

King George County Service Authority King George, Virginia 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NINDE STORE WELL SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is designed to provide you with information regarding the quality of the water we provide you, the consumer. It is our goal to provide you a safe and dependable water supply. This report will help to help inform you of the quality of your water, and the steps taken by your water department to continually provide you a safe water supply with the best possible service.

Ninde Store Well water consumers are provided water from a ground water source located directly behind 16171 Ridge Road. This system consists of one well with an approximate depth of 596 feet. Storage consists of one 6,000 gallon atmospheric and one 3,000 gallon hydro-pneumatic tank. The average daily well production is 7,219 gallons per day. Treatment consists of hypo-chlorination for disinfection.

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 Mr. Christopher Thomas, General Manager, King George County Service Authority at 540 - 775 – 2746. Regular office hours are Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 5:00 p.m. You are always welcome to attend any King George County Service Authority regularly scheduled meeting. They are held the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the administration building at 10459 Courthouse Drive.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap and Bottled) include wells, rivers, lakes and springs. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it may pick up substances, including microbial contaminants (bugs) inorganic chemical contaminants (salt and metals), organic chemical contaminants (natural and synthetic), and/ or radioactive and contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA prescribes and the Virginia Department of Health enforces regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The food and Drug administration and Virginia Department of Agriculture address bottled water. 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. 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).

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the next few pages shows the most recent results of our monitoring. In the tables and elsewhere in this report you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided:

Non-detects (ND) - lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - 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, 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.

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, 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.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

I. Microbiological Contaminants – Were there any detections? () Yes, as described below. (X) No

II. Lead and Copper Contaminants - Were there any detections? (X) Yes, as described below. () No

Contaminant	Units of Measurement	Action level	MCLG	Results of samples for the 90th Percentile Value	Action Level Exceeded	Sampling Year	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	15	0	ND	No	2014	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	ppm	1.3	0	.05	No	2014	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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. King George County Service Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it 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 cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in you 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://ee.eepa.gov/safewater/lead>.

III. Other Chemical and Radiological Contaminants – Were there any detections? (X) Yes, as described below () No

Contaminant	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation	Range of Detection at Sampling Points	Sampling Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	.75	No	N/A	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	.08	No	N/A	2014	Erosion of natural and man made deposits
Radium	ppm	2	2	.06	No	N/A	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	.013	No	.013	2015	Erosion of natural deposits

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 laboratory equipment. Most of our water quality data is from testing done in 2016, 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. Even though some of our data may be more than one year old, it is accurate and current.

Are there other drinking water constituents we want to inform you about in this report? () Yes, as described below. (X) No.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

Did any monitoring, reporting, or other violations occur during the year? Yes No

Consumer Confidence Report

The Office of Drinking Water found our electronic distribution method insufficient and not meeting the requirements for easy access. Failure with Consumer Confidence Report and content, distribution and certifications.

11/12/2015

Action Plan

King George County Service Authority in working with The Office Of Drinking Water has merged the collection of required sampling for all (8) county water systems to fall within the required testing year. Because of the varying ages of the water systems the required collection of sampling was not consistent with the other well's or water systems. KGCSA feels the improvements in the scheduling along with the redundancy of staff collecting these samples will allow us resolve future oversights.

For more information, please contact Christopher Thomas at 540-775-2746

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Is there other drinking water health information you should be made aware of in this report? Yes, as described below. No.

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This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by King George County Service Authority.
Paper copies of thee Consumer Confidence Report available upon request



Christopher Thomas
General Manager
King George County Service Authority