

2008 Town of Farmville Waterworks Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is the Appomattox River. A source water assessment of our water system was conducted ~ 2002 by the Virginia Department of Health. The Appomattox River was 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 within the last five years. The report is available by contacting Kathy Gagen at (434) 392-8774.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Waterworks Operator, Kathy Gagen at (434) 392-8774. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Farmville Town Hall located at 116 North Main Street. The Town of Farmville Waterworks routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Non-Detects (ND)** -laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** -one part substance per million parts water.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (mg/l)** - one part substance per million parts water
- **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 (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - (mandatory language) a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed on drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - (mandatory language) The "GOAL" (MCLG) is 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 (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a 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.

We at the Town of Farmville Waterworks work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Test Results						
Contaminant Unit of measurement	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Sample Date	MCLG MRDLG	MCL MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants (ND)						
Turbidity / NTU	N	Average – 0.030 NTU Range = -0.02 to 0.13 NTU	Daily	NA	TT - 1 NTU & TT = 95% of samples less than 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff
Radioactive contaminants						
Alpha emitters / pCi/L	N	1.1	4/25/2003	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Chlorine/PPM	N	Average= 2.2mg/l Range= 1.9 to 3.5 mg/l	Daily	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper / ppm	N	0.346= (90th percentile) Range = 0.020 to .474 of 20 samples none exceeded the AL	August thru Sept. 2007	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride / ppm	N	Average= 1.0mg/l, Range = 0.75 to 1.2 mg/l	Daily	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate / ppm	N	0.09 mg/l	11/14/2007	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching septic tanks, sewage & natural deposits
Sulfate / ppm	N	14.6 mg/l	11/14/2007	NA	NA	EPA is considering a MCLG of 500
Lead / ppb	N	2 = 90th percentile, Range = 2 to 13.3 of 20 samples none exceeded the AL	August thru Sept. 2007	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHM / ppb [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	Average – 54.2 ppb Range = 34ppb to 64 ppb	Quarterly 2007	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5/ppb [Haloacetic Acids]	N	Average = 32.8 ppb Range = 23 ppb to 70 ppb	Quarterly 2007	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOC/mg/l Total Organic Carbon	N	The TOC level of our finished water averaged 1.0 mg/l with a range of 0.89 to 1.18 mg/l. The removal ration exceeded 1	Monthly	NA	TT-TOC Removal Ratio greater than or equal to 1 or treated water TOC less than or equal to 2 mg/l	Naturally present in the source water

The results of this table are from testing done in 2007. However, the State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. We constantly monitor for various contaminants to meet all regulator requirements. The table lists only those contaminants that had some level of detection. Other contaminants were either not present or below the detection limits of the laboratory equipment.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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. (1-800-426-4791).

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.