

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Old Dominion Utility Services, Inc. - JEBLCFS
2023 Harrison Road
Fort Eustis, VA 23604

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This water quality report has been reviewed by the Virginia Department of Health.

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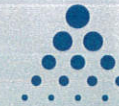
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ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2017



Presented By
**Old Dominion Utility
Services, Inc. – JEBLCFS**



**Old Dominion
Utility Services, Inc.**
A Subsidiary of American States Utility Services, Inc.

PWS ID#: 3810210

Protecting and Preserving Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to present the following 2017 Water Quality Report, which contains information about testing completed on your water system through December 2017.

Old Dominion Utility Services, Inc. (ODUS) takes its job seriously as the guardian of the drinking water quality and the service we provide to our customers. ODUS is regulated by the state and federal government, and we are proud to say the quality of your water continually meets all drinking water standards.

Daily, ODUS industry professionals take water samples to monitor quality at approved sites throughout the distribution system. If there is an instance of a sample exceeding a drinking water standard, we are required to notify you quickly and take action to restore normal service.

We pride ourselves on our strong customer service culture that comes from industry knowledge and relationships built in the water industry. Our representatives are available around the clock to answer questions and address any water concerns, day or night.

On behalf of all of us at Old Dominion Utility Services, Inc., thank you for providing us the opportunity to serve those who serve. If you have any questions about this report, please call our Customer Service Center at (757) 888-0484.

Sincerely,

Susan Miller
Utility Manager, American States Utility Services, Inc.;
Old Dominion Utility Services, Inc.

Important Health Information

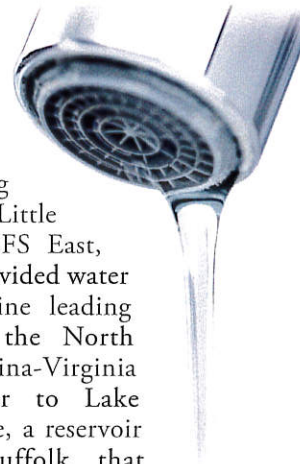
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

From Where Does my Water Come?

The drinking water being delivered to you is purchased from the City of Norfolk and rechlorinated by the City of Virginia Beach.

Virginia Beach, including Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story (JEBLCFS East, formerly Fort Story), is provided water through a 76-mile pipeline leading from Lake Gaston on the North Carolina-Virginia border to Lake Prince, a reservoir in Suffolk that is owned and operated by Norfolk. Lake Gaston water is treated at the Moores Bridges

Water Treatment Plant in Norfolk, where it is blended with City of Norfolk water. Norfolk's primary water supply comes from Lake Prince and Western Branch Reservoir in Suffolk and Lake Burnt Mills in Isle of Wright. During extended dry periods, these lakes may be supplemented with water from deep wells located around the lakes and pump-overs from the Blackwater and Nottoway Rivers, located west of the lakes. In-town lakes in Norfolk and Virginia Beach also supplement Norfolk's water supply. These include Lake Wright, Lake Whitehurst, Little Creek Reservoir, Lake Smith, Lake Lawson, and Stumpy Lake. From the reservoirs, water is pumped to the treatment plant.



Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process.

QUESTIONS?

If you have questions or concerns about decisions affecting your drinking water quality, please contact the following:

- Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities is part of the City of Virginia Beach municipal government. The Virginia Beach City Council meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month except July and December, when the meetings occur on the first and second Tuesdays. Information and agendas for upcoming meetings may be requested from the Virginia Beach City Clerk's office at (757) 385-4303 or found at www.VBgov.com.
- The Norfolk City Clerk to see when water quality presentations are scheduled before the Norfolk City Council. For times and agenda, call (757) 664-4253.
- Bob Montague, Director, Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities, at (757) 385-4171 (bmontagu@vb.gov).

