

**WEST VIRGINIA**  
**SECRETARY OF STATE**

**KEN HECHLER**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION**

Form #3

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

**NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED RULE  
AND  
FILING WITH THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE**

Department of Commerce, Labor  
and Environmental Resources  
AGENCY: Division of Natural Resources TITLE NUMBER: 47

CITE AUTHORITY \_\_\_\_\_

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO X

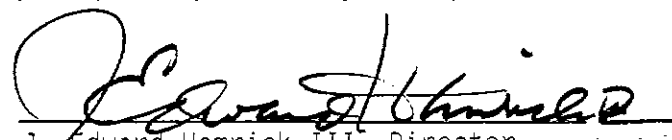
IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: \_\_\_\_\_

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF NEW RULE BEING PROPOSED: 47CSR55

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: Groundwater Protection Act Fee Schedule

THE ABOVE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE HAVING GONE TO A PUBLIC HEARING OR A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD IS HEREBY APPROVED BY THE PROMULGATING AGENCY FOR FILING WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE RULE MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR THEIR REVIEW.

  
J. Edward Hamrick III, Director

March 3, 1992  
Date

TITLE 47  
LEGISLATIVE RULES

DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

SERIES 55  
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION ACT FEE SCHEDULE

§ 47-55-1. General.

1.1. Scope and Purpose. -- This is a new rule which establishes a schedule of fees for the groundwater protection fund and the groundwater remediation fund. This rule is applicable to any person who owns or operates facilities or conducts activities subject to the provisions of West Virginia Code §20-5M-1 et seq.

1.2. Authority. -- West Virginia Code §20-5M-9 subsections (a) and (b).

1.3. Filing Date. -- \_\_\_\_\_.

1.4. Effective Date. -- \_\_\_\_\_.

1.5. In order to allow for a review of the effectiveness of the schedule of fees set forth in this regulation, the fee schedule may through rulemaking be revised at any time prior to the regulations expiration. This regulation expires July 1, 1994.

1.6. Incorporation by Reference. -- Whenever federal or state statutes or regulations are incorporated into these regulations by reference, the reference is to the statute or regulation in effect on the filing date listed in Section 1.3 of this regulation.

§ 47-55-2. Definitions.

2.1. "Agency" means any branch, section, division, department or unit of the state, county or local government however designated or constituted which is authorized to regulate facilities, activities or products which have the potential for impacting groundwater.

2.2. "Chief" means the chief of the water resources section of the division of natural resources.

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2.3. "Class (A through F) landfill" means any landfill Class A through F as defined in Solid Waste Management regulations 47CSR38-2.

2.4. "Commercial solid waste facility" means any solid waste facility which accepts solid waste generated by sources other than the owner or operator of the facility and shall not include an approved solid waste facility owned and operated by a person for the sole purpose of disposing of solid wastes created by that person and other persons on a cost-sharing or nonprofit basis.

2.5. "Director" means the director of the division of natural resources of the department of commerce, labor and environmental resources, unless otherwise specified in these regulations.

2.6. "Generator" means any generator as defined in West Virginia Code §20-5G-1 et seq.

2.7. "Groundwater" means the water occurring in the zone of saturation beneath the seasonal high water table, or any perched water zones.

2.8. "Groundwater Certification" means an assurance issued by the director of the division of natural resources that a permit or other approval issued by a state, county, or local government body regarding an activity that affects or is reasonably anticipated to affect groundwater complies with all requirements of West Virginia Code §20-5M-1 et seq., and the legislative rules promulgated pursuant to that chapter in accordance with West Virginia Code §29A-1-1 et seq. and any other requirements of state law, regulations or agreements regarding groundwater.

2.9. "Groundwater protection fund" is the fund established by West Virginia Code §20-5M-9(c)(1).

2.10. "Groundwater remediation fund" is the fund established by West Virginia Code §20-5M-9(c)(2).

2.11. "Hazardous waste" means any hazardous waste as defined in section 3.1.3 of the division of natural resources' hazardous waste management regulations, 47CSR35.

