

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF BOYDTON

PWSID NO. 5117100

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 or 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:

Ray Smith, Operator at 434-738-6021

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

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM

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:

(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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Immunocompromised 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 OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is surface water as described below.

The raw water intake is located on Lake Gaston on the Roanoke River. Treatment of the raw water by the Roanoke River Service Authority consists of chemical addition, coagulation, flocculation, settling (superpulsator), filtration, fluoridation, and chlorination. All of these processes work together to remove the physical, chemical, and biological contaminants to make water safe for drinking.

A Source Water Assessment of our system has been conducted by the Virginia Department of Health. The lake/river was determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved 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 within the last 5 years. Additional information is available by contacting; Paul C. Malone, Plant Superintendent of Water Treatment at: (434-689-7772) Roanoke River Service Authority.

DEFINITIONS

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Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations, The tables on the next two pages shows the results of our monitoring for calendar year (2008). 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 within the detection limits of the instrument used

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (m/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one 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 one penny in \$ 10,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5.0 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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 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 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.

Abbreviations: N/A-Not Applicable

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Max. 4 Qtr. Ave. /Range	Violation	Date of sample	Typical Source of Contamination
HAA's -Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	19 Range 3 to 31	No*	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs -Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	95 Range 59 to 120	Yes*	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* COMPLIANCE WILL BE BASED ON AVERAGE OF 4 QUARTERS

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	Level Found	# of samples	# of samples exceeding AL	Date of sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	15	(90 th) less than 2	5	0	9-08	Corrosion of plumbing or pipes
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	(90 th) less than 0.05	5	0	9-08	Corrosion of plumbing or pipes

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 Boynton 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 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using water for drinking or cooking.

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If you are concerned about drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Roanoke River Service Authority Analysis)

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level 100%	Range	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminations
Turbidity % less than 0.50 (NTU) * See footnote #1	N/A	TT=1NTU MAX * See Footnote#3	0.27	0.07 - 0.27	No	Monthly Average	Soil Runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.83 - 1.41	No	Monthly Average	Water additive which Promotes strong teeth
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	0.2	N/A	No	3-10-04	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) * See footnote #2	N/A	TT <1.0	1.14	0.92-1.48	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	1.0	N/A	No	3-10-04	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate (ppb)	10	10	0.14	N/A	No	Annually Feb. 2008	Runoff from fertilizer, septic Tanks, and natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Highest Qtr Avg. 1.47	0.20 – 2.20	No	Tested monthly at a minimum of 6 locations in service area.	Water additive used to control microbes.

*footnote # 1: *Turbidity* is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is used because it is a good indicator of how well the filtration system is functioning at the Water Treatment Plant. Turbidity sample results were taken at the Water Treatment Plant.

*footnote #2: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effect. **However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).** Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous systems effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

*footnote #3: TT = at least 95% of the monthly samples <0.3 NTU

We regularly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements, The table lists only those contaminants that had some level of detection, and Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.

Most of the results in the table are from testing done in (2008). 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.

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 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.

VIOLATIONS

The Town had two violations on August 26 and November 18, for **(Levels Of Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Above Drinking Water Standards)** To ensure satisfactory water quality, the Town routinely monitors for the presence of many drinking water contaminants. Based on test results of routine samples collected during 2008, our system exceeded the standard for maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total trihalomethane (TTHM). The standard for TTHM is **0.080 mg/L** based on a four-quarter running average. The concentration of TTHM over the monitoring periods was **0.083 mg/L** and **0.095 mg/L**,

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respectively. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethane in excess of the PCML over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. You do not need to use an alternate water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your Doctor or the Mecklenburg County Health Department at (434) 738-6545. A Preliminary Engineering Report was approved by the Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water. The report outlines steps that the Town must follow in achieving compliance with the Stage 1 Disinfection ByProducts Rule. The Town is currently following these steps.

This Water Quality Report was presented by:
Ray Smith, Operator
Town of Boydton
P.O. Box 62
Boydton Va. 23917

**Cross Connection Control
Program Questionnaire**

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This questionnaire is required by VIRGINIA STATE LAW, through the Virginia Department of Health, and its purpose is to determine and prevent your water from being contaminated by an interconnection through back-siphonage or back-pressure. This information will help the Town of Boydton protect your water system.

Customer: _____

Type Of Use (Check One)

Address: _____

Family Residence

Home Phone: _____

Commercial

Please check any item that may apply to your property:

Heating/Cooling System:

- Heating supplied by hot water
- Heating supplied by steam
- Boiler feed line
- Humidifier
- Air conditioning chill water
- Water cooling coils

Basement or Utility Area:

- Commercial Water Heater
- Floor sink
- Laundry tub
- Commercial washing machine
- Water softener
- Sprinkler system

Bathroom:

- Bathtub has **below rim fill* faucet
- Wash basin has **below rim fill* faucet

Kitchen:

- Sink has **below rim fill* faucet
- Dishwasher

Outside:

- Lawn sprinkler system
- Hose faucets
- Swimming pool/hot tub
- Pressure washer
- Ornamental fountain
- Frost-proof spigot

**below rim fill means that the faucet or hand held shower heads goes down below the top of the basin and could be in water if filled to the top of basin.*

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Please return your completed questionnaire to the Town of Boydton. If you pay your bill by mail, you can mail your response in the same envelope that you mail in your payment. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated!