

LEAD & COPPER

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	90th Percentile	Unit Measurement
Lead	0	AL=15	3.8	ppb
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.10	ppm

Lead AL Exceeded: **NO**
Lead Samples > AL: **1**
Date of Sample: **2017**

Copper AL Exceeded: **NO**
Copper Samples > AL: **0**
Date of Sample: **2017**

Typical Source of Contamination for Lead & Copper: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Contaminants

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 Woodstock is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 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 the 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>.

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 lab equipment. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 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.

Questions? Contact our staff:

Daniel Bailey
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James Didawick
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james.didawick@townofwoodstockva.gov



SOURCES & TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Source - The North Fork of the Shenandoah

Your drinking water is surface water obtained from the North Fork of the Shenandoah River (all the more reason to protect it!). The raw water intake consists of three 16-inch ductile iron pipes. Raw water must pass through a vertical traveling screen powered by a 1-hp electrical motor. The screen travels at a speed of 10 fpm and is cleaned by high-pressure water jets capable of delivering a wash water flow of 59 gpm at 80 psi.

Raw water flows by gravity into a 61,037 gallon (20'x24'x17") concrete wet well and is delivered to the water treatment plant by one 100hp, 1400gpm at 225 feet TDH water-lubricated vertical turbine pump and two 60 hp, 700 gpm at 225 feet TDH water-lubricated vertical turbine pumps located in the raw water pump station. The raw flow is continuously monitored by an indicating, recording and totalizing flow meter.

Water is distributed throughout the community by four high-service pumps, two storage tanks and distribution piping consisting of 12-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch pipe.

All water supplied to the Town undergoes treatment at the Woodstock Water Treatment Plant prior to distribution. Treatment consists of chemical addition, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration to remove turbidity; chlorination to disinfect the water; and fluoridation to aid in reducing tooth decay.

Chemical Addition: Provisions are made for the addition of polyaluminum hydrochlorosulfate (PAC), potassium permanganate, powdered activated carbon, chlorine and fluoride.

The Virginia Department of Health has established a design capacity for the Woodstock Water Treatment Plant. The design basis is 2.016 million gallons per day.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment for the Town of Woodstock was completed by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) on March 14, 2018. This assessment determined that the Town's raw water source, the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, may be susceptible to contamination because it is surface water exposed to a wide array of contaminants at varying concentrations. Changing hydrologic, hydraulic and atmospheric conditions promote migration of contaminants from land use activities of concern within the assessment area. More specific information may be obtained by contacting the water system representative referenced within this report.

Violation Information

Monitoring and Reporting:

We were in full compliance with all monitoring and reporting requirements, and no violations occurred during the calendar year 2018.

Water Quality:

We received a violation in 2018 due to exceeding the maximum contaminant level of Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The locational running annual average HAA5 levels from the two compliance monitoring locations were 63 ppb and 72 ppb, respectively, which exceeded 60 ppb, the Maximum Contaminant Level.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project

The Town continues to identify important improvements that will be made to its infrastructure system in order to keep our drinking water safe. As part of the approved FY 2016-2022 Capital Improvement Plan, Fiscal Year 2018 saw the completion of the upgrade of the Water Treatment Plant.

The necessary project upgrade included improvements to the way the Town manages solids (that enter the treatment process from the source water—essentially, river mud), the reduction of trihalomethanes (a byproduct of disinfection), the replacement of filter media (which is original to the construction of the treatment plant), and the elimination of the potential for microbial pathogen presence.

Proactive Investments & Necessary Upgrades Included:

- **FILTRATION**—New filter media, a filter media cleaning system, and new filter operating tables
- **ENHANCED DISINFECTION**—Ultraviolet Light Disinfection
- **SOLIDS MANAGEMENT**—Solids processing improvements including sludge collectors, equalization tanks, sewer force main construction (no hauling of sludge)
- **TECHNOLOGICAL**—Improvements made to the computer operating system while maintaining physical system overrides

Project funding came from the Virginia Department of Health Revolving Loan Program, whereby the Town received a low interest rate loan.

The project was designed by engineers who are experts in the field of Water Treatment and was approved by the Virginia Department of Health. Project construction bidding occurred in the Spring of 2017 and construction was completed in June 2018.

