

# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Mountain View Nursing Home

**PWSID No. 6113265**

## INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the calendar year 2023 is designed to inform you about the quality of drinking water delivered by your water system. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. 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).

Do you

- have questions about this report?
- want additional information about any aspect of your drinking water?
- want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water?

Please contact:

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Water from surface sources is treated to make it safe to drink, while

groundwater may or may not have any treatment.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- 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
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections for public health.

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. Immunocompromised 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 vulnerable to 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).

## SOURCES AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is groundwater: Mountain View Nursing Home is served by two wells.

Is there any treatment of your drinking water supply? Yes, water flows through filters, a softener, and is then disinfected by chlorination.

VDH conducted a source water assessment of our system during 2019. The sources were 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 the Mountain View administration office at the phone number listed 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) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity above 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 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.

## CONTAMINANT MONITORING

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all state and federal regulatory requirements. The tables that follow list only those contaminants that had some level of detection. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or below the lab equipment's detection limits.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done per state requirements. Even though some of our data may be more than one year old, it is accurate.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the 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

## TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

### I. Microbiological Contaminants - Were there any detections? No

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	No. of Samples Indicating Bacteria	Violation	Sampling Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Total coliform bacteria	0	Presence in more than 1 sample each month.	0	No	2023	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal positive.	0	No	2023	Human and animal fecal waste.

### II. Lead and Copper Contaminants - Were there any detections? Yes, as described below.

Contaminant	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Results of 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Action Level Exceeded	Sampling Year	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	15	0	1.24	No	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.933	No	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### III. Other Chemical and Radiological Contaminants - Were there any detections? Yes, as described below.

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected (range)	Violation	Sampling Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Combined Nitrate/Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.06	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products, Precursors, and Residuals</b>							
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	60	14	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	N/A	80	29	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL =4	0.58 (0.34–1.03)	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.

## VIOLATION INFORMATION

Did any MCL or TT violations occur during the year? No

If yes, an explanation of the violation, including length, potential health effects, and actions we are taking to correct the violation, is as follows:

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

If yes, an explanation of the violation, including potential adverse health effects and steps we are taking to correct the violation, is as follows:

## ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

If present, elevated lead levels 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. Mountain View Nursing Home 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 at (800-426-4791).

This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by David Jarrell, Delbert Hege, and Ryan Hoover, and the Virginia Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water, Culpeper Field Office for Mountain View Nursing Home