

To: All Water Customers

FROM: Town of Pennington Gap, 528 Industrial Dr., Pennington Gap, VA 24277

RE: Annual Drinking Water Quality Report: PWSID # 1105500

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year **2016** 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).

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe to drink and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Gary Garrison, Chief Operator (276) 546-2234. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held the third Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Council Chambers located in the Municipal Building at 528 Industrial Drive.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 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, 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 results 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products 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 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.

SOURCES OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is surface water from the Powell River, which is treated by the Town of Pennington Gap Water Treatment Plant.

The Virginia Department of Health and the Town of Pennington Gap conducted a source water assessment during 2002. The Powell 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 and an inventory of known land use activities of concern. The report is available by contacting Gary Garrison at the phone number given elsewhere in this drinking water quality report.

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 1st to December 31st, **2016**. 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.

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 - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements of which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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.

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.

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
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive monthly sample	1	N	October, 2016	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.56	N	N/A	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	0	60	29	N	5.4 - 60	2016	Disinfection Byproduct
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	48	N	16 - 97	2016	Disinfection Byproduct
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.029	N	N/A	2016	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	4.0	4.0	1.15	N	0.6 – 1.5	2016	Water additives to control microbes
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT, 1 NTU max	0.23	N	N/A	2016	Soil runoff
		TT, ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time	100%	N	N/A		
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT, met when ≥1	1.07	N	1.0 – 1.28	2016	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Date of Sample	# of Sample Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL= 15	N/D	2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0	AL = 1.3	0.024	2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

The water quality results in the tables above are from testing done in 2016. 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 in the above tables, though accurate, is more than one year old.

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 effects for other contaminants.

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. The Town of Pennington Gap 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 or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

During the period of October 7 through December 31, 2016, we failed to provide operable equipment for monitoring and recording the chlorine residual entering the distribution system on a continuous basis. We are manually monitoring and recording the chlorine residual every two hours and will continue this procedure until continuous monitoring equipment is installed.