

# *2015 Annual Water Quality Report for Riverview Mobile Estates Essex County*

(PWSID No. 4057900) VDH District 17

## **Introduction**

This new Annual Water Quality Report 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 not only meet our standards but also state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

## **General Information**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 storm water 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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. (4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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).

## **Sources and Treatment of YOUR Water**

Water for this area is supplied from groundwater. Water is currently pumped from one well into the pressure tank and then into the distribution system. A second well functions as a backup source of water but is not normally utilized. Chlorine is added to prevent bacteriological growth in the distribution system.

As a first step toward protection of our sources of drinking water, the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) evaluated the susceptibility of Virginia's water supplies to contamination. Contamination sources and pathways were reviewed using maps, known and observed activities, water quality data and information about the water sources. Using criteria developed by the State in its EPA-approved Source Water Assessment Program, it was determined that, on a relative basis, the well providing water to you was determined to be of **low** susceptibility to contamination. Your current water quality is described in the rest of this report. A copy of the source water assessment report is available by contacting VDH, Office of Water Programs at (804) 674-2880.

## **Definitions**

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. In the tables and elsewhere in this report you will find the results of our monitoring; however, many terms and abbreviations are used that you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

Non-detects (ND) - *lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present*

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.*

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - *one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.*

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

Action Level (AL) - *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.*

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*

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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.*

<b>Typical Source of Contamination</b>	
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Source</b>
Combined Radium	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta emitters	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

### III. Disinfectants

Disinfectant	Units of Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected (5 month average)	Violation (Y/N)	Range of Detection at Sampling Points	Year	Typical Source
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.41	N	0.24 – 0.52	2015	Water additive used to control microbes

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. The tables list only those contaminants that had some level of detection. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.

The sodium concentration in the sample collected on September 17, 2013 was **70 mg/l**. This concentration exceeds the recommended maximum contaminant level of 20 mg/l for persons on a "strict" sodium diet.

MCLs 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 MCL=s 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

Did any monitoring, reporting, or other violation occur during the year? ( ) Yes (X) No

### Questions and Contact Information

For more information about any aspect of your drinking water or to find out how to get involved in decisions that may affect the quality of your water, we encourage you to contact **Franklin Management Co. at (757) 875-2392 ext.208**. For additional information call the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)*.