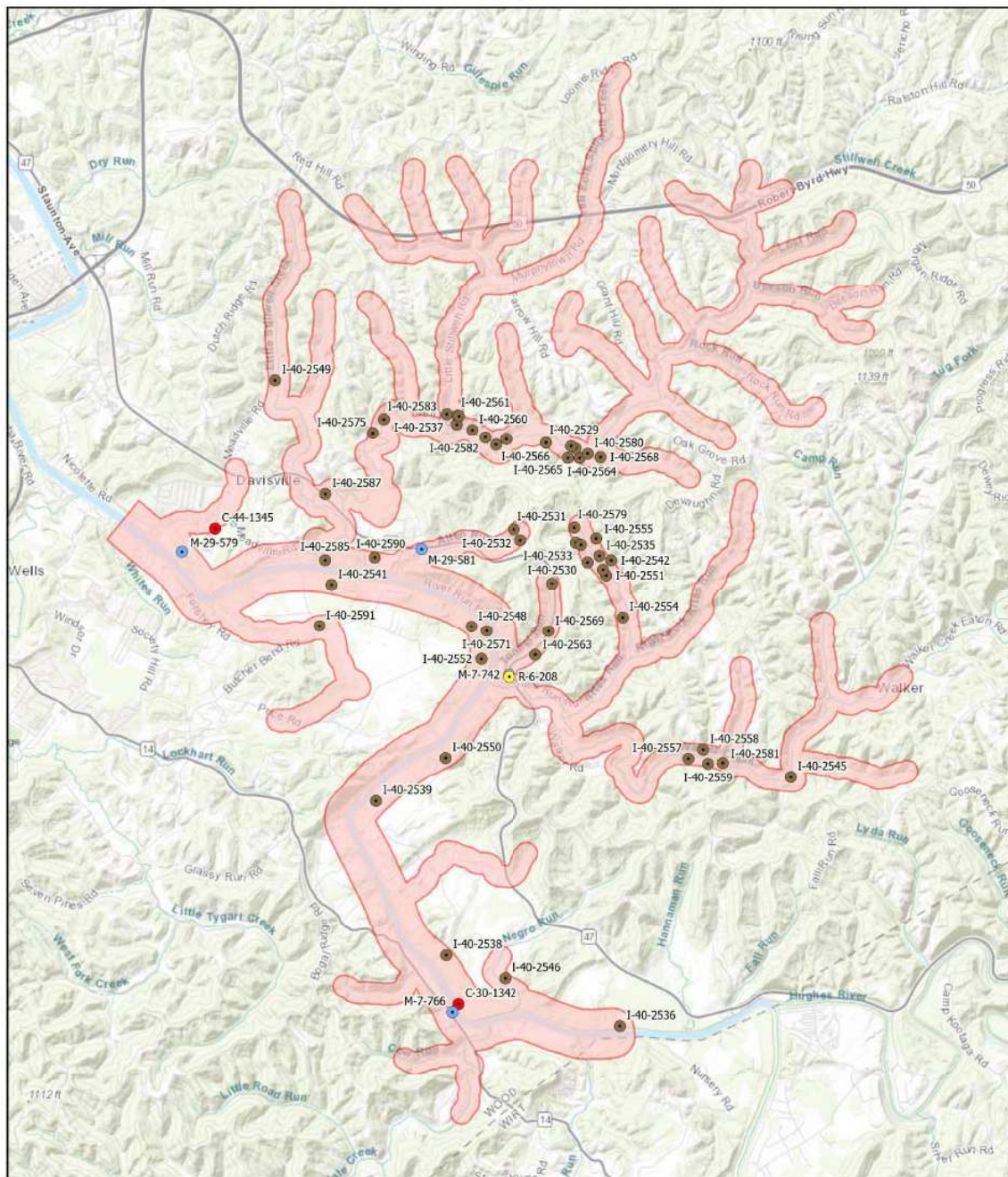
Sources: VITA, West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

PSSC Maps

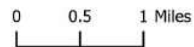
Local and Regional PSSC Map



Source Water Protection PSSCs



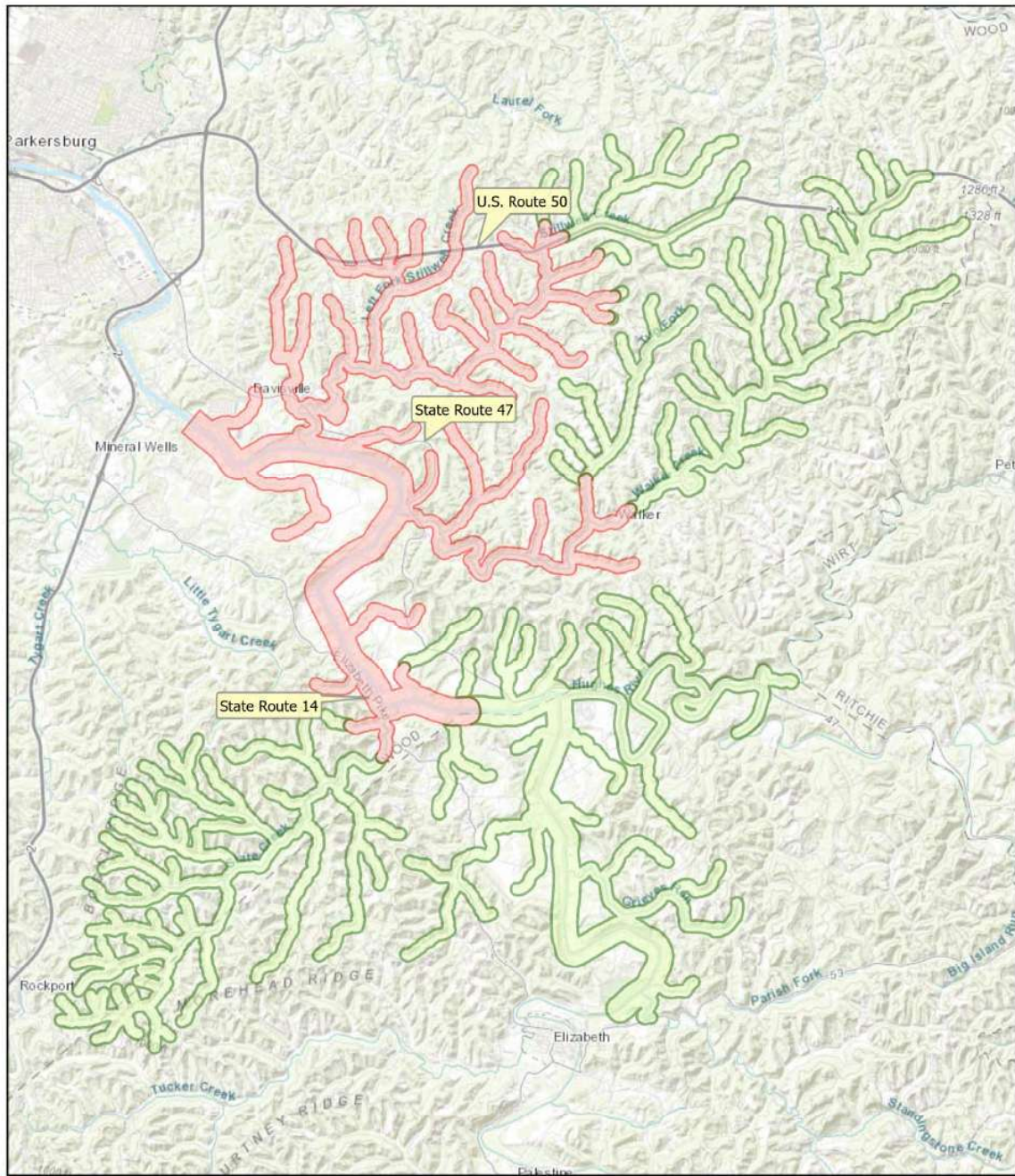
- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Municipal
- Residential
- Zone of Critical Concern



Sources: VITA, West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA



Locally Identified PSSCs



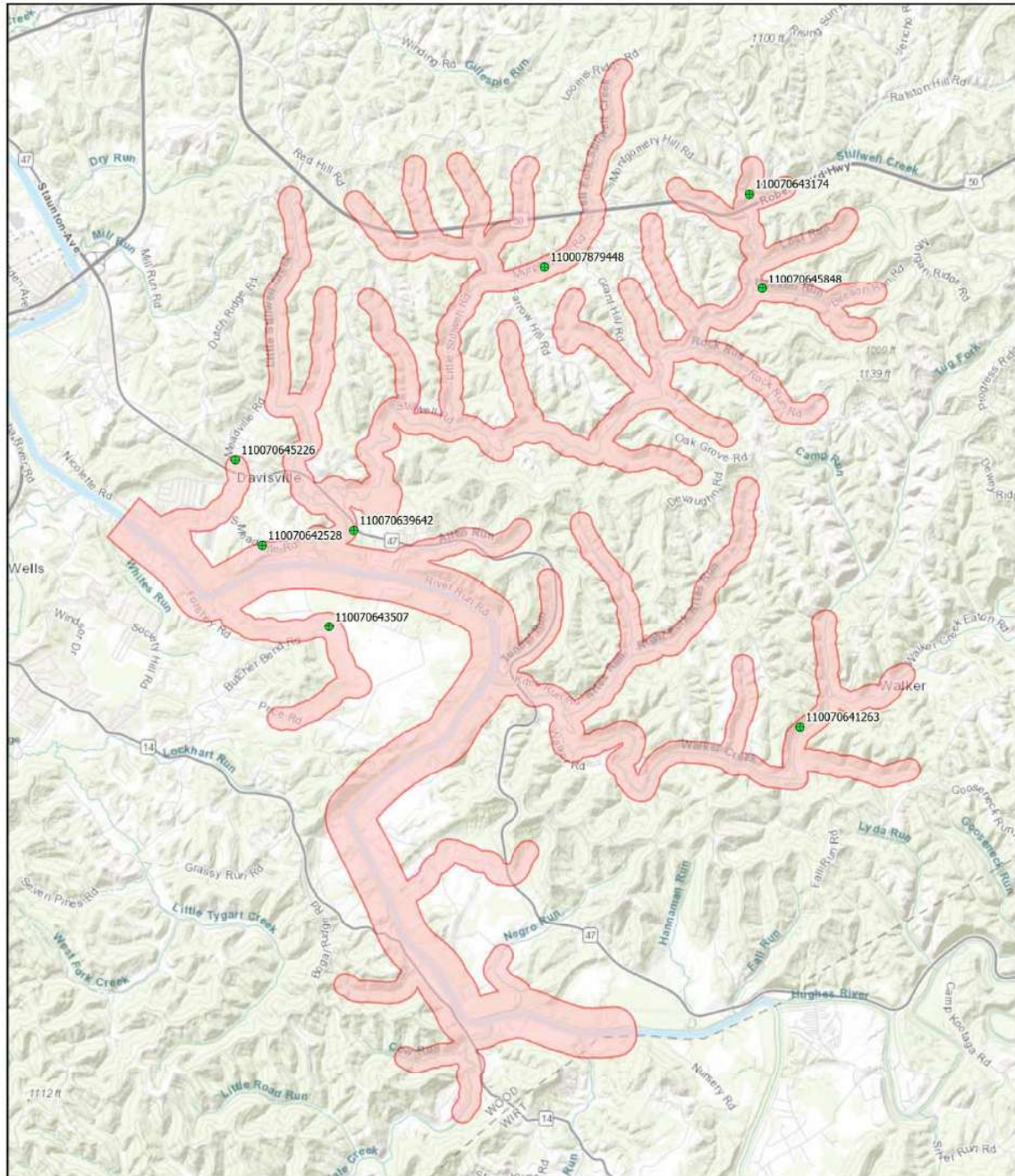
- Zone of Peripheral Concern
- Zone of Critical Concern

