

TOWN OF WINDSOR ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Town of Windsor's Annual Water Quality Report for the calendar year 2014 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).

Except for fluoride levels, the analysis of tests by the Virginia Department of Health indicate that Windsor's water meets the Primary and Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for the contaminants we are required to test for under the Commonwealth's Waterworks Regulations.

This annual "Consumer Confidence Report", required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, explains where your water comes from, results from lab analysis, and other things you should know about drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our goal is to provide you and your family with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

At the end of this report is a public notice on the effects of excessive fluoride in drinking water. Parents should take note of the possible staining and pitting of permanent teeth of children less than nine years of age that could result from exposure to excessive amounts of fluoride. If you have 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 Kenneth W. Sims, Maintenance Supervisor/ Water Operator at 757-242-4288.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 for 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).

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (2) 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. (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. (5) 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

TOWN OF WINDSOR 2015 CCR DATA TABLE

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Range	Level found	Date	Violation	Source
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.9-3.7	3.7	2014	No*	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	0	50**	3.4 – 5.4	5.4	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	15	ND – 0.8	0.8	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (AL)	ND – 2	2 ***	2012	No	Erosion of home plumbing fixtures
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 (AL)	0.021 – 0.276	0.244***	2012	No	Erosion of home plumbing fixtures

Microbiological quality

	MCL	MCLG	Positive samples	Sample date	Range	Violation	Source
Total coliform	1/month	0	None detected	None detected	None detected	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli bacteria	1/month	0	None detected	None detected	None detected	No	Human or animal fecal waste

* Compliance is based on the results of entry point 5 in 2014 and entry point 6 in 2012.

**The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta articles.

*** Compliance is based on the 90% value.

**Public Notice to Consumers of the
Town of Windsor Waterworks**

Date: April 1, 2015

Dear User,

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system, the **Town of Windsor**, has a fluoride concentration of **2.9 – 3.7** milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in development teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call **Mr. Kenneth W. Sims** of the **Town of Windsor** at **(757) 242 - 4288**. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call the NSF International at 1-877-NSF-HELP.