

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Mount Jackson

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2012 is designed to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water quality. We are committed to providing 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 meets all state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

If you have questions about this report, 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:

Mr. Charles Moore, Town Manager, Town of Mount Jackson at 540-477-2121
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You can obtain additional information by attending Town Council meetings held at 7:30 p.m. the second Tuesday of each month in the Town Council Chambers.

GENERAL INFORMATION

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances (referred to as contaminants) in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban storm water runoff, residential uses, and many other types of activities. Water from surface sources is treated to make it drinkable while groundwater may or may not have any treatment.

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. Immune-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).

SOURCES AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is groundwater and obtained from five drilled wells; however, Well No. 6 is not in service at the present time. Water is distributed throughout the town by means of submersible well pumps, three storage tanks, and variously sized distribution pipes.

All water entering the Town distribution system is treated. Each well is equipped with a chlorine solution feeder. The solution feeder is used to inject a chlorine solution into the water to disinfect it prior to distribution.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment was completed by the ENSAT Corporation in cooperation with the County of Shenandoah and Shenandoah County Water Resources Advisory Committee. The assessment determined that the wells serving our community may be susceptible to contamination because they are located in an area that promotes migration of contaminants from certain land use activities of concern. More specific information may be obtained by contacting the water system representative referenced within this report.

QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is routinely monitored according to Federal and State Regulations for a variety of contaminants. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

Most of the results in the table are from testing done in 2012. However, 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, is more than one year old.

DEFINITIONS

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:

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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.

Variances and exemptions - state or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Entry Point (EP) – place where water from the source or sources after the application of any treatment is delivered to the distribution system

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (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 MCL's 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.

Microbiological

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Unit Measurement	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (1)	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in > 1 sample per month	1	Presence or Absence	No	09/2012	Naturally present in the environment

(1) Total Coliform. Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliform bacteria were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Unit Measurement	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
E. Coli Bacteria – at source (number positive samples) (2)	0	TT	3	Presence or Absence	No	09/2012	Human and animal fecal waste

(2) E. Coli is bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Raw (untreated) water sampling performed during September 2012 indicated the presence of E. Coli bacteria in three samples collected from Well No. 2A. The source of this contamination is unknown. We do not believe a risk is posed since we disinfect the water provided to you and did not detect the presence of any coliform bacteria in any of the treated routine water distribution system samples collected during calendar year 2012.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Unit Measurement	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
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Barium Ashby Lee Well EP Well 2A EP Well 3 EP Well 4 EP	2	2	--	mg/l	--	--	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
			0.038		No	07/2010	
			0.058		No	06/2012	
			0.062		No	03/2011	
Nitrate (3) Ashby Lee Well EP Well 2A EP Well 3 EP Well 4 EP	10	10	--	mg/l	--	--	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
			3.63		No	01/2012	
			2.72		No	01/2012	
			8.42		No	06/2012	
			Range 4.92 – 8.42				
13.4	Yes	06/2012					
			Range 4.78 – 13.4				

(3) Infants below the age of six months who drink water-containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Disinfection Residual Contaminants

Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Unit Measurement	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine	4	4	1.30 (avg.) Range 0.7 – 2.0	mg/l	No	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproduct Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Unit Measurement	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	25 Range 0.8 - 25	ppb	No	07/2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	0	60	1.8 Range ND - 1.8	ppb	No	07/2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Unit Measurement	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters Ashby Lee Well EP Well 2A EP Well 3 EP Well 4 EP	0	15	--	pCi/l	--	--	Erosion of natural deposits
			0.2		No	08/2008	
			1.7		No	06/2010	
			0.1		No	02/2009	
Beta Emitters Ashby Lee Well EP Well 2A EP Well 3 EP Well 4 EP	0	50	--	pCi/l	--	--	Decay of natural or man-made deposits
			2.0		No	08/2008	
			3.0		No	06/2010	
			2.0		No	02/2009	
Combined Radium Ashby Lee Well EP Well 2A EP Well 3 EP Well 4 EP	0	5	--	pCi/l	--	--	Erosion of natural deposits
			0.8		No	08/2008	
			1.7		No	06/2010	
			0.3		No	02/2009	
			1.1		No	03/2011	

Lead and Copper (Most Recent Monitoring Period – August 2011)

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Unit Measurement	AL Exceeded	Samples > AL	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (4)	0	AL = 15	4.8	ppb	No	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.102	mg/l	No	0	

(4) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead Contaminants

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 Town of Mount Jackson is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 2 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 the 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>.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

Water Quality and Reporting:

We were in full compliance with all water quality and reporting requirements and no violations occurred during the calendar year 2012.

Monitoring:

Three monitoring violations occurred during the calendar year 2012. The first monitoring violation occurred because we did not submit the required number of repeat bacteriological samples for the month of July 2012. Because of the presence of total coliform bacteria in the sample collected on July 18, 2012, three repeat samples were required and none were received. The duration of this violation was one month.

The second monitoring violation occurred because we did not perform the required groundwater (triggered) source water monitoring required due to the presence of total coliform bacteria in the sample collected on July 18, 2012. The collection and analysis of a groundwater (triggered) source water sample was required from Well 2A and none was analyzed. The required water sample from Well 2A was collected in September 2012.

The third monitoring violations occurred because we did not submit the required number of bacteriological samples for the months of August 2012. Because of the presence of total coliform bacteria in the sample collected on July 18, 2012, five bacteriological samples were required and only two were received. The duration of this violation was one month.

The waterworks owners prepared this Drinking Water Quality Report with the assistance and approval of the Virginia Department of Health (VDH). Please call if you have questions.

Signature: Charles Moore
Town Manager

Date: 5/2/13