Sources: VITA, West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

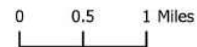
Regulated PSSC Map



Regulated PSSCs RCRA Facilities



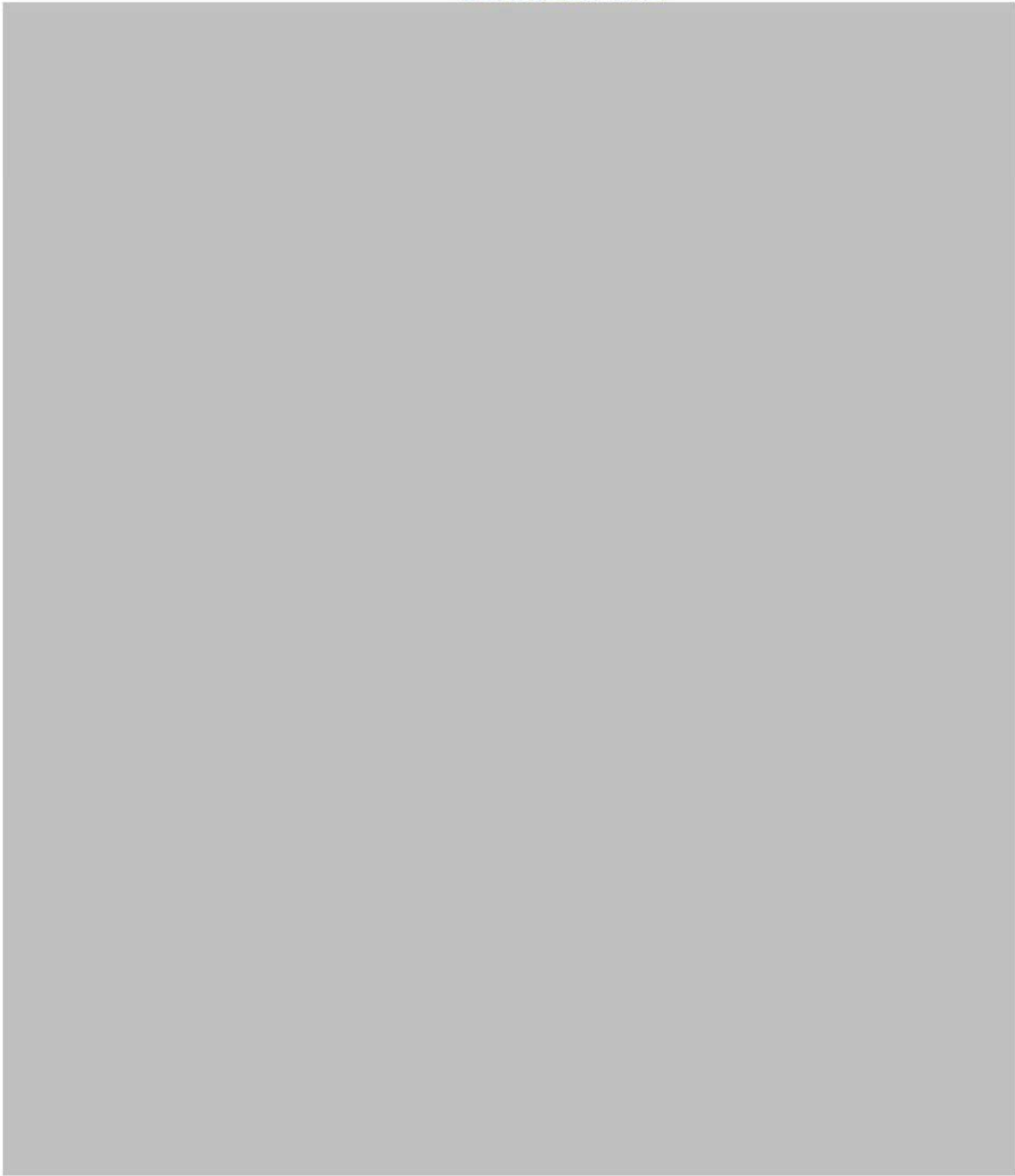
- RCRA Facility
- Zone of Critical Concern



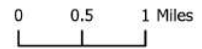
Sources: VITA, West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA



Leaking Underground Storage Tanks CONFIDENTIAL



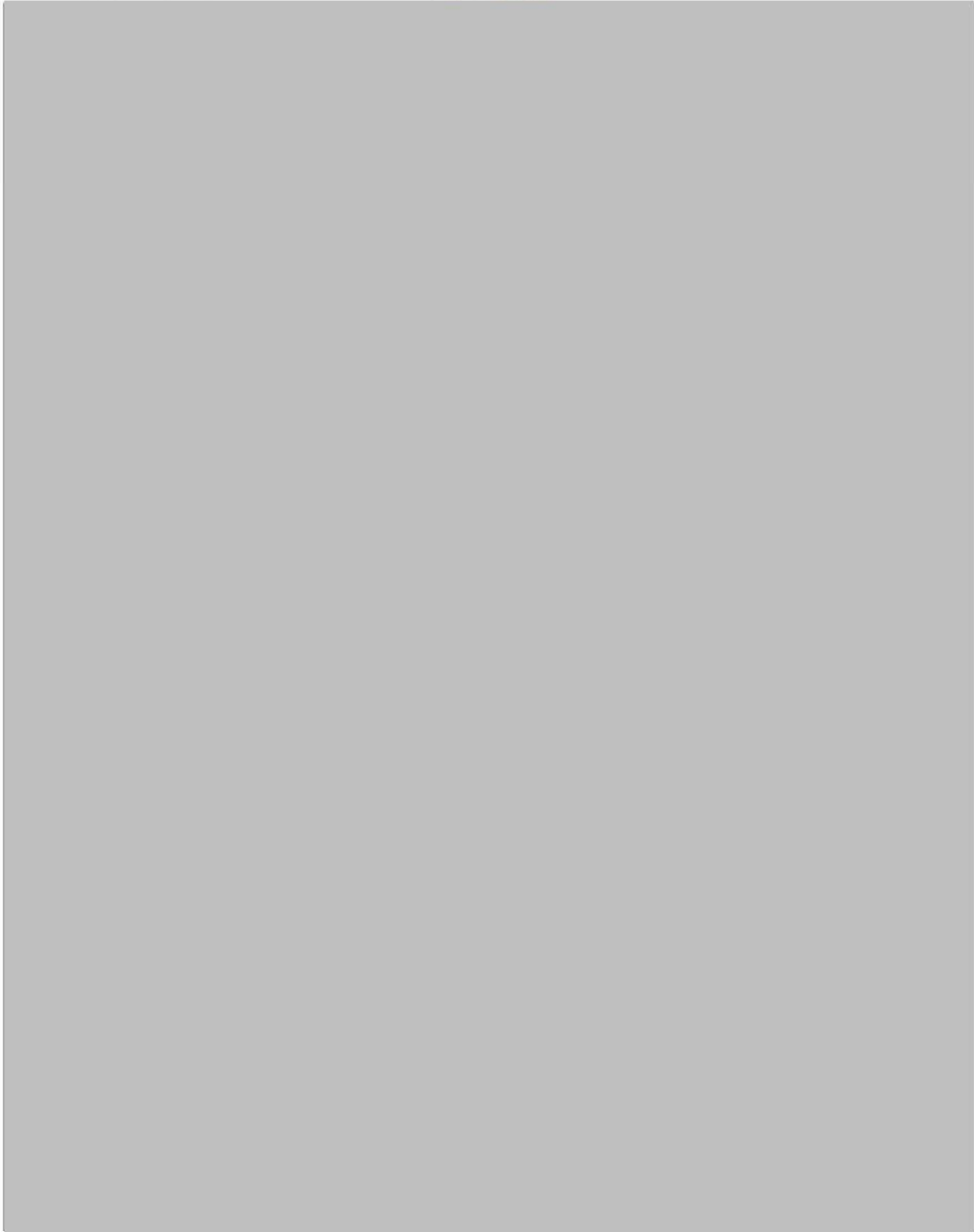
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank
- Zone of Critical Concern



