

# **2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

## **Town of Pulaski**

### **(PWSID No. 1155635)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2019 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:

Gary Jennings, Water Treatment Plant Chief Operator, at (540) 440-6320.

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:

Gary Jennings, Water Treatment Plant Chief Operator, at (540) 440-6320.

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows:

1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm in the Town of Pulaski Municipal Building, located at 42 1<sup>st</sup> Street NW, Pulaski, VA 24301

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

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: (i) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (ii) 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; (iii) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (iv) 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; (v) 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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 who are 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **SOURCE(S) and TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER**

The sources of your drinking water are surface water and are obtained from Gatewood Reservoir and Peak Creek.

A source water assessment of our system was conducted in 2002 by Draper Aden and Associates. The sources were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern, and documentation of any known contamination

## **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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2019**. 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 Goal or MRDLG*: the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*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.

*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 (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.

*Level 1 assessment* - a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

*Level 2 assessment* - a very detailed study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* PMCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

*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.

### WATER QUALITY RESULTS

#### Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	No. of Samples Indicating Presence of Bacteria	Violation (Y/N)	Month of Sampling	Typical Source of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	0	1 routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and 1 is also <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	N	Jan-Dec	Human and animal fecal waste

#### Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.08	N	-	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.2	N	-	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	N	-	2019	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	0.26	N	-	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.12	N	0.23 - 2.17	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT, met when $\geq 1$	1.0	N #	1.0 - 1.04	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	39.4	N	18.8 - 56.9	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	43.2	N	18.7 – 68.9	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	NA	TT, 1 NTU Max	0.28	N	0.05 – 0.282	2019	Soil runoff
		TT, $\leq 0.3$ NTU 95% of the time	100%	N			

The value reported under “Level Detected” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of the TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements unless an alternative compliance criterion is used to determine compliance. # We are also in compliance using the alternate SUVA method.

### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Date of Sampling	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	0	July 2018	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.084	July 2018	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Monitoring Results for Sodium (Unregulated-No Limits Designated)			
Level Detected (unit)	Sample Date	Typical Source	Guidance
6.1 (mg/L)	1/18/2019	Naturally Occuring; Addition of treatment chemicals/processes	For individuals on a <u>very</u> low sodium diet (500 mg/day), EPA recommends that drinking-water sodium not exceed 20 mg/L. Should you have a health concern, contact your health care provider.

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

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

We have been advised by State health officials of a failure to perform required monitoring in accordance with the Commonwealth of Virginia/State Board of Health *Waterworks Regulations*.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the third calendar quarter (July – September) 2019 we did not monitor for trihalomethanes and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

State health officials feel there is little need for concern about the safety of your water because past records show that our system has had no documented problems with trihalomethane contamination; however, routine sampling and analysis is required to determine the quality of water delivered to our customers.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This situation has been resolved.

We have since been collecting and having analyzed the required number of trihalomethanes samples.

### 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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 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).

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATERWORKS**

The Town of Pulaski Water Treatment Plant is a Class II facility. The plant is rated at 4.0 million gallons per day and current output is approximately 1.9 million gallons per day. The plant is staffed by eight state-licensed operators. Our goal is to provide consumers with a safe and palatable supply of drinking water at the lowest possible cost and the highest level of quality in the industry. Delivering potable water to your tap is a team effort between licensed professionals at the plant, dedicated Engineering, and Public Works Departments whose job is to maintain the Town of Pulaski's water distribution system. We operate the plant under the stringent regulatory guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Virginia Department of Health, and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. We perform over 150 water quality analyses each day to insure consumers the highest quality drinking water available.