



## ***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*** **Virginia American Water, Eastern District** **Montross Mobile Home Village**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year **2008** 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, please contact:

J. Creel, Network Supervisor  
Virginia American Water, Eastern District  
621 Oldhams Road  
Warsaw, VA 22572  
Telephone: 1-800-452-6863

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 J. Creel, Network Supervisor of Virginia American Water, Eastern District.

### **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

*As a trusted leader in the industry, Virginia American Water places a strong emphasis on sharing information about the quality of the water we provide with our customers. One way we do this is by reporting to you annually the results of our tests on the water we deliver to your home. Please review this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which outlines information applicable to your local water system for testing completed through December 2008.*

*Just as important, Virginia American Water makes the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade its facilities so that we can deliver quality water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, seven days a week.*

*Our customers are our top priority and we are committed to providing them with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come. In addition to this written report, you can view information about Virginia American Water and your water system on our website <http://www.amwater.com>. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please feel free to call our Customer Service Department at (800) 452-6863, where you will be placed in contact with a water quality professional.*

*Sincerely,*

*William Walsh*

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, stream, 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 agricultural, 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 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.

### **SOURCE and TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER**

The source of your drinking water is groundwater. The well draws water from the Potomac aquifer. The only treatment provided to the drinking water is chlorination. Chlorination provides disinfection and helps 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 & observed activities, water quality data and information about the water source. Using criteria developed by the State in its EPA-approved Source Water Assessment Programs, it was determined that, on a relative basis our Well is 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 J. Creel at the phone number or address given elsewhere in this drinking water quality report.

### **DEFINITIONS**

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The tables on the next page show the results of our monitoring. In the tables 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:

### **WATER QUALITY RESULTS**

#### **I. Other Chemical and Radiological Contaminants**

Contaminant	Units of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range of Detection at Sampling Points	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids HAA <sub>5</sub>	ppb	N/A	60	7.4	N	N/A	8/22/07	By- product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	N/A	80	13.9	N	N/A	8/22/07	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorate	ppm	N/A	N/A	1.3	N	N/A	8/22/07	By- product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.5	N	N/A	5/15/07	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate + Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.01	N	N/A	5/21/08	Erosion of natural deposits and fertilizers.
Chloride	ppm	N/A	250	6.6	N	N/A	5/15/07	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	ppm	N/A	250	10.4	N	N/A	5/15/07	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.114	N	N/A	5/15/07	Naturally occurring
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	13	N	N/A	5/15/07	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	N/A	4	N	N/A	5/15/07	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	N/A	N/A	38	N	N/A	5/15/07	Naturally occurring

Strontium	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.093	N	N/A	5/15/07	Naturally occurring
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	0	15	0.5	N	N/A	7/31/01	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (1)	pCi/l	0	50	10.0	N	N/A	7/31/01	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/l	0	5	0.5	N	N/A	7/31/01	Erosion of natural deposits

(1) The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

## II. Disinfectants-Distribution System

Disinfectant	Units of Measure	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected (Annual Average)	Violation (Y/N)	Range of Detection at Sampling Points	Sampling Year	Typical Source
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.4	N	0.36 – 2.10	2008	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 state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The date in the tables above, though accurate, is more than one year old.

### OTHER DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Water samples collected on 5/15/07 showed an average sodium concentration of 38 ppm. Drinking water with a sodium concentration above 20 ppm is not recommended for persons on a strict sodium diet.

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

Your water system did not have any violations during the year.

This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by:

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