Sources: VITA, West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA

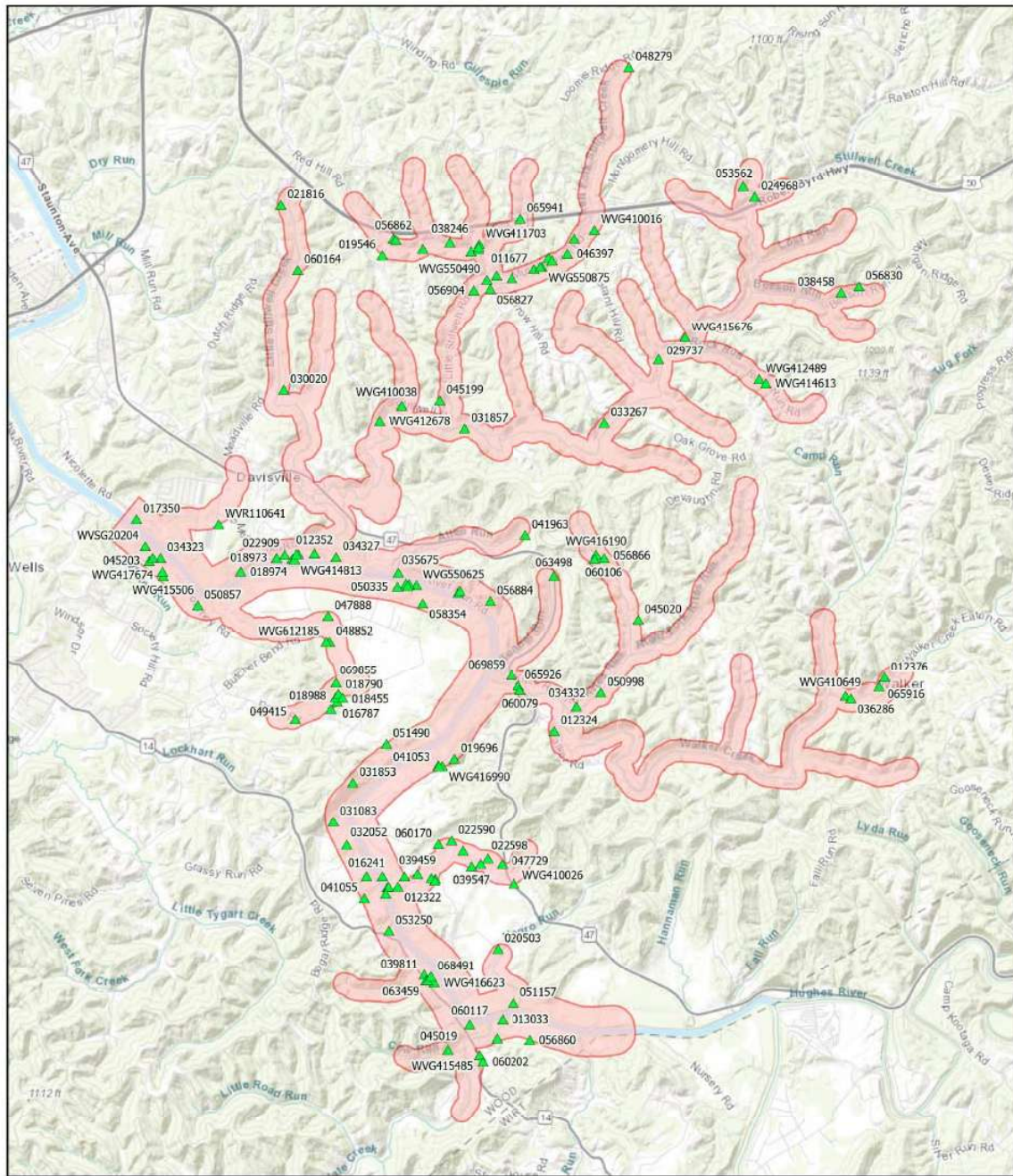


Regulated PSSCs
AST Sites

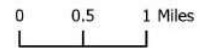




Regulated PSSCs NPDES Permitted Facilities



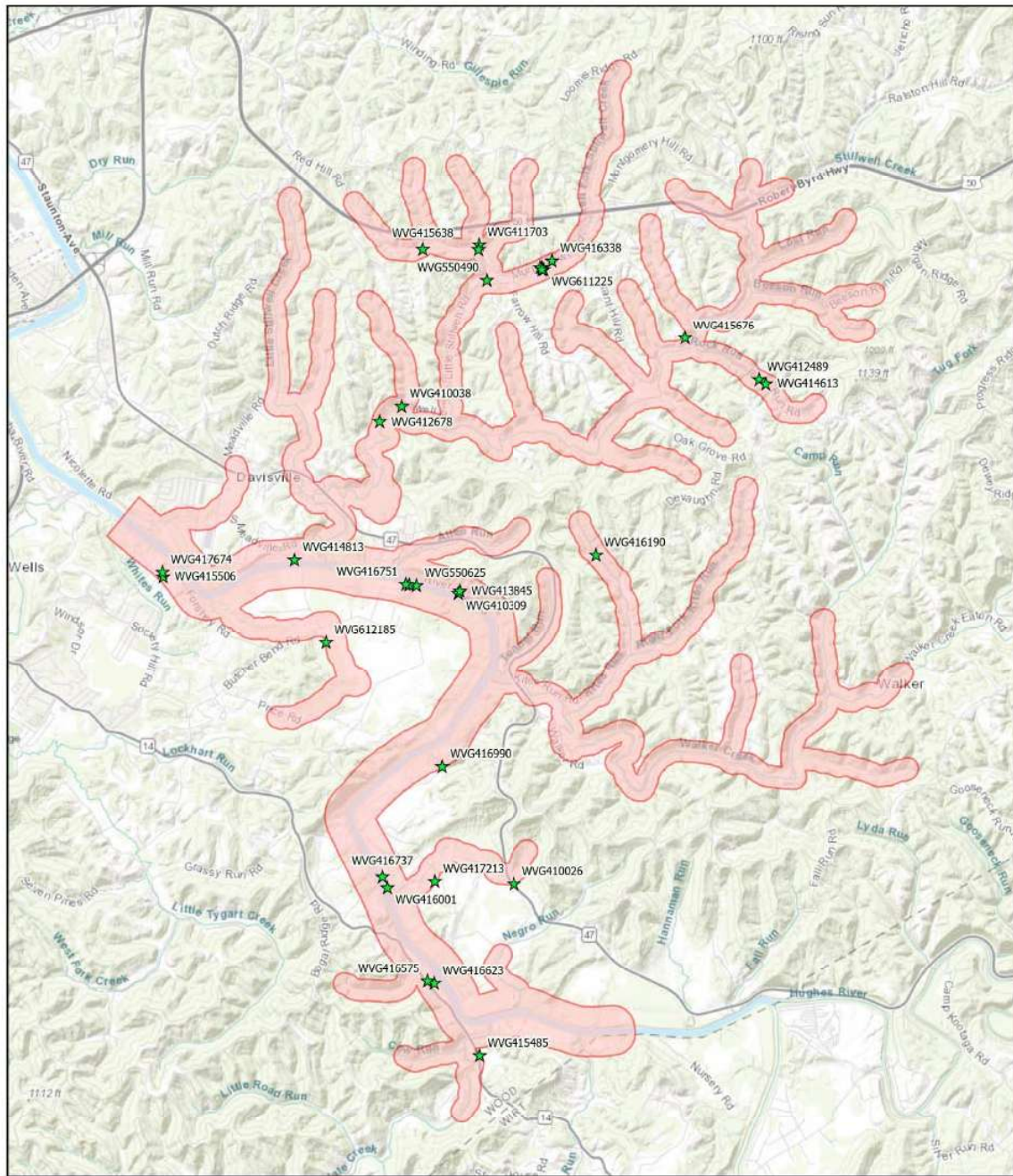
- ▲ NPDES Permitted Facility
- Zone of Critical Concern



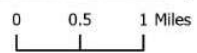
Sources: VITA, West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA



Regulated PSSCs NPDES Permitted Outfalls



- ★ NPDES Permitted Outfall
- Zone of Critical Concern



Sources: VITA, West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA

PSSC Lists

Local and Regional PSSC List

Permit ID	Name	Permit Type	Description
n/a	U.S. Route 50	n/a	Highway
n/a	State Route 47	n/a	Highway
n/a	State Route 14	n/a	Highway
n/a	Overhead power lines	n/a	Electric

SWAP PSSCs

ID	Name	Category	Description
C-30-1342	Boat Launch	Commercial	Boat Launch, small boat ramp
C-44-1345	PWP-package with perfection	Commercial	Abandoned Industrial
I-40-2529	GEDCO OIL & GAS JOINT VENTURE	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2530	GEDCO OIL & GAS JOINT VENTURE	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2531	L.K. ENERGIES; INC.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2532	L.K. ENERGIES; INC.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2533	GEDCO OIL & GAS JOINT VENTURE	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2534	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	RAMSEY; CECIL LEON
I-40-2535	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	RAMSEY; CECIL LEON
I-40-2536	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2537	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2538	RED OAK OIL & GAS ASSOCIATES	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2539	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2541	SMITH; CARL E.; PETROLEUM; INC.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2542	SMITH; CARL E.; PETROLEUM; INC.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2544	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2545	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2546	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2547	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2548	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2549	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2550	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2551	SMITH; CARL E.; PETROLEUM; INC.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2552	PENNZOIL PRODUCTS COMPANY	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2554	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2555	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	RAMSEY; CECIL LEON
I-40-2557	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2558	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2559	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2560	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2561	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2562	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2563	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2564	GEDCO OIL & GAS JOINT VENTURE	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2565	GEDCO OIL & GAS JOINT VENTURE	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2566	BIG B DRILLING CO.; INC.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2567	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2568	AEC	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2569	CLAY RESOURCES; INC.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2571	PRENCO	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2572	TRIAD	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2573	TRIAD	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well

ID	Name	Category	Description
I-40-2575	RITCHIE PETROLEUM CORP.	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2579	GEDCO OIL & GAS JOINT VENTURE	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2580	TRIAD	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2581	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2582	TRIAD	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2583	TRIAD	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2585	TRIAD.SPII I	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2586	TRIAD	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2587	TRIAD	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
I-40-2590	KIRKS I G A MARKET	Industrial	OWRNPDES - now is a video rental store
I-40-2591	Oil/Gas Well	Industrial	Oil/Gas Well
M-29-579	COMMUNITY ACRES SUBD.	Municipal	OWRNPDES
M-29-581	POND NO. 1	Municipal	OWRNPDES
M-7-742	Route 47	Municipal	Highway
M-7-766	State Route 14	Municipal	Highway
R-6-208	Hillbilly Inn	Residential	Septic tank

Regulated PSSC List

NPDES Permitted Facilities

Permit ID	Facility Name	Permit Type	Description
11677		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
12322		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
12324		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
12352		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
12376		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
13033		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
13322		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
13469		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
16155		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
16161		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
16241		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
16787		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
17350		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
18132		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
18455		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
18790		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
18973		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
18974		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
18977		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
18988		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
19546		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
19696		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
20503		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
21816		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
22590		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
22598		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
22909		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
22910		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
23301		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
23304		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
24968		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
29737		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
30020		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
31083		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
31853		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
31857		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
32052		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
33267		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
34323		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
34327		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
34332		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
35675		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit

Permit ID	Facility Name	Permit Type	Description
36286		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
38246		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
38458		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
39459		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
39547		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
39811		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
41053		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
41055		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
41963		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
43145		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
45019		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
45020		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
45199		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
45203		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
46397		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
47265		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
47729		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
47888		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
47890		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
48279		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
48852		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
49415		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
50335		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
50857		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
50998		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
51157		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
51490		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
53250		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
53562		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
56827		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
56830		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
56860		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
56862		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
56866		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
56884		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
56904		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
58247		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
58280		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
58354		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
60079		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
60083		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
60106		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
60117		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
60164		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit

Permit ID	Facility Name	Permit Type	Description
60170		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
60202		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
63459		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
63498		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
65802		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
65823		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
65916		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
65926		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
65941		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
68460		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
68471		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
68491		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
68516		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
69844		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
69855		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
69859		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
69875		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
72405		Septic Tank	Septic Seal Permit
WQC-19-0006	2019 TL-255 Pipeline Replacement Project	401 Certification	401 Certification
WVG410016	Violet Jenkins	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG410026	Whited, Marcus	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG410038	Sparks, Jerry & Jennifer L.	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG410309	MCGARY, THOMAS R	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG410649	Wayne R. Kirby	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG411703	Larry K. Smith	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG411982	Melina Huddy	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG412489	Townsend, Brian	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG412678	Rick E Brannon	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG413845	Edsil C. Smith	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG414613	TOWNSEND, WALTER L	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG414813	HAMM, DANA	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415485	Roger Baileys	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415506	Ralph & Barbara Cozad	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415638	Lee, Kelly J	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415676	Thomas T. Schreckengost II	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416001	Garcia, Laura B & Wilson, Rodney D	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416190	Brenda D. Hooper residence	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416338	Vicki Jeffrey, residence	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416575	SIMMONS, MATTHEW	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416623	BOUSQUET, DIANA L	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416737	LAMAR, CATHERINE A	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416751	Gregory A & Susan King	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416990	TANNER, KEVIN & DEANNA	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General

Permit ID	Facility Name	Permit Type	Description
WVG417213	Evelyn E. & Hans K. Rinehart	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG417258	BEVERLY PRYCE	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG417674	Diane Duckworth	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG550490	Whispering Water Apartments	Sewage	Sewage General
WVG550625	Butcher Bend Lagoon	Sewage	Sewage General
WVG550875	Danser, Inc.	Sewage	Sewage General
WVG611225	Danser, Inc	Industrial	Storm Water Industrial (GP)
WVG612185	Ohio Valley Water Resources	Industrial	Storm Water Industrial (GP)
WVR110641	PAZ - Clearing and Grubbing	Industrial	Storm Water Construction (GP)
WVSG20204	Charles Johnson	Sewage	Sludge/Septic POTW Disposal (GP)

NPDES Permitted Outfalls

Permit ID	Facility Name	Permit Type	Description
WVG410026	Whited, Marcus	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG410038	Sparks, Jerry & Jennifer L.	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG410309	MCGARY, THOMAS R	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG411703	Larry K. Smith	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG411982	Melina Huddy	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG412489	Townsend, Brian	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG412678	Rick E Brannon	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG413845	Edsil C. Smith	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG414613	TOWNSEND, WALTER L	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG414813	HAMM, DANA	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415485	Roger Baileys	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415506	Ralph & Barbara Cozad	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415638	Lee, Kelly J	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG415676	Thomas T. Schreckengost II	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416001	Garcia, Laura B & Wilson, Rodney D	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416190	Brenda D. Hooper residence	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416338	Vicki Jeffrey, residence	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416575	SIMMONS, MATTHEW	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416623	BOUSQUET, DIANA L	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416737	LAMAR, CATHERINE A	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416751	Gregory A & Susan King	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG416990	TANNER, KEVIN & DEANNA	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG417213	Evelyn E. & Hans K. Rinehart	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG417258	BEVERLY PRYCE	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG417674	Diane Duckworth	Sewage	Home Aeration Unit General
WVG550490	Whispering Water Apartments	Sewage	Sewage General
WVG550625	Butcher Bend Lagoon	Sewage	Sewage General
WVG550875	Danser, Inc.	Sewage	Sewage General
WVG611225	Danser, Inc	Industrial	Storm Water Industrial (GP)
WVG611225	Danser, Inc	Industrial	Storm Water Industrial (GP)
WVG611225	Danser, Inc	Industrial	Storm Water Industrial (GP)
WVG612185	Ohio Valley Water Resources	Industrial	Storm Water Industrial (GP)

RCRA Facilities

EPA Registry ID	Facility Name	Program ID	Description
110007879448	DANSER INC	WVD982568255	SHEET METAL WORK MANUFACTURING
110070639642	FOAMCOAT ROOFING & COATINGS	WV0000919001	PAINT AND WALLPAPER STORES, FIRE PROTECTION, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE MANUFACTURING
110070641263	HANDY MART	WVP000544676	
110070642528	NVA PROPERTIES LLC	WVR000503839	OFFICES OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES
110070643174	AFFORDABLE ASPHALT MAINTENANCE	WVR000514679	ASPHALT PAVING MIXTURE AND BLOCK MANUFACTURING
110070643507	RIG BUILDERS TRUCK SERVICE	WVD988796629	GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR
110070645226	RICKS TRANSMISSION	WVD988797718	GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR
110070645848	FORE TIMBER CO	WVR000005785	SAWMILLS

Oil and Gas Wells

Permit ID	Responsible Party	Farm Name	Well Status
085-08981	UNKNOWN - DEP PAID PLUGGING CONTRACT	BANKS, IVAN	Plugged
107-00062	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	GRANT, C. D.	Never Drilled
107-00067	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	MCPHERSON, M.	Never Drilled
107-00077	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	CUNNINGHAM, CATHERINE	Abandoned Well
107-00111	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	GRANT, C. D.	Plugged
107-00189	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	SHATTUCK, C. H.	Plugged
107-00194	C. I. MCKOWN & SON, INC.	SHATTUCK, C. H.	Active Well
107-00194	C. I. MCKOWN & SON, INC.	SHATTUCK, C. H.	Active Well
107-00226	EAST RESOURCES, INC.	HARRIS, CURTIS & BETTY	Plugged
107-00226	EAST RESOURCES, INC.	HARRIS, CURTIS & BETTY	Plugged
107-00226	EAST RESOURCES, INC.	HARRIS, CURTIS & BETTY	Plugged
107-00237	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	SHAW, C. E. ET AL	Plugged
107-00274	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00274	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00275	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00275	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00276	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00276	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00278	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00278	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	HERRICK, GREGORY L.	Plugged
107-00344	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	DILLY, OKEY	Plugged
107-00368	EAST RESOURCES, INC.	HARRIS, CURTIS & BETTY	Plugged
107-00368	EAST RESOURCES, INC.	HARRIS, CURTIS & BETTY	Plugged
107-00388	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	BODGE, LLOYD W.	Abandoned Well
107-00456	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	GEMMER, EMORY	Plugged
107-00510	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	WESTFALL, W. K. ET UX	Plugged
107-00522	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	BARRETT, OKEY & MARY	Never Drilled
107-00596	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	COOPER, C. B. & DOLLY M.	Plugged
107-00602	RED OAK OIL & GAS ASSOCIATES	REBHOLZ, C. M. & B. J.	Abandoned Well
107-00611	HAUGHT, INC.	DIXON-WESTMORLAND	Plugged
107-00611	HAUGHT, INC.	DIXON-WESTMORLAND	Plugged
107-00618	RAMSEY, CECIL LEON	DIXON, AUSTIN	Abandoned Well
107-00619	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	DIXON, AUSTIN	Abandoned Well
107-00620	RAMSEY, CECIL LEON	DIXON, AUSTIN & SELBY	Abandoned Well
107-00621	HAUGHT, INC.	DIXON, AUSTIN	Plugged
107-00621	HAUGHT, INC.	DIXON, AUSTIN	Plugged
107-00623	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	RULEY	Active Well
107-00624	RAMSEY, CECIL LEON	DIXON, AUSTIN & SELBY	Abandoned Well
107-00626	BIG B DRILLING COMPANY, INC.	LEACH, C. V. -HEIRS	Never Drilled
107-00627	BIG B DRILLING COMPANY, INC.	BECKETT, WILMA A. ET AL	Never Drilled
107-00632	SMITH, CARL E PETROLEUM INC	MULLEN, RAYMOND	Never Drilled
107-00634	SMITH, CARL E PETROLEUM INC	WRIGHT, ROBERT L.	Plugged

Permit ID	Responsible Party	Farm Name	Well Status
107-00634	SMITH, CARL E PETROLEUM INC	WRIGHT, ROBERT L.	Plugged
107-00635	BIG B DRILLING COMPANY, INC.	HARRIS, CARL	Never Drilled
107-00636	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	CABOT, G. L.	Active Well
107-00647	L.K. ENERGIES, INC.	JOHNSON, CLYDE V., ETAL	Abandoned Well
107-00648	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	DIXON, AUSTIN	Abandoned Well
107-00650	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	YOHO, C. J.	Active Well
107-00653	SMITH, CARL E PETROLEUM INC	DILLE, HENRY GLEN	Plugged
107-00653	SMITH, CARL E PETROLEUM INC	DILLE, HENRY GLEN	Plugged
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00658	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL L., ETAL	Active Well
107-00659	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	BUNGARD	Active Well
107-00660	EAST RESOURCES, INC.	NEAL, GEORGE B.	Plugged
107-00660	EAST RESOURCES, INC.	NEAL, GEORGE B.	Plugged
107-00667	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	McINTIRE, JOHN	Abandoned Well
107-00671	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	STEWART, RAYMOND	Abandoned Well
107-00672	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	McMULLEN, ELMER E.	Abandoned Well
107-00675	AMERICAN ENERGY CORPORATION	MCMULLEN, ELMER E.	Plugged
107-00675	AMERICAN ENERGY CORPORATION	MCMULLEN, ELMER E.	Plugged
107-00677	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	BARRETT, OKEY	Abandoned Well
107-00685	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	McGINNIS, LEONARD G.	Abandoned Well
107-00706	BIG B DRILLING COMPANY, INC.	BECKETT, WILMA A.	Plugged
107-00706	BIG B DRILLING COMPANY, INC.	BECKETT, WILMA A.	Plugged
107-00713	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	McINTIRE, THOMAS	Abandoned Well
107-00721	TRIDEX, INC.	HELM, HERBERT H.	Abandoned Well
107-00739	LIPPIZAN PETROLEUM, INC.	HESS, HOWARD	Abandoned Well
107-00739	LIPPIZAN PETROLEUM, INC.	HESS, HOWARD	Abandoned Well
107-00761	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL	Abandoned Well
107-00764	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	BUNGARD, PAUL	Abandoned Well
107-00774	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	CALE, W. I.	Abandoned Well
107-00817	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	CALE, W. I.	Abandoned Well
107-00848	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	MARTIN, W. W.	Abandoned Well
107-00849	HAUGHT, INC.	BELL, TERRANCE	Plugged
107-00849	HAUGHT, INC.	BELL, TERRANCE	Plugged
107-00860	CUNNINGHAM ENERGY LLC	CALE, W.I./C.E. DOLLMAN	Abandoned Well
107-00898	THE GLASS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	BARRETT, J. R.	Abandoned Well
107-00898	THE GLASS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	BARRETT, J. R.	Abandoned Well
107-01170	PRENCO	NEAL, G. B. - HEIRS	Active Well
107-01243	PREMMA OIL & GAS, LLC	WINE, RONALD L., ETUX	Abandoned Well