If You Have Questions – Contact Us

About drinking water quality:

Call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

About local drinking water quality:

- At Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story East, call Susan Miller at (757) 888-0485.
- At Norfolk, call Jillian Terhune, Division of Water Production and Water Quality, City of Norfolk, at (757) 441-5678 (Jillian.Terhune@norfolk.gov).
- At Virginia Beach, call Susan Sadowski, Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities Laboratory, at (757) 385-1400 (ssadowsk@vb.gov).
- For the Virginia Department of Health Office of Drinking Water, call (757) 683-2000 (vdh.virginia.gov/ODW).



Table Definitions

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons:

Parts per million: 3 drops in 42 gallons (large bathtub)

Parts per billion: 1 drop in 14,000 gallons (average swimming pool)

Parts per trillion: 1 drop in 14,000,000 gallons (average lake)



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 before using water for drinking or cooking. The Health Department recommends that you only use cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

Source Water Assessment

Your water is tested before and after it is treated to ensure it meets federal and state standards. The Hampton Roads Planning District Commission completed a Source Water Assessment of the City of Norfolk water sources in 2017. The surface water sources were rated as relatively high in susceptibility to contamination (one reason it's important for water treatment) 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, a susceptibility explanation chart, and term definitions. The report is available by contacting Peter Pommerenk at (757) 385 4171 or ppommere@vbgov.com.

Chloramine Disinfection

In fall 2000, Norfolk and Virginia Beach, along with other cities in South Hampton Roads, changed from a chlorine disinfection process to chloramines. Chloramine disinfection is created when chlorine is combined with a small amount of ammonia. The purpose of this change was to lower disinfection byproducts in response to new and more stringent state and federal regulations.

Chloraminated water is safe for drinking, cooking, bathing, and all other everyday uses. There are, however, two groups of people who should take special precautions in using chloraminated water: kidney dialysis patients and fish owners. Like chlorine, chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis machines and aquariums.

Results of Detected Contaminants

JEBLCFS East, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach 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.

The following tables list the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2017. The state requires JEBLCFS East to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We are pleased to report that there were no detections of total coliforms or fecal coliforms in the monthly samples collected during the calendar year 2017.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - TREATMENT WATER QUALITY MONITORED BY CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2017	3	3	0.05	ND-0.05	No	Agricultural runoff
Barium (ppm)	2017	2	2	0.03	0.03-0.03	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.7 ¹	0.4-0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	10	10	0.27	0.08-0.27	No	Runoff; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2017	TT	NA	2.9 ¹	2.5-3.1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2017	TT	NA	0.25	ND-0.25	No	Soil runoff

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - DISTRIBUTION WATER QUALITY MONITORED BY OLD DOMINION UTILITY SERVICES, INC.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST 4 QUARTERLY AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloramines (ppm)	2017	4	4	1.35	0.25-3.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2017	60	NA	43	0-50	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2017	80	NA	51	38.1-59.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.036	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	ND	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES FOUND AT TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	SMCLG	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2017	200	NA	30	20-30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2017	250	NA	26	10-26	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Foaming agents (ppb)	2017	500	NA	20	10-20	No	Naturally present in the environment
Iron (ppb)	2017	300	NA	110	30-110	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	2017	6.5-8.5	NA	7.9 ¹	7.4-8.1	No	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2017	500	NA	103	77-103	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2017	5	NA	0.26	0.08-0.26	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES FOUND AT TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Metolachlor (ppm)	2017	ND	ND-0.1	Agricultural use
Sodium ³ (ppm)	2017	11	9-13	Naturally present in the environment; Also from the use of chemicals at the water treatment plant
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	23	22-25	Naturally present in the environment; Also from the use of chemicals at the water treatment plant

¹ Highest monthly average for the calendar year

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system. 100% of samples were within the turbidity limit.

³ There is presently no established standard for sodium in drinking water. Water containing more than 20 mg/L should not be used as drinking water for those persons whose physician has placed them on severely restricted sodium diets. The maximum detected level was 13 mg/L, the average was 11 mg/L and the range was 9 to 13 mg/L.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

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.

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.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects. These contaminants are not considered a risk to human health at the SMCL. Secondary MCLs are set to manage the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

SMCLG (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Goals have not been established.

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