

RUSSELL COUNTY
PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2015

Hansonville Water System

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). **We at the Russell County Public Service Authority are pleased to report to you that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.**

If you have questions about this report, please contact: **Harvey Hart at 276-991-0200.**

If you 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: **Harvey Hart at 276-991-0200.**

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows: **third Monday of each month at 6:00 pm at Russell County P.S.A. Office- 265 Clydesway Dr, Lebanon Virginia.**

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.

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).

SOURCE AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Surface water - Big Cedar Creek, Located 1 mile south of Route 19 on Route 658. Water is treated by the Town of Lebanon WTP.

Treatment of the raw water consists of chemical addition, coagulation, flocculation, settling, filtration, and chlorination. All of these processes work together to remove the physical, chemical, and biological contaminants to make the water safe for drinking.

Surface Water Assessment Report

The sources of your drinking water is surface water taken from the Big Cedar Creek. Russell County PSA water is bulk purchased from the Town of Lebanon Water Treatment Plant.

The Virginia Department of Health and the Town of Lebanon conducted source water assessments of our sources in 2002. The Big Cedar Creek was determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program.

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 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.

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

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.

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.

HANSONVILLE
Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	50	N	20 - 88	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	64	Y	25 - 110	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.18	N	0.037 - 0.18	2015	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.04	N	0.72 - 1.04	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	2.5	N	0.4 - 2.5	2011 + 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	2.3	N	N/D - 2.3	2011 + 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.54	N	1.16 – 1.87	2015	Water additives to control microbes
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	<u>TT, 1 NTU max</u>	0.07	N	N/A	2015	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
		<u>TT, <0.3 NTU 95% of time</u>	100 %	N	N/A		
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT, MET when > or = 1	1.0	N	1.0 – 1.0	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.59	N	N/D – 0.59	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Date of Sample	# of Sample Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL= 15	2	2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.07	2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

VIOLATION INFORMATION

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION OF THE VIOLATION	LENGTH OF THE VIOLATION	STEPS TAKEN TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION	HEALTH EFFECT LANGUAGE
MCL- Exceedance of the four quarter Primary MCL LRAA of 60 ppb for Haloacetic Acids (TTHMs)	The HAA5 LRAA exceeded 60 mg/L in the third and fourth quarters of 2015. The exceedances were caused by high fourth quarter 2014 and third quarter 2015 detections from October through December 2014 and July through September 2015.	Third and fourth quarters, 2015 (July through September) and (October through December)	We are working with the Health Dept. to try and determine why the HAA5s are high along with flushing the system to try and reduce the HAA5 levels. Quarterly samples continue to be taken.	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets MCL's at very stringent levels. 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 effect for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-million chance of having the described health effects for other contaminants.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 Russell County PSA 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 30 seconds to two minutes 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>.