Permit ID	Responsible Party	Farm Name	Well Status
107-01261	WESTFALL, RALPH A	WESTFALL, W. K.	Active Well
107-01272	CLAY RESOURCES, INC.	WESTVACO	Plugged
107-01272	CLAY RESOURCES, INC.	WESTVACO	Plugged
107-01284	CLAY RESOURCES, INC.	MIRACLE, EMMETT & PEARL	Plugged
107-01284	CLAY RESOURCES, INC.	MIRACLE, EMMETT & PEARL	Plugged
107-01285	K. PETROLEUM, INC.	WESTVACO	Active Well
107-01286	K. PETROLEUM, INC.	WESTVACO	Active Well
107-01289	PRENCO	NEAL, G. B. - HEIRS	Active Well
107-01291	K. PETROLEUM, INC.	WESTVACO	Active Well
107-01293	K. PETROLEUM, INC.	WESTVACO CORP.	Active Well
107-01331	CABOT OIL & GAS CORPORATION OF WEST VIRGINIA	HAUGHT, FAUD D.	Plugged
107-01331	CABOT OIL & GAS CORPORATION OF WEST VIRGINIA	HAUGHT, FAUD D.	Plugged
107-01466	THE GLASS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	RIEBEL, CAROLYN	Abandoned Well
107-01467	THE GLASS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	RIEBEL, CAROLYN	Abandoned Well
107-01468	THE GLASS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	RIEBEL, CAROLYN	Abandoned Well
107-01469	THE GLASS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	RIEBEL, CAROLYN	Abandoned Well
107-01490	THE GLASS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	SMARR, CHARLES	Abandoned Well
107-01511	REYNOLDS, KARL L	HAMMETT, SAM / HESS	Abandoned Well
107-01549	REYNOLDS, KARL L	PATTERSON, DANNY	Abandoned Well
107-01550	REYNOLDS, KARL L	PATTERSON, DANNY	Abandoned Well
107-01551	REYNOLDS, KARL L	PATTERSON, DANNY	Abandoned Well
107-01587	TRIAD RESOURCES, INC.	RHODES, ROBERT L.	Never Drilled
107-01617	UNKNOWN - DEP PAID PLUGGING CONTRACT	DANSER INC.	Plugged
107-01630	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	RHODES, ROBERT L., ETAL	Active Well
107-01630	PATCHWORK OIL & GAS LLC	RHODES, ROBERT L., ETAL	Active Well
107-01760	UNKNOWN - DEP PAID PLUGGING CONTRACT	CRAIG HARPER	Plugged
107-01760	UNKNOWN - DEP PAID PLUGGING CONTRACT	CRAIG HARPER	Plugged
107-91170	OPERATOR UNKNOWN	Avington	Abandoned Well

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites

Facility ID	Facility Name	Permit Type	Description

Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) Sites - CONFIDENTIAL

Permit ID	Facility Name	Substance	Status
[Redacted Content]			

APPENDIX B. EARLY WARNING MONITORING SYSTEM FORMS

Select and Attach the Appropriate Form for Your System

Form A - Complete if you currently have an early warning monitoring system for a groundwater source.

Form B - Complete if you currently have an early warning monitoring system installed for a surface water source.

Form C - If you do not currently have an early warning monitoring system installed for a surface water intake or are planning to upgrade or replace your current system, complete this form.

Form D - If you do not currently have an early warning monitoring system installed for a groundwater source or are planning to upgrade or replace your current system, complete this form.

Note: You may need to fill out and attach more than one form to your Protection Plan, depending on your current situation.

Appendix B - Form A
Surface Monitoring Worksheet

Describe the type of early warning detection equipment installed:

Hach Source Water Monitoring Panel with pH, conductivity, ammonium, oil-in-water and UVAS probes

Describe the mechanism to store the data and an institutional framework to analyze and interpret the data:

Data is sent to existing SCADA system for continuous trending and monitoring of data. Data is also written hourly to an Excel database to allow for historical data analysis.

Describe the process to determine the credibility of a contamination event if a change is detected in the quality of source water:

If water quality parameters are outside normal values, the operator would first investigate the source water panel for quality issues such as a fouled sensor. If available, a benchtop lab test can also be performed to confirm the test results. Operators would use all available information and their best professional judgement to determine the credibility of a potential contamination event.

Appendix B - Form B

Proposed Ground Monitoring Worksheet

Describe the type of early warning detection equipment that could be installed, including design:
The utility is planning to replace failing equipment. Vendors will be contacted to explore types of equipment available.
Where would the equipment be located?:
at the plant
What would the maintenance plan for the monitoring equipment entail?:
The utility will follow the manufacturer's recommended maintenance plan.
Describe the proposed sampling plan at the monitoring site:
continuous sampling of pH, conductivity, ammonium, oil-in-water and UVAS
Describe the proposed procedures for data management and analysis:
Data is sent to existing SCADA system for continuous trending and monitoring of data. Data is also written hourly to an Excel database to allow for historical data analysis.

APPENDIX C. COMMUNICATION PLAN TEMPLATE

Claywood Park PSD

PWSID: WV3305402

Authorizing Signature: Shayne Brabham

Contact Phone Number: (304)422-6042

Contact Email Address: [REDACTED]

Plan Developed On: January 2026

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

This plan was developed by [insert name, title of person completing plan, and who they work for] to meet certain requirements of the Source Water and Assessment Protection Program (SWAPP) and the Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) for the State of West Virginia, as directed by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and state laws and regulations.

INTRODUCTION

Legislative Rule 64CSR3 requires public water systems to develop a Communication Plan that documents how public water suppliers, working in concert with state and local emergency response agencies, shall notify state and local health agencies and the public in the event of a spill or contamination event that poses a potential threat to public health and safety. The plan must indicate how the public water supplier will provide updated information, with an initial notification to the public to occur no later than thirty minutes after the supplier becomes aware that the spill, release or potential contamination of the public water system poses a potential threat to public health and safety.

The public water system has responsibility to communicate to the public, as well as to state and local health agencies. This plan is intended to comply with the requirements of Legislative Rule 64CSR3, and other state and federal regulations.

TIERS REPORTING SYSTEM

This water system has elected to use the Tiered Incident / Event Reporting System (TIERS) for communicating with the public, agencies, the media, and other entities in the event of a spill or other incident that may threaten water quality. TIERS provides a multi-level notification framework, which escalates the communicated threat level commensurate with the drinking water system risks associated with a particular contamination incident or event. TIERS also includes a procedural flow chart illustrating key incident response communication functions and how they interface with overall event response / incident management actions. Finally, TIERS identifies the roles and responsibilities for key people involved in risk response, public notification, news media and other communication.

TIERS provides an easy-to-remember five-tiered **A-B-C-D-E** risk-based incident response communication format, as described below. Table 1 provides also associated risk levels.

A = Announcement. The water system is issuing an announcement to the public and public agencies about an incident or event that may pose a threat to water quality. Additional information will be provided as it becomes available. As always, if water system customers notice anything unusual about their water, they should contact the water system.

B = Boil Water Advisory. A boil water advisory has been issued by the water system. Customers may use the water for showering, bathing, and other non-potable uses, but should boil water used for drinking or cooking.

C = Cannot Drink. The water system asks that users not drink or cook with the water at this time. Non-potable uses, such as showering, bathing, cleaning, and outdoor uses are not affected.

D = Do Not Use. An incident or event has occurred affecting nearly all uses of the water. Do not use the water for drinking, cooking, showering, bathing, cleaning, or other tasks where water can come in contact with your skin. Water can be used for flushing commodes and fire protection.

E = Emergency. Water cannot be used for any reason.

Tier	Tier Category	Risk Level	Tier Summary
A	Announcement	Low	The water system is issuing an announcement to the public and public agencies about an incident or event that could pose a threat to public health and safety. Additional information will be provided as it becomes available.
B	Boil Water Advisory	Moderate	Water system users are advised to boil any water to be used for drinking or cooking, due to possible microbial contamination. The system operator will notify users when the boil water advisory is lifted.
C	Cannot Drink	High	System users should not drink or cook with the water until further notice. The water can still be used for showering, bathing, cleaning, and other tasks.
D	Do Not Use	Very High	The water should only be used for flushing commodes and fire protection until further notice. More information on this notice will be provided as soon as it is available.
E	Emergency	Extremely High	The water should not be used for any purpose until further notice. More information on this notice will be provided as soon as it is available.

COMMUNICATION TEAM

The Communication Team for the water system is listed in the table below, along with key roles. In the event of a spill or other incident that may affect water quality, the water system spokesperson will provide initial information, until the team assembles (if necessary) to provide follow-up communication

Water system communication team members, organizations, and roles.

Team Member Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Shayne Brabham	Claywood Park PSD	(304)422-6042	
AJ Allen	Claywood Park PSD	(304)422-6042	

In the event of a spill, release, or other incident that may threaten water quality, members of the team who are available will coordinate with the management staff of the local water supplier to:

- Collect information needed to investigate, analyze, and characterize the incident/event
- Provide information to the management staff, so they can decide how to respond
- Assist the management staff in handling event response and communication duties
- Coordinate fully and seamlessly with the management staff to ensure response effectiveness

COMMUNICATION TEAM DUTIES

The communication team will be responsible for working cooperatively with the management staff and state and local emergency response agencies to notify local health agencies and the public of the initial spill or contamination event. The team will also provide updated information related to any contamination or impairment of the source water supply or the system's drinking water supply.

According to Legislative Rule 64CSR3, the initial notification to the public will occur no later than thirty minutes after the public water system becomes aware that the spill, release or potential contamination of the public water system poses a potential threat to public health and safety.

As part of the group implementing the Source Water Protection Plan, team members are expected to be familiar with the plan, including incident/event response and communication tasks. Specifically, team members should:

- Be knowledgeable on elements of the Source Water Protection Plan and Communication Plan
- Attend team meetings to ensure up-to-date knowledge of the system and its functions
- Participate in periodic exercises that “game out” incident response and communication tasks
- Help to educate local officials, the media, and others on source water protection
- Cooperate with water supplier efforts to coordinate incident response communication
- Be prepared to respond to requests for field investigations of reported incidents
- Not speak on behalf of the water supplier unless designated as the system’s spokesperson

The primary spokesperson will be responsible for speaking on behalf of the water system to local agencies, the public, and the news media. The spokesperson should work with the management staff and the team to ensure that all communication is clear, accurate, timely, and consistent. The spokesperson may authorize and/or direct others to issue news releases or other information that has been approved by the system’s management staff. The spokesperson is expected to be on call immediately when an incident or event which may threaten water quality occurs. The spokesperson will perform the following tasks in the event of a spill, release, or other event that threatens water quality:

- Announce which risk level (A, B, C, D, or E) will apply to the public notifications that are issued
- Issue news releases, updates, and other information regarding the incident/event
- Use the news media, email, social media, and other appropriate information venues
- Ensure that news releases are sent to local health agencies and the public
- Respond to questions from the news media and others regarding the incident/event
- Appear at news conferences and interviews to explain incident response, etc.

