

GENERAL INFORMATION

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).

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 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 byproducts 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.

SOURCE(S) OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of your drinking water are surface water as described below: The sources of supply for the Pulaski County PSA Water Treatment Plant is Claytor Lake. The raw water intake is located in the Draper section of Pulaski County. The Pulaski County PSA also has the ability to purchase water from the Radford Army Ammunition Plant 4330 to help serve the Belspring, Parrot, and Fairlawn areas. This connection is through a pump station located on Gate 10 Road.

A source water assessment of our system was conducted in 2002 by the Virginia Department of Health. The New 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 5 years. The report is available by contacting your water system operator at the phone number given elsewhere in this drinking water quality report.

MONITORING FOR *CRYPTOSPORIDIUM* IN SOURCE WATER

In 2010, the Pulaski County Public Service Authority monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in the source water (before treatment) as required by EPA's *Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)*. *Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Under the *LT2ESWTR*, the average *Cryptosporidium* concentration determines if additional treatment measures are needed. Twenty four samples are required for analysis over a two year period. During 2010, the average *Cryptosporidium* concentration was 0.0048 oocysts per liter for the 20 samples collected. While our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water (before treatment), the current test methods do not allow us to determine if these organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Based on the *Cryptosporidium* monitoring results so far and the current performance of the treatment plant, we anticipate meeting the future treatment requirements of the *LT2ESWTR*.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	1.08	N	N/A	01/11/2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.82	N	N/A	01/11/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	1.2	N	N/A	07/29/2008	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.07	N	0.04-5.52	2010	Water additive used to control microbes
TOC [Total Organic Carbon]	N/A	TT, met when ≥ 1 or alternate criteria is met*	1.0	N	1.0-1.34	2010	Naturally present in the environment
HAA5s [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	N/A	60	46	N	24-71	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N/A	80	62	N	17-75	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT, 1 NTU Max	7.4	y	0.01 – 7.40	2010	Soil runoff
		TT, ≤ 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	100%	N	N/A		

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile Level Detected		Date of Sampling	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	15	ND		2010	1	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.324		2010	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. 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.

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.

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.

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.

Pulaski County Public Service Authority

PWSID # 1155641

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2010 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 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:

John Goad, Water Plant Chief Operator, at (540) 980-7749

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

2nd Tuesday of every month at 9:00 am.
in the Pulaski County Administration Building,
located at 143 Third Street, Pulaski, VA 24301

VIOLATION INFORMATION-

All waterworks that use a surface water source or a groundwater source that is under the direct influence of surface water and that provide conventional filtration must maintain the turbidity level of representative samples of the system's filtered water at less than or equal to 1 NTU. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. On January 18, 2010, the maximum combined filter effluent turbidity was 7.4 NTU. Customers of the Pulaski County Public Service Authority (PSA) and the Town of Dublin public water systems were notified on January 19, 2010, of a problem with their drinking water, and were advised to boil the water before drinking. The problem at the water treatment plant was corrected, the distribution systems were flushed and samples were collected to test for contamination. On January 20, 2010, the results of the samples showed no evidence of contamination and the boil water advisory was lifted, therefore, State health officials feel there is little need for concern about the safety of your water. The Pulaski County Water Treatment Plant is now meeting the water filtration treatment requirements of the Commonwealth of Virginia/State Board of Health *Waterworks Regulations*

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. This waterworks 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. 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>.

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