**DID YOU KNOW ??...**

**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. 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 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, including bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. In order for you to get the most from this report we are providing the following list of terms and definitions:

- ppm - parts per billion
- mg/L – milligrams per Liter
- ND - not detected

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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

Leaking toilets is the number one reason our customers experience higher-than-usual water bills. A tiny leak can waste hundreds, or even thousands, of gallons of water in a month. To test your toilets, place a few drops of blue food coloring in the toilet's tank. After a few minutes, check the bowl. If it is blue, your toilet is leaking.

**SAVE WATER; SAVE MONEY$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Our Water Source
The source of your drinking water is obtained from the City of Harrisonburg whose sources consist of a groundwater source at North River in Bridgewater and Dry River in Rawley Springs.

Treatment
Raw water is disinfected using chlorine, fluoridation and filtration.

Microbial Contaminants
Our water system performs monthly bacteriological monitoring to test for the presence of coliform bacteria, fecal coliform and E.coli. We are required to do 1 bacteriological sample per month. Our sampling detected no fecal coliform positive results in the past twelve months.

Chemical Monitoring
Note to our water users: The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data may be more than one year old.

Other Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU Maximum 0.12</td>
<td>No violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>0.46 mg/L</td>
<td>No violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates</td>
<td>1.62 mg/l Sample</td>
<td>No violation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead and Copper Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead Concentration</td>
<td>3.2 PPB</td>
<td>No violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Concentration</td>
<td>0.12 mg/L</td>
<td>No violation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Action Level: The action level for lead is 15 ppb.
Copper Action Level: The action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

Metals
Required Sampling Frequency: Once every year
Date Last Sampled: June 2019
Barium 0.033 ppm
Likely source- Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)
Last Date Sampled: August 2019
15.0 ppb No violation
Likely source- By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Trihalomethanes (TTTHM)
Last Date Sampled: August 2019
42.0 ppb No violation
Likely source- By-product of drinking water chlorination

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

<table>
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Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
Sampled Monthly 2018
0.54 ppb-1.57 ppb No Violation
Likely source- Naturally present in the environment.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment for the City of Harrisonburg was completed by the VDH on May 24, 2002. This assessment determined that the City’s water supply may be susceptible to contamination because it is surface waters exposed to a wide array of contaminants at varying concentrations and changing hydrologic, hydraulic and atmospheric conditions that 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 listed above.

Water from surface sources is treated to make it drinkable while groundwater may or may not have any treatment. 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/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).

General Information

The Board of Supervisors normally meet every month on the second Wednesday at 3:00 pm and the fourth Wednesday at 6:00 pm. in the Board of Supervisors’ Meeting Room located in the Rockingham County Administration Center, 20 E Gay St, Harrisonburg, VA.

If you have questions or comments about this report or want more information, please feel free to contact:

Philip Rhodes
Director of Public Works
540-564-3020

or

VDH Office of Drinking Water
Lexington Regional Office
540-463-7136