INCIDENT / EVENT COMMUNICATION PROCEDURE

The flow chart in this section illustrates how the water system will respond when it receives a report that a spill, release, or other contamination event may have occurred. Key elements of the flow chart are described below.

Communication with agencies, the public, and the media during threat incidents

Upon initial notification of the incident/event, system managers and staff will collect information and verify the need for further investigation. Only properly trained personnel will perform onsite investigations if permitted by emergency responders. If further investigation is warranted, and the initial facts support it, the water system spokesperson will issue a public communication statement consistent with the threat level. In addition, water system personnel and partners will be dispatched to conduct reconnaissance, a threat assessment, and a threat characterization, if present. This work may include:

- Verification of the incident/event type (spill, release, etc.)
- Location of incident/event
- Type of material(s) involved in spill, release, etc.
- Quantity of material involved
- Potential of the material to move, migrate, or be transported
- Relevant time factor(s) in the risk assessment (e.g., downstream movement rate)
- Overall level of risk to water system, whether low, moderate, high, or very high
- Development of the initial risk characterization

As the flow chart indicates, several iterative cycles will occur after the initial threat assessment, including communication with local agencies and the public, further investigation of the incident, possible implementation of

the water system’s contingency plan, and eventual elimination of the threat and a return to normal operations.

Communication activities during this period will include:

- The initial release (i.e., Announcement, Boil Water Advisory, Cannot Drink, Do Not Use, or Emergency)
 - Sent to local health agencies, the public, and the news media within 30 minutes
- Notification of the local water system’s source water protection and communication teams
 - If warranted by initial findings regarding the spill, release, or incident
- Notification of the WV Bureau of Public Health
 - As required
- Periodic information updates, as incident response information is received
- Updates to the applicable A-B-C-D-E advisory tier, as necessary

If time permits and the need arises, after the threat level is reduced, and operations return to normal, the water system staff, the communication and source water protection teams, and their partners may conduct a post-event review and assessment. The purpose of the review is to examine the response to the incident, relevant communication activities, and overall outcomes. Plans and procedures may be updated, altered, or adapted based on lessons learned through this process.

EMERGENCY SHORT FORMS

Emergency Communication Information

	Name	Phone	Email	
Designated spokesperson:	Shayne Brabham	(304)422-6042		
Alternate spokesperson:	AJ Allen	(304)422-6042		
Designated location to disseminate information to media:	Claywood Park PSD Business Office			
Method of Contact:	automated calling system website newspaper radio posted notices facebook twitter door-to-door canvasing word of mouth			
Media Contacts:	Name	Title	Phone Number	Email
	Clear Channel Radio			leahallen@iheartmedia.com
	Results Radio Attn: Brian Guthrie		(304)485-4565	chelmick@resultsradiowv.com
	WTAP		(304)485-4588	news@thenewscenter.tv
	Parkersburg News & Sentinel Attn: Becky Miller		(304)485-1891	
	Wirt Co Journal			news@wirtjournal.com

Emergency Service Contacts

	Name	Emergency Phone	Alternative Phone	Email
Police	Wood Co. Sheriff's Dept	(911)___-___	(304)424-0197	sheriff@woodcountywv.com
Fire	Eastwood VFD	(911)___-___	(304)422-4410	contacteastwoodvfd@gmail.com
Ambulance	Camden Clark Medical Center	(911)___-___	(304)424-2111	
Hazmat	Chemours Haz-Mat Team	(911)___-___	(304)422-4410	
Other	Pace Analytical	(800)999-0105		cynthia.walker@pacelabs.com
Other	State Lab	(304)552-2564	(304)558-3530	
Other				

Sensitive Populations

Other Communities that are served by the Utility:	Town of Elizabeth, City of Mineral Wells				
Major User/Sensitive Population Notification	Name	Emergency Phone	Alternative Phone	Email	
	Town of Elizabeth	(304)275-3200			
	Mineral Wells PSD	(304)489-2915			
	Cedar Grove Personal Care	(304)424-6023			
	Ohio Valley Health Care	(304)485-5137			
	WVUP	(304)424-8000			
	Wirt Co. Schools	(304)275-4279			
EED District Office Contact	Name	Phone	Email		
	Patrick Murphy	(304)256-6666	patrick.m.murphy.@wv.gov		
OEHS Readiness Coordinator	Scott Lucas	(304)352-5067	scott.w.lucas@wv.gov		
Downstream Water System Contacts	Water System Name	Contact Name	Emergency Phone	Alternate Phone	Email
	WVAW – Huntington District (Guyandotte Station Intake)		(800)685-8660		
Are you planning on implementing the TIER Communications plan?:			Yes		

Emergency Service Key Staff Members

	Name	Title	Phone	Email
Key Staff Responsible for Coordinating Emergency Response Rrocedures:	Shayne Brabham	General Manager	(304)422-6042	
	AJ Allen	Assistant Manager	(304)422-6042	
Staff Responsible for Keeping Confidential PSSC Information and Releasing to Emergency Responders.	Shayne Brabham	General Manager	(304)422-6042	
	Erica Johnson	GIS Analyst	(304)422-6042	

Emergency Response Information

List Laboratories available to perform sample analysis in case of emergency.	Name	Phone
	State Lab	(304)552-2564
	Pace Analytical	(800)999-0105
Has utility developed a detailed Emergency Response Plan in accordance with the Public Health Security Bioterrorism preparedness and Response Plan Act of 2002 that covers the following areas?:	Yes	
When was the emergency response plan developed or last updated?:	2025	

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

State Emergency Spill Notification

1-800-642-3074

Office of Emergency Services<http://www.wvdhsem.gov/>

Charleston, WV- (304) 558-5380

WV Bureau for Public Health Office of Environmental Health Services (OEHS)www.wvdhhr.org/oehsReadiness Coordinator - Lee Orr

Phone: 304-356-4290

Cell: 304-550-5607

E-mail: Lee.E.Orr@wv.govEnvironmental Engineering Division Staff

Charleston, Central Office (304) 558-2981

Beckley, District 1 (304) 256-6666

St. Albans, District 2 (304) 722-0611

Kearneysville, District 4 (304) 725-9453

Wheeling, District 5 (304) 238-1145

Fairmont, District 6 (304) 368-2530

National Response Center - Chemical, Oil, & Chemical/Biological Terrorism

1-800-424-8802

WV State Fire Marshal's Office

1-800-233-3473

West Virginia State Police

1-304-746-2100

WV Watch – Report Suspicious Activity

1-866-989-2824

DEP Distance Calculator<http://tagis.dep.wv.gov/pswicheck/>

PRESS RELEASE ATTACHMENTS

TIERS Levels A, B, C, D, and E

**UTILITY ISSUED NOTICE – LEVEL A
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ANNOUNCEMENT
A WATER SYSTEM INVESTIGATION IS UNDERWAY**

On _____ at ____:____ AM/PM, the _____ Water System began investigating an incident that may affect local water quality.

The incident involves the following situation at this location:

There are no restrictions on water use at this time. As always, if water system customers notice anything unusual about their water – such as abnormal odors, colors, sheen, etc. – they should contact the water system at _____.

At this time there is no need for concern if you have consumed or used the water.

Regular updates will be provided about this Announcement as water system staff continue their investigation. Again, there are no restrictions on water use at this time.

State Water System ID# _____ Date Distributed: _____

UTILITY ISSUED NOTICE – LEVEL B
BOIL WATER ADVISORY
A BOIL WATER ADVISORY IS IN EFFECT

On _____ at ____:____ am/pm, a water problem occurred causing contamination of your water. The areas that are affected are as follows:

Entire Water System or Other: _____

CONDITIONS INDICATE THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT YOUR WATER IS CONTAMINATED. TESTING HAS NOT OCCURRED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINATION IN YOUR WATER.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, bathing, and food preparation until further notice. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.

What happened?

- The problem is related to _____

What is being done?

- The water system is taking the following action: _____

What should a customer do if they have consumed or used the water?

- _____

We will inform you when you no longer need to boil your water. We anticipate resolving the problem within _____ hours/days. For more information, please contact _____ at _____ or _____ at _____.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the health risk are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

Please share this information others who use this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice was distributed by _____

State Water System ID# _____ Date Distributed: _____

UTILITY ISSUED NOTICE – LEVEL C
“CANNOT DRINK” WATER NOTIFICATION
A LEVEL C WATER ADVISORY IS IN EFFECT

On _____ at ____:____ am/pm, a water problem occurred causing contamination of your water. The areas that are affected are as follows:

Entire Water System or Other: _____

CONDITIONS INDICATE THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT YOUR WATER IS CONTAMINATED. TESTING HAS NOT OCCURRED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINATION IN YOUR WATER.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER.** You can't drink the water, but you can use it for showering, bathing, toilet-flushing, and other non-potable purposes.
- **BOILING WILL NOT PURIFY THE WATER.** Do not drink the water, even if it is boiled.

What happened?

- The problem is related to _____

What is being done?

- The water system is taking the following action: _____

What should a customer do if they have consumed or used the water?

- _____

We will inform you when the water is safe to drink. We anticipate resolving the problem within _____ hours/days. For more information – or to report unusual water conditions such as abnormal odors, colors, sheen, etc. – please contact _____ at _____ or _____ at _____.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the health risk are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

Please share this information others who use this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice was distributed by _____

State Water System ID# _____ Date Distributed: _____

**UTILITY ISSUED NOTICE – LEVEL D
“DO NOT USE” WATER NOTIFICATION
A LEVEL D WATER ADVISORY IS IN EFFECT**

On _____ at ____:____ am/pm, a water problem occurred causing contamination of your water. The areas that are affected are as follows:

Entire Water System or Other: _____

CONDITIONS INDICATE THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT YOUR WATER IS CONTAMINATED. TESTING HAS NOT OCCURRED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINATION IN YOUR WATER.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER.** The water is contaminated.
- **DO NOT SHOWER OR BATHE IN THE WATER.** You can't use the water for drinking, showering, or bathing. It can be used for toilet flushing and firefighting.
- **BOILING WILL NOT PURIFY THE WATER.** Do not use the water, even if it is boiled. The type of contamination suspected is not removed by boiling.