2.12. "Injection well (Class I through V)" means any injection well, Class I through V, as defined in Regulations for the West Virginia Underground Injection Control Program, 46CSR9.

2.13. "Major facility" means any facility as defined in section 2.22 of the State-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Regulations, 46CSR2.

2.14. "Monitoring well driller" means the individual operating the drilling rig when drilling, altering or abandoning (i.e., proper closing) a monitoring well(s).

2.15. "Permit" means any license, certification, registration, permit, or any other approval granted by an agency authorized to regulate facilities, activities, or products which may have an impact on groundwater.

2.16. "Person" means any industrial user, public or private corporation, institution, association, firm or company organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country; state of West Virginia; governmental agency, including federal facilities; political subdivision; county commission; municipal corporation; industry; sanitary district; public service district; partnership; trust; estate; person or individual; group of persons or individuals acting individually or as a group; or any legal entity whatever.

2.17. "Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any undesirable insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, or other organisms which the commissioner of agriculture may declare to be a pest, and any substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, desiccant or herbicide, except viruses on or in living man or other living animals.

2.18. "Product" means any pesticide, fertilizer, or septic tank.

2.19. "Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" means any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a state or municipality as defined by Section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

2.20. "Regulatory action" means any enforcement, compliance, or procedural activity initiated under the authority of West Virginia Code §20-5M-1 et seq.

2.21. "Solid waste" means any solid waste as defined in West Virginia Code §20-5F-2(k).

§ 47-55-3. Groundwater Protection Fund and Groundwater Remediation Fund Fees.

3.1. Annual groundwater protection fund fees and groundwater remediation fund fees required.-- Any person whose activities may affect groundwater quality or is required to obtain a permit from any agency shall pay the appropriate groundwater protection fund

and groundwater remediation fund fees in accordance with the provisions of subsections 3.5 and 3.6 of these regulations.

3.2. Method of fee collection, fee limits, and transfer of fees to funds.

3.2.1. All groundwater protection fund and groundwater remediation fund fees assessed under these regulations shall be added together and paid to the appropriate agency by check, money order or electronic transfer.

3.2.2. Groundwater remediation fund fees will be collected for a period not to exceed two years (from the effective date of this regulation). Furthermore, the director shall also discontinue collection of groundwater remediation fund fees if \$250,000.00 is collected before the two year period expires.

3.2.3. Agencies receiving the aforementioned funds shall transfer to the director of the division of natural resources or his duly authorized representative, at such frequency as the director may deem appropriate, all groundwater protection fund and groundwater remediation fund fees collected.

3.3. Conditions of certification relative to fees and effect on permits.

3.3.1. Each agency's permit or other regulatory action shall require that all groundwater protection fund and groundwater remediation fund fees be paid in accordance with subsections 3.5 and 3.6 of these regulations. The permit or other regulatory action shall also contain language stating that failure to remit groundwater protection fund and/or groundwater remediation fund fees shall result in withdrawal or denial of groundwater certification, and subject the person to the penalties outlined in West Virginia Code §20-5M-10.

3.3.2. No permit, subject to the requirements of West Virginia Code §20-5M-1 et seq. shall be issued, modified, or renewed without groundwater certification, unless the director declares otherwise pursuant to West Virginia Code §20-5M-8 (c).

3.4. Schedule of groundwater protection fund fees. -- (Fees are assessed on facility/activity/product type based on the projected cost of administering the Groundwater Protection Act and the potential for that facility/activity/product to impact groundwater quality.)

3.4.1. Persons subject to the fees outlined in subsections 3.5 and 3.6 of these regulations will be notified by the director, or his delegate, of the appropriate rate or actual amount of the fee, and the date fees are due.

3.4.2. The director shall coordinate the fee collection activities to assure that the statutory limits on fees provided for in West Virginia Code §20-5M-9 subsections (a) and (b) are not exceeded.

3.5. The annual groundwater protection fund fee for the following facilities, activities or product types except 3.5.3 which is a one time product registration fee due prior to installation, and except 3.5.6 which is a tipping fee, shall be:

3.5.1. Registering a pesticide product -- \$15.00.

3.5.2. Fertilizers - reserved.

3.5.3. Septic tank registration seals - \$30.00 each. These seals are to be purchased from the division of natural resources, water resources section.

