

Annual Drinking Water Report Green Springs Mobile Home Park 2015

Is my water safe?

Last year, 2015, your water was tested for various contaminants.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Greensprings Mobile Home Village is served by two wells located within the village. Both wells are approximately 275-280 feet deep. 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

VDH conducted a Source Water Assessment of Greensprings Mobile Waterworks in 2001. You may contact:

Virginia Dept of
Health
830 Southampton
Ave Suite 2058
Norfolk, VA
23510
757-683-2000

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Contact: Mr. John Franklin - Greensprings at (757) 875-2392, or Water Pro Inc. (804) 693-7294.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Greensprings Mobile Village is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In samples for pesticides and herbicides no contaminants were detected.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	90 th % Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.36	1.27	1.36	2013		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	L-8.2	ND	11.8	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper(ppm)		AL=1.3	C-.27	ND	.48			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Colifor (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	2015	No	Naturally present in the environment
						2015	No	
E. Coli	0	0	0					Indicates water may be contaminated with human or animal waste.
Other contaminants:								
Nitrate+Nitrite ppm	0.16 MG/L PMCL—10 MG/L ND							
Cyanide	<0.01 mg/L PMCL--.2 2014							
Radiologicals								
GrossBeta particles pCi/L	0	4mrem/yr **	9.5 pCi/ L	7.1	9.5	Oct 2014	No	Decay of natural and man- made deposits.

**EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles

The table lists 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.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant that triggers a treatment or other requirement from a water system.

For more information please contact:

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