What happened?

- The problem is related to _____

What is being done?

- The water system is taking the following action: _____

What should a customer do if they have consumed or used the water?

- _____

We will inform you when the water is safe to drink. We anticipate resolving the problem within _____ hours/days. For more information – or to report unusual water conditions such as abnormal odors, colors, sheen, etc. – please contact _____ at _____ or _____ at _____.

Please share this information others who use this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice was distributed by _____

State Water System ID# _____ Date Distributed: _____

**UTILITY ISSUED NOTICE – LEVEL E
EMERGENCY WATER NOTIFICATION
A LEVEL E WATER ADVISORY IS IN EFFECT**

On _____ at ____:____ am/pm, a water problem occurred causing contamination of your water. The areas that are affected are as follows:

Entire Water System or Other: _____

CONDITIONS INDICATE THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT YOUR WATER IS CONTAMINATED. TESTING HAS NOT OCCURRED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINATION IN YOUR WATER.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER.** The water is contaminated.
- **DO NOT USE THE WATER FOR ANY PURPOSE!** You can't use the water for drinking, showering, or bathing, or any other use – not even for toilet flushing.
- **BOILING WILL NOT PURIFY THE WATER.** Do not use the water, even if it is boiled. The type of contamination suspected is not removed by boiling.

What happened?

- The problem is related to _____

What is being done?

- The water system is taking the following action: _____

What should a customer do if they have consumed or used the water?

- _____

We will inform you when the water is safe to drink. We anticipate resolving the problem within _____ hours/days. For more information – or to report unusual water conditions such as abnormal odors, colors, sheen, etc. – please contact _____ at _____ or _____ at _____.

Please share this information others who use this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice was distributed by _____

State Water System ID# _____ Date Distributed: _____

APPENDIX D. SINGLE SOURCE FEASIBILITY

Water Source Alternative:

Back up intake	
Name of Alternative:	Back up intake
Brief Description of the Alternative:	Back up intake
Feasible?:	No
Provide Cost Estimate:	\$0
Would this alternative supply 100% of your needs?:	No
Economic Criteria - Operation and Maintenance Costs:	0
Economic Criteria - Capital Cost:	0
Technical Criteria - Permitting:	0
Technical Criteria - Flexibility:	0
Technical Criteria - Resilience:	0
Technical Criteria - Institutional Requirements:	0
Environmental Criteria - Environmental Impacts:	0
Environmental Criteria - Aesthetic Impacts:	0
Environmental Criteria - Stakeholder Issues:	0
Final Score:	0.00%
Interconnection	
Name of Alternative:	City of Parkersburg
Brief Description of the Alternative:	City of Parkersburg
Feasible?:	Yes
Provide Cost Estimate:	\$440,000
Would this alternative supply 100% of your needs?:	No
Economic Criteria - Operation and Maintenance Costs:	1
Economic Criteria - Capital Cost:	1
Technical Criteria - Permitting:	3
Technical Criteria - Flexibility:	2
Technical Criteria - Resilience:	2
Technical Criteria - Institutional Requirements:	3
Environmental Criteria - Environmental Impacts:	1
Environmental Criteria - Aesthetic Impacts:	2
Environmental Criteria - Stakeholder Issues:	0
Final Score:	51.67%
Treated water storage	
Name of Alternative:	Treated water storage

Brief Description of the Alternative:	Treated water storage
Feasible?:	Yes
Provide Cost Estimate:	\$570,000
Would this alternative supply 100% of your needs?:	No
Economic Criteria - Operation and Maintenance Costs:	3
Economic Criteria - Capital Cost:	3
Technical Criteria - Permitting:	3
Technical Criteria - Flexibility:	3
Technical Criteria - Resilience:	3
Technical Criteria - Institutional Requirements:	3
Environmental Criteria - Environmental Impacts:	3
Environmental Criteria - Aesthetic Impacts:	3
Environmental Criteria - Stakeholder Issues:	0
Final Score:	93.33%
Tank for Raw Water Storage	
Name of Alternative:	Raw Water Storage
Brief Description of the Alternative:	Raw Water Storage
Feasible?:	No
Provide Cost Estimate:	\$0
Would this alternative supply 100% of your needs?:	No
Economic Criteria - Operation and Maintenance Costs:	0
Economic Criteria - Capital Cost:	0
Technical Criteria - Permitting:	0
Technical Criteria - Flexibility:	0
Technical Criteria - Resilience:	0
Technical Criteria - Institutional Requirements:	0
Environmental Criteria - Environmental Impacts:	0
Environmental Criteria - Aesthetic Impacts:	0
Environmental Criteria - Stakeholder Issues:	0
Final Score:	0.00%

Feasibility Study Narrative

Feasibility Study Narrative

Treated Water Storage – Very Feasible

Additional treated water storage is the most feasible option for Claywood Park PSD. Two (2) days of treated water storage is a possibility (See Appendix E). The existing Transfer Tanks hold 762,000 gallons of treated water to be supplied out into the Claywood Park system. Claywood Park also has two (2) additional storage tanks in the “core system”. The Dutch Ridge Tanks and Kanawha Tank (990,000 gallons total) are supplied directly from the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and provide water out to the entire distribution system. These tanks in combination with the Transfer Tanks provide over 39 hours of storage for the entire system at average consumption rates. At the maximum monthly consumption rate, storage would last approximately 35 hours.

The District is adding a third Transfer Tank at the WTP through an upcoming Miscellaneous Water System Improvements project, expected to be completed by late 2016. This additional capacity would bring the total storage capacity, including the core tanks, to 51.5 hours at average consumption, covering the two (2) day capacity for all of Claywood Park PSD customers. At maximum consumption this storage capacity would cover approximately 46 hours. Claywood Park PSD has an additional eleven (11) tanks in the distribution system, not included in these calculations. During an emergency, this additional water storage would be carefully managed to extend the time the intake could be closed.

Interconnection – Feasible but Difficult

Interconnection with the City of Parkersburg is a possibility. Based on an engineering report by the City of Parkersburg, tie-in point A could provide approximately 2 million gallons per day (MGD) of water and tie-in point B could provide approximately 0.33 MGD. Although Parkersburg could theoretically meet the District’s current demand for water, an in-depth engineering study of Claywood Park’s distribution system would be required to determine hydraulic capacity of existing infrastructure. Additional large diameter line may be necessary to convey water from tie-in points to existing tanks for further distribution.

The scenarios (with estimated construction costs) are as follows:

Tie-In Point A – Emergency line along State Route 47

Item	Unit Cost	Total Cost
233 Linear feet 8” water line	\$30 per linear foot	\$69,000
1 Booster station	\$275,000 each	\$275,000
1 Flushout emergency tie in	\$60,000 each	\$60,000
3 Creek crossings	\$11,000 each	\$33,000
1 Tie in	\$5,000 each	\$5,000

Total \$442,000

Tie-In Point B – Emergency line from State Route 50 and Interstate 77 intersection to Red Hill

Item	Unit Cost	Total Cost
11000 Linear feet 8" water line	\$30 per linear foot	\$330,000
1 Flushout emergency tie in	\$60,000 each	\$60,000
3 Creek crossings	\$11,000 each	\$33,000
3 Tie ins	\$5,000 each	\$15,000

Total \$438,000

The amount of \$440,000 was used for the interconnection option in the feasibility matrix since each of the options are so close in the overall cost estimate.

Backup Intake – Not Feasible

A secondary intake is not feasible for the Claywood Park Public Service District due to the location of the water plant and existing intake structure.

Raw Water Storage – Not Feasible

Due to the quantity of water required to be stored for extended emergency operation, raw water storage is not a feasible option due high costs and available land restraints.

Matrix Document

Appendix D. Single Source Feasibility Study

Feasibility Matrix		Claywood Park Public Service District				PWSID: WV2305402				Date: 4/21/22				Completed By: Cerrone Associates, Inc.							
		Economic Criteria				Technical Criteria				Environmental Criteria				Final Score		Total Capital Cost		Comments			
Alternative Strategy Description	Operation and Maintenance Costs	Capital Costs	Total	Total %	Weighted Total	Permitting	Flexibility	Resilience	Institutional Requirements	Total	Total %	Weighted Total	Environmental Impacts	Aesthetic Impacts	Stakeholder Issues	Total	Total %	Weighted Total	Final Score	Total Capital Cost	Comments
		Backup intake	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interconnect	1.0	1.0	2.0	33.3%	13.3%	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	9.5	78.9%	31.6%	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	33.3%	6.7%	51.6%	\$440,000.0	Comments
Treated water storage	3.0	3.0	6.0	100.0%	40.0%	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	100.0%	40.0%	3.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	66.7%	13.3%	93.3%	\$570,000.0	Comments
Raw Water Storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	\$0.0	Comments
Other-(Name of Alternative)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	\$0.0	Comments
Scoring:																					
0 – Not feasible. Criterion cannot be met by this alternative and removes the alternative from further consideration.																					
1 – Feasible but difficult. Criterion represents a significant barrier to successful implementation but does not eliminate it from consideration.																					
2 – Feasible. Criterion can be met by the alternative.																					
3 – Very Feasible. Criterion can be easily met by the alternative																					

APPENDIX E. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION



Source Water Protection

Public Meeting

AGENDA

January 22, 2026

2:00 pm – Commence meeting at Claywood Park PSD Board Room

2:00 pm – 2:30 pm – Receive comments and answer questions as presented

2:30 pm – Adjourn meeting

594 Davisville Rd. ♦ Davisville, WV 26142
P.O. Box 127 ♦ Parkersburg, WV 26102
Phone: 304-422-6042 ♦ Fax 304-422-4014
Email: claywood@woodpsd.org ♦ www.woodpsd.org

Name	Representing	Phone Number (Optional)	Email (Optional)	Would you like to be contacted about future plan updates?
R. Shyne-Brother	Claywood PSD	304-422-2042	Shyne@woodpsd.org	yes
Kevin Soue	Yous & Seithal	740-350-2830	gsou@yousandseithal.com	yes
Stacy Peterson	WV RWA	304-483-3997	stacy.peterson@wvewa.org	yes
Erica Johnson	Claywood Park PSD	304-422-6042	erica@woodpsd.org	
Cory Willis	Claywood Park PSD	304-422-6042	cory@woodpsd.org	yes

Source Water Protection
Public Meeting
January 22, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.