3.5.4. Underground storage tank certification/ registration - \$5.00 per tank.

3.5.5. Generators of hazardous waste - \$100.00.

3.5.6. Disposal of solid waste in a class A, B, or C landfill - a tipping fee of one cent per ton (\$0.01/ton). These fees will be collected following the procedures outlined in West Virginia Code §20-5F-5a.

3.5.7. A Class F solid waste facility - \$300.00.

3.5.8. A facility which may impact groundwater quality, as determined by the director of the division of environmental protection, which is required to obtain a permit under West Virginia Code §22A-3-1 et seq., or West Virginia Code §20-5A-5 (b)(6) (subject to the jurisdiction of the division of environmental protection), or West Virginia Code §22A-4-1 et seq. - \$100.00.

3.5.9. A facility which may impact groundwater quality, as determined by the chief, which is required to obtain a permit under West Virginia Code §20-5A-5 (b)(1 through 6), and which is designated a major facility (industrial) - \$500.00.

3.5.10. A facility which may impact groundwater quality, as determined by the chief, which is required to obtain a permit under West Virginia Code §20-5A-5 (b)(1 through 6), and which is not designated as a major facility (industrial) or is not described in 3.5.11, 3.5.12 or 3.5.13 below - \$50.00.

3.5.11. A POTW with design flow greater than one million gallons per day (gpd) - \$100.00.

3.5.12. A POTW with design flow less than one million gallons per day (gpd) -- \$25.00.

3.5.13. A non POTW operating a sewage treatment plant -- \$10.00 per plant.

3.5.14. An oil well - \$3.00 per well.

3.5.15. A gas well -- \$3.00 per well.

3.5.16. A class II or class III underground injection well - \$75.00 per well.

3.5.17. Class V underground injection wells - \$15.00 per permit.

3.5.18. Class I underground injection wells - \$200.00 per well.

3.5.19. Certification of each monitoring well driller, who drills groundwater monitoring wells in the state of West Virginia - \$200.00.

3.5.20. Facilities/activities/persons which are reasonably suspected to have the potential to adversely impact groundwater quality, as determined by the chief, and which are not subject to fees outlined in 3.5.1 through 3.5.19 above -- reserved.

3.6. Schedule of groundwater remediation fund fees -- The annual groundwater remediation fund fees for the following facilities, activities or product types except 3.6.3 which is a one time product registration fee due prior to installation, and except 3.6.5 which is a tipping fee, shall be:

3.6.1. Registering a pesticide product - \$2.00.

3.6.2. Fertilizers - reserved.

3.6.3. Septic tank registration seals - \$3.75. These seals are to be purchased from the division of natural resources, water resources section.

3.6.4. Generators of hazardous waste - \$12.50.

3.6.5. Disposal of solid waste in a Class A, B, or C landfill - a tipping fee of \$0.00125/ton. These fees will be collected following the procedures outlined in West Virginia Code §20-5F-5a.

3.6.6. For Class F solid waste facilities - \$37.50.

3.6.7. A facility which may impact groundwater quality, as determined by the director of the division of environmental protection, which is required to obtain a permit under West Virginia Code §22A-3-1 et seq., or West Virginia Code §20-5A-5 (b)(6) (subject to the jurisdiction of the division of environmental protection), or West Virginia Code §22A-4-1 et seq. - \$12.50.

3.6.8. A facility which may impact groundwater quality, as determined by the chief, which is required to obtain a permit under West Virginia Code §20-5A-5 (b)(1 through 6), and which is designated a major facility (industrial) - \$62.50.

3.6.9. A facility which may impact groundwater quality, as determined by the chief, which is required to obtain a permit under West Virginia Code §20-5A-5 (b)(1 through 6), and which is not designated as a major facility (industrial) or is not described in 3.6.10, 3.6.11 or 3.6.12 below - \$6.25.

