

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – RAM WAYSIDE

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2015 is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to protect your water supply. The quality of your drinking water must meet state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

If you have questions about this report, want additional information about any aspect of your drinking water or want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water, please contact:

Kevin Belcher at 540-921-2525

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows:

The 1st and 3rd Thursday. The 1st meeting is at 10:00 a.m. and the 2nd at 6:30 PM in the County Administration Building Conference Room (315 N. Main Street). The 2nd meeting is held in the General District Court Room (120 N Main St) in Pearisburg, Virginia.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-452-4321)

EPA/ODC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the agency and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some young people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Street) The 5th meeting is held in the General District Court, Room 1301 (Main St) in Chesapeake, Virginia

The 1st and 3rd Thursday. The 2nd meeting is at 10:00 a.m. and the 5th at 6:30 PM in the County Administration Building Conference Room (312 N Main

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows:

Kevin Beckett at 240-651-3232

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If you have questions about this report, want additional information, or want to know how to participate in decisions

drinking water must meet state and federal regulatory requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to protect your water supply. The quality of your This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2012 is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality. Our goal is to provide you

INTRODUCTION

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – RAW MAYSIDE

SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is groundwater under the direct influence of surface water as described below:

Your drinking water is purchased from the Giles County PSA. The PSA obtains its water from a well located in the Town of Pearisburg.

A source water assessment of the PSA wells were conducted in 2002 by the Virginia Department of Health. The wells were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the State in its approved source water assessment program. The report is available by contacting Mr. Roger Houck, Giles County Public Service Authority Director at 540/921-2525.

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In the table and elsewhere in this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity, or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.74	NA	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pci/L) Alpha Emitters	0	15	0.5	NA	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	NA	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.10	NA	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT, 1 NTU max	0.075	NA	06/22/2015	Soil runoff
		TT, ≤ 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	100%		Daily	

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.85	0.48-0.98	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	29	NA	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	NA	80	47	NA	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

(ppb)																			
Total Trihaloethanes	NA	80	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Halocyclic Acids (ppb)	NA	80	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colours (ppm)	MRDLG=1	MRDLG=4	0.82	0.82	0.48-0.68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MCL	Detected Level	Detected Level	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Source of Contamination												

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	11.1 NTU	0.019	NA	08/23/2012	Soil runoff														
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.10	NA	5014	Erosion of natural deposits														
Barium (ppm)	5	5	0.012	NA	5012	Erosion of natural deposits														
Alpha Emitters Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	0	0.2	NA	5013	Erosion of natural deposits														
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.74	NA	5015	Erosion of natural deposits														
Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MCL	Detected Level	Detected Level	Range	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Source of Contamination													

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Date of Sampling	# of Site Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	2.1	2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.05	2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data presented in the above tables, though accurate, is more than one year old.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70-year life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

VIOLATION INFORMATION – During the 2015 monitoring period the Giles County Public Service Authority did not monitor for inorganic concentrations. One sample was required from each source and none was analyzed. The Giles County Public Service Authority intends to collect the samples for analysis during June 2016.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION REGARDING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The County of Giles is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

(800-438-4261) or at

information on lead in drinking water (testing methods) and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline seconds to 5 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Plumbing components. When you water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds and before drinking. The County of Giles is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from residential and commercial associated with services. **ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION REGARDING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER** If present elevated levels of lead can cause serious health

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Contaminant (units)	MCL/G	Action Level	Percentile 90th	Sampling Date of	# of Site Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.00	2012	0	wood preservatives; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	5.1	2012	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead and Copper Contaminants