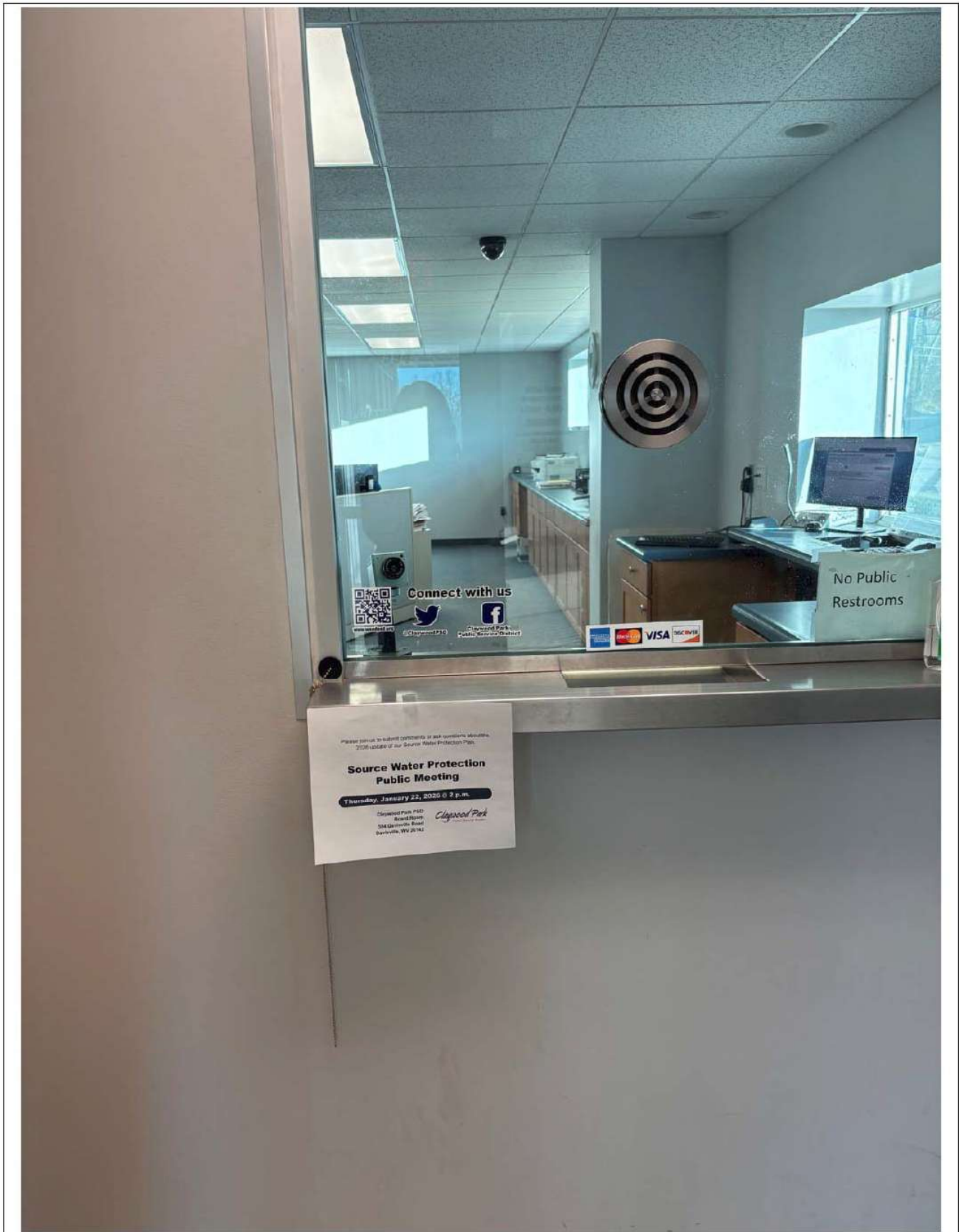
Please join us to submit comments or ask questions about the 2026 update of our Source Water Protection Plan.

Source Water Protection Public Meeting

Thursday, January 22, 2026 @ 2 p.m.

Claywood Park PSD
Board Room
594 Davisville Road
Davisville, WV 26142







January 2, 2026

Claywood Park Public Service District is committed to protecting the quality of our drinking water source. As part of our source water protection efforts, we will be holding a public meeting on **January 22, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.** This meeting will be held at the District's business office located at 594 Davisville Rd in Davisville, WV.

The purpose of this meeting is to accept comments and answer questions about our 2026 Source Water Protection Plan update. Comments will also be accepted by email to claywood@woodpsd.org.

Respectfully,
Claywood Park PSD

594 Davisville Rd. ♦ Davisville, WV 26142
P.O. Box 127 ♦ Parkersburg, WV 26102
Phone: 304-422-6042 ♦ Fax 304-422-4014
Email: claywood@woodpsd.org ♦ www.woodpsd.org

1/5/26, 12:21 PM

Claywood Park Public Service District | Davisville WV | Facebook

facebook

Log In

Please join us to submit comments or ask questions about the 2026 update of our Source Water Protection Plan.

Source Water Protection Public Meeting

Thursday, January 22, 2026 @ 2 p.m.

Claywood Park PSD Board Room *Claywood Park*

Thu, Jan 22 at 2:00 PM EST

Source Water Protection Public Meeting

594 Davisville Rd, Davisville, WV, United States, West Virginia 26142

1 person going

Like

Comment

Share



Claywood Park Public Service District

18m · 🌐

The District will be holding a Source Water Protection meeting on January 22, 2026 at 2 pm at the District office. The purpose of this meeting is to answer questions a... See more

Please join us to submit comments or ask questions about the 2026 update of our Source Water Protection Plan.

Source Water Protection Public Meeting

Thursday, January 22, 2026 @ 2 p.m.

Log in or sign up for Facebook to connect with friends, famil...

Log In

or

Create new account

https://www.facebook.com/claywoodpark/

3/7



304-422-6042

HOME CENTRAL BOAZ PSD BILL PAYMENT INFORMATION RATES AND FEES PROJECTS MORE



Please join us to submit comments or ask questions about the 2026 update of our Source Water Protection Plan.

Source Water Protection Public Meeting

Thursday, January 22, 2026 @ 2 p.m.

Claywood Park PSD Board Room 594 Davisville Road Davisville, WV 26142

Current News

- The District will be holding a Source Water Protection meeting on January 22, 2026 at 2 pm at the District office. The purpose of this meeting is to answer questions and accept comments about the 2026 update of our Source Water Protection Plan.
- Contractors are now installing customer service lines on Dutch Ridge Road from the new main water line to the customer meter. There should be no interruption of service during this time. Connection to the new water main will be performed at a later date. All excavated property will be restored.

Contact Us

Drop us a line!

Name*

Email*

Message

SEND

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 127, Parkersburg, WV 26102

Business Office Location:

594 Davisville Rd, Davisville, WV

Phone: 304-422-6042
Fax: 304-422-4014
Email: claywood@woodpsd.org

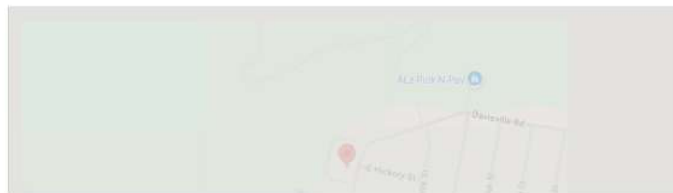
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Directions





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What is Source Water Protection?

Source water protection focuses on preserving and protecting our drinking water source. Claywood Park PSD operates a surface water treatment plant, drawing water from the Little Kanawha River. As with all surface waters, our source water is susceptible to contamination. Events such as accidental spills, releases, or heavy rainfall causing runoff, can allow pollutants to enter streams or rivers and potentially contaminate our water source. Source water protection is a way to identify and prepare for these risks to ensure our drinking water remains safe and of high quality. The overall goal of source water protection is to provide clean, safe water that minimizes treatment expenses, protects public health, and sustains local economies.

Protecting Your Source

Claywood Park PSD was awarded a Source Water Protection grant by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources in May 2017. These funds were used to purchase a source water monitoring panel for the water treatment plant. An additional grant in 2018/2019 allowed for the purchase of an additional probe for this equipment. A grant received in 2023 allowed for replacement of a pH probe at the The water quality probes installed on this panel continuously test incoming water for a variety of water quality markers. These markers include pH, conductivity, ammonium level, oil-in-water detection, organic load and turbidity (cloudiness of the water). This system allows our operators to quickly detect and respond to changes in incoming water quality.

How Can I Get Involved?

We routinely update our Source Water Protection Plan. If you have questions or comments on the plan or would like to be involved in the next update cycle please contact our office at 304-422-6042 or email claywood@woodpsd.org. We are currently working on the 2026 update of our plan. A public meeting will be held January 22, 2026 at 2 pm in the District office Board Room. The purpose of the meeting is to answer questions and accept comments on the Source Water Protection Plan. Comments will also be accepted by email to claywood@woodpsd.org.

- [Source Water Protection Plan - 2023](#)

Learn More

- [EPA Source Water Protection](#)
- [WV DHHR Source Water Assessment Program](#)

Claywood Park Public Service District

594 Davisville Rd, Davisville WV

304-422-6042

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DAVISVILLE — The Claywood Park Public Service District held a public meeting in Davisville as part of its 2026 triennial review of the district's

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Source Water Protection Plan, a required update focused on safeguarding public drinking water and maintaining emergency preparedness.



The review is required under state law for utilities that use surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. The mandate stems from legislation enacted following the 2014 chemical spill that contaminated the Elk River and disrupted water service for hundreds of thousands of West Virginia American Water customers.

Officials explained that the Source Water Protection Plan primarily serves as an internal operational and emergency-response document rather than a publicly distributed report, due to sensitive infrastructure and security information.



Erica Johnson, a geographic information system (GIS) analyst who works with the district on source water protection planning, said the 2026 review reflects relatively minor updates. She said this is the district's third three-

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year review and that most changes involved updating data, maps and personnel listings.

Johnson emphasized that continuous monitoring and coordination with emergency agencies remain the foundation of the district's protection strategy. Water quality is routinely sampled at the treatment plant, and established relationships with county emergency services, the local health department and state spill notification systems ensure rapid communication if a spill occurs.



The Claywood Park PSD primarily relies on surface water sources. Johnson said GIS mapping plays a key role in identifying and tracking potential contamination risks within the source water protection area. The mapping system is updated regularly and incorporates data from state and local agencies.

All maps and source lists used in the 2026 review were updated with current data from the West Virginia Source Water Protection Map Viewer, maintained by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources Office of Environmental Health Services.

As part of the update, the district documented additional regulated and potential pollution sources within the protection area, including two additional Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities, four additional abandoned wells and four additional National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System outfalls. Those outfalls include three home aeration units and one stormwater discharge.

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The review also identified 14 additional NPDES permits, including nine septic tank seals, three home aeration units, one stormwater permit and one septic disposal connection to a publicly owned treatment works.

Gwen Sour can be reached at gsour@newsandsentinel.com

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