3.6.10. A POTW with design flow greater than one million gallons per day - \$12.50.

3.6.11. A POTW with design flow less than one million gallons per day - \$3.13.

3.6.12. A non POTW operating a sewage treatment plant - \$1.25 per plant.

3.6.13. An oil well - \$0.38 per well.

3.6.14. A gas well - \$0.38 per well.

3.6.15. A class II or class III underground injection well - \$9.38 per well.

3.6.16. Class V underground injection wells - \$1.88 per permit.

3.6.17. Class I underground injection wells - \$25.00 per well.

3.6.18. Certification of each monitoring well driller, who drills groundwater monitoring wells in the state of West Virginia - \$25.00.

3.6.19. Facilities/activities/persons reasonably suspected to have the potential to adversely impact groundwater quality, as determined by the chief, and that are not subject to fees outlined in 3.6.1 through 3.6.18 above - reserved.

§ 47-55-4. Severability.



If any provisions of this regulation or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the regulation, and to this end the provisions of the regulation are declared severable.

Date: March 3, 1992

To: Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee

From: Division of Natural Resources

Legislative Rule Title: Groundwater Protection Act Fee Schedule

1. Authorizing statute(s) citation: § 20-5M-9.
  2. a. Date filed in State Register with Notice of Hearing:  
January 16, 1992.
  - b. What other notice, including advertising, did you give of the hearing? DNR Public Notice issued on January 16, 1992. This was published in 8 newspapers across the state; and copies were sent to applicable State agencies, US Environmental Protection Agency, and West Virginia Chamber of Commerce. A press release was issued on February 11, 1992
  - c. Date of hearing(s): February 19, 1992, Charleston and February 20, 1992, Morgantown.
  - d. Attach list of persons who appeared at hearing, comments received, amendments, reasons for amendments:  
  
Attached:        yes                      No comments received:        N.A.
  - e. Date agency approved proposed Legislative Rule filed in the State Register following public hearing(s): March 3, 1992
  - f. Person to contact for additional information: Frank Pelurie, 348-2761.
3. Did the Statute under which rule-making was authorized require certain findings and determinations to be made as a condition precedent to promulgation?        No.

1992 MAR -3 PM 1:31  
OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
FILED

D I V I S I O N   O F   N A T U R A L   R E S O U R C E S  
WEST VIRGINIA GROUNDWATER PROTECTION ACT FEES

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SECRETARY OF STATE

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY  
March 1992

In accordance with Chapter 29A-3 of the West Virginia Code, the Division of Natural Resources (DNR) issued on January 16 a public notice announcing two public hearings on proposed Groundwater Protection Act fees.

The public notice stated that the DNR would hold the hearings in Charleston, on February 19, and in Morgantown on February 20, to discuss proposed rules that would impose fees on facilities and activities that may affect ground water quality.

The notice further stated that the public comment period would extend until March 2, 1992 (47 days after publication of the public notice) and indicated when and where the proposed regulations could be reviewed by the public.

The public notice was published in eight newspapers across the state, including the Charleston Gazette. Copies of the public notice were also sent to state agencies affected by the proposed rules, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce. To further publicize the hearings the agency issued a press release on February 11.

A total of 30 people attended the hearings which were held at 7:00 p.m. at the Capitol Complex Conference Center in Charleston and at the Mountainlair in Morgantown. One witness testified at the February 19 hearing; eight witnesses testified at the February 20 hearing. Major segments of the public that were represented at the hearings included state agencies, economic interest groups and private citizens.

In addition to nine oral comments, the DNR received 2 written statements by March 2, the date on which the official record was closed.

All comments were reviewed and considered in developing the final draft regulations.

RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

In the following section, the agency responds to recommendations and concerns raised in oral and written comments.

A Bureau of Public Health official commented that the term

monitoring well driller, as used in the proposed regulations, could be misconstrued to mean a company or organization. The commenter clarified that the intent of the monitoring well driller certification program is to maintain a minimum standard of skill only for individuals that install monitoring wells; it is not intended to certify companies or organizations.

DNR agrees the term needs clarification, and has added the definition of "monitoring well driller" to the regulations.

