

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Four Winds Campground – PWSID# 6033249

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2019 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:

Dabney & Crooks, Inc. 540-373-0380

GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include rivers, lakes streams, pond, reservoirs, springs and wells. 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 as contaminants) in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban stormwater runoff, residential uses, and many other types of activities. Water from surface sources is treated to make it drinkable while groundwater may or may not have any treatment.

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).

SOURCE(S) and TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Four Winds Campground is served by 1 groundwater well. Chlorination was added to the treatment process in 2017 as a means to disinfect the water.

A source water assessment of one of our wells was performed in 2002. Several sources of contamination are present in the area that could present a risk of contamination of the well, and it was determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination. Because our wells meet Virginia Department of Health well construction standards and are routinely monitored, this risk is greatly reduced. However, protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Avoid use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals like used motor oil and antifreeze properly, and report illegal dumping.

More information about ways to protect your water supply, and a copy of this assessment, are available by calling the number above.

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 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) - 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.

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 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.

"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.

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

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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 lab equipment.

Much of our water quality data is from testing done in 2017. 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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants -

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	No. of Samples Indicating Presence of Bacteria	Violation (Y/N)	Sampling Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Total coliform bacteria	0	Presence in more than 1 sample each month.	0	N	2019	Naturally present in the environment.

Other Chemical and Radiological Contaminants -

Contaminant	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range of Detection at Sampling Points	Sampling Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	<0.2	N	N/A	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	Pci/L	0	15	0.6	N	ND – 0.8	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	Pci/L	0	5	<0.45	N	ND – 0.8	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	Pci/L	0	15	4.0	N	N/A	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.04	N	N/A	2017	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries and erosion of naturally occurring deposit.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	ppb	N/A	60	0.6	N	N/A	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate/Nitrite	Mg/l	10	10	<0.05	N	N/A	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TTHM	ppb	N/A	80	<1	N	N/A	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper Contaminants -

Contaminant	Units of Measurement	Action level	MCLG	Results of samples for the 90 th Percentile Value	Action Level Exceedance (Y/N)	Sampling Year	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	15	0	4.0	N	2017	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.04	N	2017	None	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. Four Winds Campground 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 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 (800-426-4791)

PLEASE NOTE: During 2019 the owner was issued multiple violations by the Department of Health for the following:

- Failure to collect an annual MPN sample.
- Failure to have an approved Disinfection Byproduct Plan.
- Failure to monitor Disinfection Byproducts.
- Failure to properly distribute the annual CCR.