

# 2017 Annual Drinking Water Report Green Springs Mobile Home Park

PWSID # 3095320

## **Spanish (Español)**

Este aviso contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## **Is my water safe?**

Last year, 2017, 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 at 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?**

For information pertaining how you may participate in decisions regarding your water supply or if you have any questions, you may contact Mr. John Franklin at Franklin Management 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

# Water Quality Data Table

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The EPA requires that Table I reflect monitoring results for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. 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, though accurate, may be more than one year old. Only the most recent sample results from the prescribed period are reported. 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	90 <sup>th</sup> % Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.43	1.34	1.43	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	L-4.6	ND	11.8	July 2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper(ppm)		AL=1.3	C-.06	ND	.48	July 2014		
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.07mg/ L	ND	0.07 mg/L	July 2017	No	Run off from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Coliform Bacteria Monitoring Results</b>								
MCL	MCLG	Number of Positives		Violation		Sample Dates		Source of contamination
< 2 TC + Positive Samples per monitoring period	0	9 of 24 samples tested positive		No		July 2017		Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radiologicals</b>								
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	<b>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</b>
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.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli PMCL violation has occurred and why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks on multiple occasions.

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: John Franklin  
Address:  
PO Box 339  
Yorktown, VA 23690  
Phone: 757.875.2392

**FLOURIDE:** The Greensprings Mobile Home Park water system has a natural fluoride level of 1.34-1.43 ppm. Optimal fluoride levels recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service and CDC for drinking water range from 0.7 parts per million (ppm) form warmer climates to 1.2 ppm for cooler climates to account for the tendency for people to drink more water in warmer climates. Many communities add fluoride to their drinking water to promote dental health. Each community makes its own decision about whether or not to add fluoride.

EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for fluoride of 4 mg/L (some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of this level over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones). EPA has also set a secondary fluoride standard of 2 Mg/L to protect against dental fluorosis. Dental Fluorosis, intis moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should not drink water that has more than 2 mg/L of fluoride. Parents of young children may want to contact their dentist about proper use of fluoride-containing products.

## **VIOLATION INFORMATION**

Did any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Treatment Technique (TT) violations occur during the year? No

If a Level 1 Assessment was required for Coliform Bacteria (not due to an E. coli MCL violation):

“Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.”

Did any monitoring, reporting, or other violations occur during the year? NO