One commenter, representing the West Virginia Gasoline Dealers and Automotive Repair Association, asked whether small quantity generators would be required to pay the generator of hazardous waste fee.

Small quantity generators are not required to pay this fee. This fee applies to hazardous waste generators that produce more than 12,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per year. The regulations define "generator of hazardous waste" by reference in Section 2.6.

The same commenter objected to the \$5.00 certification fee imposed on owners and operators of underground storage tanks. The commenter stated that USTs are already regulated by the Underground Storage Tank Act. Therefore, they are already subject to registration, remediation, and capitalization fees.

The Ground Water Protection Act clearly states that fees could be imposed in addition to any existing fees. Fees authorized by the Groundwater Protection Act are intended to fund a coordinated approach to the comprehensive ground water protection program and will not duplicate existing regulatory efforts.

The commenter also asked whether the fee imposed on owners or operators of Class V injection wells would apply to service station drains connected to sanitary sewers or drains connected to leach fields and dry wells.

The DNR wishes to clarify that automobile fuel and service station floor drains connected to sanitary sewers are not Class V wells.

Facilities that discharge service bay waste fluids into leach fields or dry wells are operating Class IV wells. Class IV wells are prohibited by state law and must be closed.

One commenter expressed concern that the regulations did not include a severability clause. As a result, if a section of the regulations was found to be invalid, the entire rule would be rendered ineffective.

The DNR finds this concern valid and has included a severability clause in the proposed rules.

Many commenters indicated their belief that the proposed \$30 fee on septic systems was excessive and that it would pose undue hardship to citizens in these difficult economic times.

DNR does not believe this concern is justified. The proposed \$30 fee is a one time fee that would be applied to the purchase of a new tank or replacement tank. New, concrete septic systems are capable of properly functioning for approximately 50 years. In this case, the fee translates to a cost of 60 cents per year to the owner. The DNR does not consider this amount unreasonable.

Several commenters predicted that the new fee would cause proliferation of black market tanks, construction of homemade tanks and installation of illegal tanks.

Homemade tanks, as well as tanks purchased out-of-state are not exempt from the law. They are required to have the \$30 seal before being installed.

The installation of any septic system without purchasing the seal and without approval from the Bureau of Public Health would be illegal and subject the offender to penalties and fines established by law.

Another commenter stated that the fee placed on Class V injection wells would pose tremendous hardship on citizens who have purchased their septic systems years ago and who are now on limited income.

First, the DNR wishes to clarify that septic systems that serve fewer than 20 persons per day and receive solely sanitary waste are not Class V injection wells. Secondly, the \$30 fee would be assessed on the purchase of a seal that must be affixed to newly installed septic tanks, or replacement tanks. Existing septic systems, which are not Class V wells, will not be assessed any fee.

The same commenter challenged "the statement that Class V wells pollute ground water" and requested scientific proof.

Proof of ground water contamination due to the various categories of Class V injection wells abounds in scientific studies referenced in bibliographies that can be found on the shelves of most college libraries such as West Virginia University. The DNR does not have the resources to provide the public with technical bibliographic information pertaining to the various aspects of surface and ground water pollution.

The commenter was specifically interested in septic systems. Scientific studies have proven that in many instances poor design, improper construction and maintenance, and bad system locations have led to ground water pollution. In addition, the use of synthetic organic chemical degreasers and tank cleaners has resulted in organic contamination of ground water sources.

As mentioned during the question and answer session, the National Small Flows Clearinghouse, located at the West Virginia University Campus, has excellent technical information pertaining to on site small community wastewater systems.

One commenter wanted to know who would be responsible for the sale of seals.

Administrative procedures that will outline the mechanisms for implementing the collection of all ground water protection fees have not yet been developed. The DNR will develop these procedures in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Health and other agencies. Concerns expressed during the question and answer session which followed the public hearing held in Morgantown will be taken into consideration at that time.

In relation to Class II wells, another commenter wrote that the proposed \$75 per year per well was not justifiable. The commenter explained that according to UIC regulations, these wells must comply with rigid construction and operational standards. In addition, operators must follow stringent reporting and monitoring requirements. Considering the level of protection to groundwater already provided by the UIC regulations, the commenter stated it was an injustice to burden these wells with an additional expense.

