

# Town of Lovettsville

JUNE 2008

MEMO TO: Town of Lovettsville Water Customers  
Town of Lovettsville Property Owners

FROM: Elaine Walker, Mayor

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report for 2007

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is authorized by Congress to enforce the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, by regulating water systems for public health protection and requiring the establishment of water standards. The 1996 Amendments require all water suppliers to issue a Water Quality Report, known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), to our water consumers on an annual basis. The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) has the responsibility for enforcing the Federal Water Quality Standards in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Enclosed you will find the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Town of Lovettsville for the Calendar Year 2007. Once again, I am pleased to report that all of our water tests met or exceeded all Federal and State standards for drinking water for the year. Information about our wells is being provided to you in this report, as well as data pertaining to chemicals that were added and minerals that are present in our drinking water. No bacterium was detected in any of our wells.

The Town of Lovettsville owns the wells and distribution lines which supplies water to your residence or business. The Retirement Village Well (RV-1 Well) was brought on line in 2007, as well as a 150,000 gallon ground storage tank. Both were contributed by the owner of the land on which the Independent Living Retirement Community is being constructed. This well will also provide the water for the proposed Assisted Living Community. All excess water is distributed to the Town. As I mentioned in my 2007 letter, the well and treatment facility in Kingsridge were proffered by the owners of Kingsridge, New Town Meadows and Town Center. We continue to appreciate these proffers from the development communities. We are fortunate to have Loudoun Water, formerly known as Loudoun County Sanitation Authority (LCSA), to continue to operate our Water System and our Wastewater Treatment Facility.

If you should have any questions regarding this report, or if you wish additional information, please contact our Operators, Scott Englund or Barry Defibaugh at 540-822-4536. If you would care to discuss this CCR, please call me or our Town Manager, Keith Markel at 540-822-5788.

Thank you for your time and attention to this report.

*The German Settlement*



# Town of Lovettsville Annual Drinking Water Report 2007

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## **Is my water safe?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Loudoun Water vigilantly safeguards its water sources and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

The Town of Lovettsville has five wells located within Town limits. The Town has one 75,000 gallon elevated storage tank, one 185,000 gallon ground storage tank, and one 150,000 gallon ground storage tank. Well #5 is 705 feet deep and currently delivers 25 gpm. Well #3 is 200 feet deep and currently delivers 55 gpm. Well #4 is 235 feet deep and currently generates 40 gpm. KR-1 Well is 383 feet deep and currently generates 170 gpm. RV-1 Well is 230 feet deep and currently generates 200 gpm. Your drinking water is treated by greensand filtration. Greensand filtration is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water such as iron and manganese. Sodium Hypochlorite and Potassium Permanganate are also in the iron and manganese removal process. In July 2004, three new greensand filters were placed in service replacing the existing filters. In December 2005, two more greensand filters were also placed in service at the Kingsridge site. In October 2007, two more greensand filters were placed in service at the new Retirement Village site.

## **Source water assessment and its availability:**

A source water assessment of our water system was conducted by the Virginia Department of Health. The wells are determined to be highly susceptible to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consist 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 five years. The report is available by contacting your water system representative at the phone numbers and address given elsewhere in this Drinking Water Quality Report.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled 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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain 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 protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

If you have any 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:

Keith Markel, Town Manager, Town of Lovettsville (540) 822-5788

J. Scott Englund, Operator, Loudoun Water (540) 822-4536

Barry Defibaugh Jr., Operator, Loudoun Water (540) 822-4536

Town Council meetings are the fourth Thursday of every month, 8:00 p.m., at the Lovettsville Town Office.

### **Conservation Tips:**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water: water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day; fix toilet and faucet leaks; take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a tub bath; turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving- 3 to 5 gallons go down the drain per minute; teach your children about water conservation to ensure future generations will use water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

### **Other Information:**

Loudoun Water conducts an annual water line flushing every April to reduce the amount of sedimentation in the Town's water distribution system.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| <u>Contaminants</u>  | <u>MCLG<br/>or<br/>MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL,<br/>TT, or<br/>MRDL</u> | <u>Your<br/>Water</u> | <u>Range</u><br><u>Low</u> <u>High</u> |       | <u>Sample<br/>Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u>   |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|------------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>  |                              |                                 |                       |  |       |                        |                  |   |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |                              |                                 |                       |  |       |                        |                  |   |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)   | 4                            | 4                               | 1.9                   | 0.4                                    | 1.9   | 2007                   | No               | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)  | NA                           | 80                              | 26                    | 1                                      | 26    | 2007                   | No               | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>  |                              |                                 |                       |  |       |                        |                  |   |
| Barium (ppm)   | 2                            | 2                               | 0.089                 | 0                                      | 0.089 | 2007                   | No               | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Chromium (ppb)   | 100                          | 100                             | 5.94                  | 0                                      | 5.94  | 2007                   | No               | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride (ppm)   | 4                            | 4                               | 0.24                  | 0.23                                   | 0.24  | 2007                   | No               | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)   | 10                           | 10                              | 0.03                  | 0                                      | 0.03  | 2006                   | No               | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Selenium (ppb)   | 50                           | 50                              | 6.1                   | 0                                      | 6.1   | 2007                   | No               | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines                          |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>  |                              |                                 |                       |  |       |                        |                  |   |
| Total Coliform (positive samples/month)  | 0                            | 1                               | 0                     | NA                                     |       | 2007                   | No               | Naturally present in the environment  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>  |                              |                                 |                       |  |       |                        |                  |   |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L)   | 0                            | 15                              | 0.25                  | 0                                      | 1     | 2006                   | No               | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)   | 0                            | 50                              | 5.6                   | 4                                      | 5.6   | 2007                   | No               | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.         |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>   |                              |                                 |                       |  |       |                        |                  |   |
| Xylenes (ppm)  | 10                           | 10                              | 0.0017                |  | 0.001 | 2007                   | No               | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories   |

| <u>Contaminants</u>                          | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u># Samples Exceeding AL</u> | <u>Exceeds AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u>  |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |             |           |                   |                    |                               |                   |  |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3         | 1.3       | 0.4               | 2007               | 1                             | No                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)   | 0           | 15        | 10                | 2007               | 1                             | No                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| <u>Contaminants</u>           | <u>MCLG or MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL or MRDL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u>  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |                      |                    |                   |                  |  |
| Arsenic (ppb)                 | 0                    | 10                 | ND                | No               | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |

| <b>Unit Descriptions</b> |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <u>Term</u>              | <u>Definition</u>  |
| Ppm                      | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)                                 |
| Ppb                      | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)                                 |
| pCi/L                    | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)                               |
| positive samples/month   | Positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA                       | NA: not applicable   |
| ND                       | ND: Not detected   |
| NR                       | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.  |

| <b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <u>Term</u>                                 | <u>Definition</u>   |
| MCLG  | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  |
| MCL   | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.   |
| TT  | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL  | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Variations and Exemptions                   | Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.  |
| MRDLG                                       | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |
| MRDL  | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.                              |
| MNR   | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL   | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

**For more information please contact:**

Scott Englund, Loudoun Water  
P.O. Box 209  
Lovettsville, VA 20180

Phone: 540-822-4536  
Fax: 540-822-4514  
E-Mail: [s.englund@loudounwater.org](mailto:s.englund@loudounwater.org)