The Town of Woodstock prepared this Drinking Water Quality Report with the assistance and approval of the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

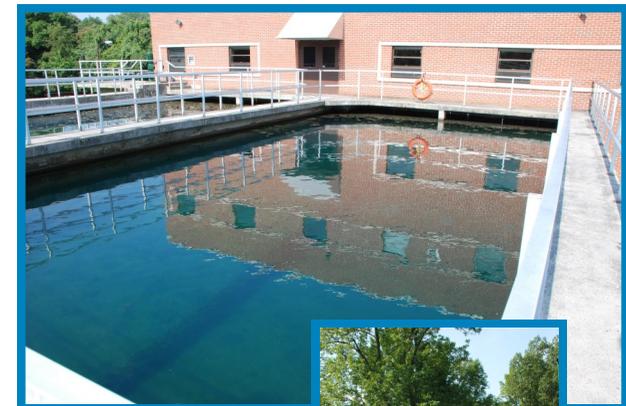


Award-Winning Facility!

- VRWA Water Operators of the Year (3)
- VRWA Water Office Worker of the Year
- VRWA Annual Drinking Water Quality Reporting
- VDH Excellence in Operations (Gold)
- VDH Excellence in Clarification, Filtration, Backwash (Gold)
- VDH Fluoridation Award

WOODSTOCK PUBLIC WORKS

Division of Water Treatment



2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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GENERAL INFORMATION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2018 is designed to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water quality. The Town of Woodstock is committed to providing 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. **It is important for you to know that the quality of your drinking water meets all state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).** We are pleased to provide to you this report under the requirements of VDH. If you have further questions about this report, 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:

Daniel Bailey, Chief Operator
Woodstock Water Treatment Plant - (540) 459-5513

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 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. Immune-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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Your drinking water is *routinely* monitored according to Federal & State Regulations for a variety of contaminants. The tables provided show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.



DEFINITIONS

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

<i>Non-detects (ND)</i>	Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present
<i>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i>	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000
<i>Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter</i>	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000
<i>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</i>	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
<i>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)</i>	Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person
<i>Action Level (AL)</i>	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
<i>Treatment Technique (TT)</i>	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</i>	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 technology
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</i>	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
<i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</i>	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.
<i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</i>	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
<i>Entry Point (EP)</i>	Place where water from the source or sources after the application of any treatment is delivered to the distribution system
<i>Level 1 Assessment</i>	A level 1 assessment is 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.
<i>Level 2 Assessment</i>	A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E-coli MCL violation occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

WATER QUALITY

Turbidity

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Unit Measurement	Lowest Monthly % <0.3 NTU
Turbidity (1)	N/A	TT (2)	0.12	NTU	100%

Violation: NO
Date of Sample: Daily
Typical Source of Contamination: Soil Runoff

- (1) Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of our water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration process.
- (2) Treatment Technique (TT) = 1 NTU Max; ≤ 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of all samples tested.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found (Range)	Unit Measurement
Barium	2	2	0.026	ppm
Nitrate	10	10	1.77	ppm
Fluoride	4	4	0.63 - 0.73	ppm

Barium Violation: NO
Barium Date of Sample: 02/2018
Barium Typical Source of Contamination: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrates Violation: NO
Nitrates Date of Sample: 02/2018
Nitrates Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride Violation: NO
Fluoride Date of Sample: Daily 2018
Fluoride Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Water additive to promote strong teeth

Most of the results in these tables are from testing done in 2018. 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. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

WATER QUALITY

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found (Range)	Unit Measurement
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N/A	80	Location 1 29 - 133 Location 2 32 - 105	ppb
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	N/A	60	Location 1 25 - 95 Location 2 34 - 111	ppb

Total Trihalomethanes Violation: NO
Total Trihalomethanes Date of Sample: Quarterly 2018
Total Trihalomethanes Typical Source of Contamination: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Haloacetic Acid Violation: YES
Haloacetic Acid Date of Sample: Quarterly 2018
Haloacetic Acid Typical Source of Contamination: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residual

Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found (Range)	Unit Measurement
Chlorine	4	4	1.45 (0.98 - 1.90)	ppm

Violation: NO
Date of Sample: Daily
Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Average Removal Rate (Range)	Unit Measurement
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	1.00 - 2.65	Ratio of Actual to Required Removal

Violation: NO
Date of Sample: Monthly
Typical Source of Contamination: Naturally Present in the Environment



More Water Quality Information on Reverse Side...