The commenter further proposed to combine Class II-R wells (utilized for the enhanced oil recovery projects) with oil and gas producing wells.

In assessing the proposed \$75 per year per well fee, the DNR has taken into consideration the existing rules and regulations which govern Class II wells as well as all other injection well categories. Well categories were analyzed and fees were based on the perceived threat to ground water aquifers.

Therefore, fees on injection wells were designed on a tiered basis. Wells that dispose of hazardous waste were assessed the highest fee. Wells that operate under pressure, but do not dispose of hazardous waste and wells that are not capable of creating fractures were given a lesser fees.

Class II wells were assessed less than Class I, but more than Class V due to the nature of the injected fluids and the associated operating pressures.

We agree that there are similarities between Class II-R wells and oil and gas wells. However, oil and gas wells are not injection wells. Because Class II-R wells inject fluids/compounds under pressure, the threat of fluid migration into non-targeted formations exists.

In closing the hearing, David Watkins reminded the attendants that the DNR is mandated to evaluate this rule by July 1, 1994.

The DNR wishes to thank you for attending the public hearings and submitting your comments and concerns.

A copy of this Responsiveness Summary will be forwarded to interested parties upon request.

#### AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSED RULE AND REASONS FOR SAME

1. Definition of term "Monitoring well driller" was added at section 2.14 to clarify intent. This was in response to comment received.

2. The code citation for definition of the term "solid waste", Section 2.21 was corrected.

3. In sections 3.5 and 3.6 wording was changed from ...due at time of purchase/construction..., to ...due prior to installation.... This change was not made as a result of public comment, but was made by the agency to minimize impact on business community.

4. Section 3.6 contained a reference to 3.7.3 which was an error. This reference was changed to 3.6.3.

5. In sections 3.5.3 and 3.6.3 the words 'or authorized vendor' were deleted. This was done by the agency to clarify that vendors will obtain seals from the agency. The agency will consider a procedural rule to provide further guidelines for registration seals.

6. Redundant language was removed from 3.5.7 (i.e., Disposal of solid waste in).

7. Severability clause was added as section 4 in response to a comment.

PUBLIC ATTENDANCE FOR PUBLIC HEARING  
PROPOSED GROUDNWATER PROTECTION ACT FEES

February 19, 1992

State Capitol Complex  
Conference Room C, Charleston, WV

William Setterstrom  
Economy Tank Company

Gary T. Viola  
Bureau of Public Health

Robert Frame  
WV Department of Agriculture

David Haines  
WV Petroleum Marketers Association

James Corsaro  
Wescar, Inc.

Donald Rose  
Rose's Excavating

Art Baker  
Greenbrier Memorial Vault, Inc.

Marvin Gray  
WV Gasoline Dealers Association



PUBLIC ATTENDANCE FOR PUBLIC HEARING  
PROPOSED GROUDNWATER PROTECTION ACT FEES

February 20, 1992

Mountainlair  
West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Edgar T. Cogar  
Ashco-A-Corp

Paul Ashborne  
Ashco-A-Corp

Michael Pratt  
A-1 Septeic Tank Cleaning Service

James Griffith  
Ritchie Concrete

Dorsey Phillips  
Phillips Precast Concrete

Joe Frye  
Jolin Concrete

Stephen Carr  
Carr Concrete Corporation

Nannette Milleson  
Home Septic System Owners

John Jones  
Jones Sanitation

Jack Donahue  
Donahue Excavation

Ralph David  
Davis Excavating

Steve Peacemaker  
Haney Company

Carroll Poland  
Carroll's Septic Service

Richard A. Rohr, Jr.  
Black Jack Precasting

Kenneth N. High  
Old Fields, WV

Ralph McCartney, Jr.  
Scrapper Backhoe Service

Robert White  
Monongalia Co. Health Department

George Argabright  
WV State Health Department

Robert Adams  
WV Department of Agriculture

Earl L. Burgess, Jr.  
Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department

Arthur W. Adams  
Monongalia Co. Health Department