Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Parksley

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2020 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:

Environmental Scientist, Dirk Lynch 757-589-3558

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

2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. – 18444 Dunne Avenue, Parksley

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

GENERAL INFORMATION

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances (referred to sometimes as contaminants) in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban storm water runoff, residential uses, and many other types of activities.

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).

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 Parksley 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 2 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.

SOURCES and TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of your drinking water are 2 wells drawing groundwater as described below:

Both wells are on Browne Avenue in Parksley next to the elevated storage tank. The water is treated with hypochlorite for disinfection purposes.

The Virginia Department of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Town of Parksley Waterworks in 2001. Well #1 was determined to be of low susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. Well #4 was determined to be of low susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program and is inactive and Well #3 is inactive. The assessment was conducted on Well #5 in 2017 and it was determined that Well #5 was low susceptibility to contamination. The report is available by contacting your waterworks system owner/operator at the phone number or address included in the Annual Drinking Water Quality

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 2015 to December 31st 2020. 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) – a non-detection means that the contaminant level was below the detection limit for that particular contaminant: it does not necessarily mean that the contaminant was 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 (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant	MCLG/MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Level Found	Range Low – High	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.045*	ND – 0.0604	No	Sep-19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Cyanide	0.2		<0.01	ND-<0.01	No	Oct-19	Discharge from steel, metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories
Disinfectant Residual							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.00-0.81	No	2020	Water additive to control microbes
TTHMs (ppb)	0.080		0.0008	NA	No	Aug-20	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	0.060		0.0013	NA	No	Aug-20	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*90th percentile of all samples taken
**The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
***Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required.
+The repeat samples were negative for total coliform bacteria

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, though accurate, is more than one year old. We constantly 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. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.

Other drinking water constituents you may be interested in are as follows:

There is presently no established standard for sodium in drinking water. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used as drinking water by those persons whose physician has placed them on moderately restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 20 ppm should not be used as drinking water by those persons whose physician has placed them on severely restricted sodium diets. For informational purposes only, we wish to point out that your water has a sodium content of 24.2 ppm as per samples collected in 2018.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 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.

VIOLATION INFORMATION Did any monitoring, reporting, or other violations occur during the report year? ( ) Yes (X) No

State Water System ID#: 3001660

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