

# Water Quality Report 2009



WESTERN VIRGINIA  
WATER AUTHORITY



## DID YOU KNOW?

The Western Virginia Water Authority is the only water authority in the Commonwealth formed from two existing entities to treat, deliver and administer water and wastewater.

## Your Water Quality Report

This water quality report, supplied annually to our water customers, contains information about the source of your water, what it contains and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. The Water Division of the Western Virginia Water Authority vigilantly safeguards your water supplies and is proud to report that in 2008, the Water Authority was in full compliance with all state and federal monitoring and reporting requirements without a single violation.

If you have questions about your water supply or any of the information in this report, please contact us. We will be happy to provide you with the information you need.



## Doing Business with Us

The Water Authority's headquarters is in downtown Roanoke at 601 S. Jefferson Street, at the corner of Jefferson and Franklin. This property, historically known as the Coulter Building, is central to the Water Authority's customer service area and is located along a Valley Metro bus route. Free parking is available in front of the building on Jefferson Street, along adjacent streets and behind the building in the public parking lot on Franklin Road.

At the Coulter Building, water and sewer customers may pay their bills, start, stop or transfer service and receive free water conservation information. Our customer service representatives are available Monday-Friday from 8am to 5pm to assist you on the phone or in person.

Michael McEvoy, Executive Director,  
Wastewater Services

Gary Robertson, P.E., Executive Director,  
Water Operations

The Western Virginia Water Authority, formed on July 1, 2004, is an incorporated public body independent of local government. The Water Authority is governed by a Board of Directors whose meetings are open to the public.



WESTERN VIRGINIA  
WATER AUTHORITY

601 S. Jefferson Street

Roanoke, VA 24011

Phone 540-853-5700 · FAX 540-853-1600 · [info@westernvawater.org](mailto:info@westernvawater.org)  
[www.westernvawater.org](http://www.westernvawater.org)

## DID YOU KNOW?

Toilet flushing accounts for more than a quarter of all indoor water use, and a leaking toilet can waste over 200 gallons of water a day.



## Use Water Wisely

The amount of water in the earth's water cycle has not changed over time. In fact, we are using the same water today that dinosaurs drank. However, the way we use water, and the rate at which we use it, have changed.

Using water wisely helps protect our water supplies, especially during periods of drought. These easy tips will help you save water and save money.

### Check for Toilet Leaks

Leaky toilets, pipes, hoses and faucets can account for almost 14% of home water use, and this water is not even used! Fix leaks immediately; to check for silent toilet tank leaks, place a few drops of food coloring, Kool-Aid or soda in the tank of the toilet, and do not flush the toilet. Wait at least 15-30 minutes. If the color you put in the tank appears in the bowl, the toilet is leaking.

### Shorten Your Showers

Shortening your shower from 15 minutes to five minutes can save up to 50-gallons of water. If you take a tub bath, only fill the tub one-third full to conserve water.

### Don't Water in the Heat of the Day

Water your garden or lawn before 10 am or after 7 pm when temperatures are cooler to minimize evaporation. This will also allow the water to seep down to the plant's roots, creating more drought resistant plants.

### Clean with a Broom — Not the Hose

Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway and save up to 80-gallons of water. If you leave your hose running for 15 minutes, you can use 112-gallons of water.

### Turn Off the Faucet

Turn off the water while you brush your teeth, shave or wash your hands. This simple act can save up to two-gallons of water.

### Fix Leaky Faucets

A small leak can add up to gallons of wasted water. Use the drip calculator on the Conserve/Educate page at [www.westernvawater.org](http://www.westernvawater.org) to calculate how much water your drip is actually using. Repair leaks as soon as possible to reduce water loss.

### Don't Over Water Your Lawn

Your lawn will look better and be more drought resistant if you water deeply less often, about one-inch per week. To make sure you are using the correct amount of water, put an empty tuna can on the lawn to catch and measure the output of your sprinkler—it's the perfect one-inch measuring device. When the tuna can is full, it's time to turn off the sprinkler!





## DID YOU KNOW?

The Western Virginia Water Authority treats and delivers an average of 23-million gallons of drinking water every day.

## Carvins Cove Reservoir & Treatment Facility



Carvins Cove Reservoir is within Carvins Cove Natural Reserve, a 12,672-acre watershed near Hollins University in Botetourt County. The land in the reserve above the 1,200-foot contour is owned and operated by the City of Roanoke. The land

below this elevation, and the reservoir, are owned and operated by the Western Virginia Water Authority. In addition to receiving water from the watershed, the reservoir is fed from two underground tunnels that carry overflow from Tinker and Catawba Creeks. This surface water source covers 630 acres and stores 6.5-billion gallons of water at full pond.

Carvins Cove Water Treatment Facility has the capacity to treat 28-million gallons of water from the reservoir every day. The water is first oxygenated and treated with chlorine dioxide to oxidize dissolved organic matter, iron and manganese. The water is then filtered in a series of basins. Water is aerated to remove unwanted dissolved gases and to oxidize dissolved metals, which reduces any unpleasant tastes and odors. Flash mixing of chemicals is the next step, where ferric sulfate is added to coagulate suspended particles. Water then flows into settling basins where the particles clump together, become heavy and settle to the bottom of the basins. The water is next filtered through gravel, sand and carbon and disinfected with chlorine. Fluoride is added to promote strong teeth, and orthophosphate is added to control corrosion in pipes. A large part of the northeastern and northwestern parts of the city, and the majority of the southeastern part of the city, to Reserve Avenue, are served by Carvins

Cove. Portions of northern and northeastern Roanoke County are also served by the Carvins Cove water source.

Carvins Cove Natural Reserve, the second largest municipal park in the United States, offers outdoor recreation opportunities, including boating, fishing, hiking and nature viewing. Visitors to the Natural Reserve are charged \$2 per person for daily use or annual passes are available for \$20. For more information, call the Natural Reserve at 540-563-9170.

## Spring Hollow Reservoir & Treatment Facility

The water source for this system comes from the Roanoke River and is pumped into the Spring Hollow Reservoir, a 3.2-billion gallon side-stream storage reservoir. Water is withdrawn from the reservoir, oxygenated and treated with chlorine dioxide to oxidize dissolved organic matter, iron and manganese. Treatment at the Spring Hollow Treatment Facility includes clarification, filtration, chlorine disinfection and fluoridation.

The Spring Hollow Water Treatment Facility currently has the capacity to treat 18-million gallons of water a day and can be expanded to 36-million gallons a day. Treated water is stored in a two-million gallon storage tank then pumped through the north and south transmission lines to the distribution system. The current usage averages

5.63-million gallons a day. During an emergency, standby wells may be used to supplement the source water. Spring Hollow supplies water to various neighborhoods in the City of Roanoke and Roanoke County.



## DID YOU KNOW?

The Historic Crystal Spring Pump Station, located in Crystal Spring Park, is open for free guided tours each Sunday between May and September.



## Crystal Spring

Crystal Spring flows at the base of Mill Mountain in the southern part of the city. This groundwater source provides an average flow of 3.5-million gallons of water a day, which is filtered in the Crystal Spring Treatment Facility, completed in the fall of 2002. The plant's microfiltration system filters out all particles larger than 0.2 micron. One micron is one thousandth of a millimeter. Filtered water is treated with chlorine and fluoride and pumped to water customers from the Crystal Spring Pumping Station. Crystal Spring serves portions of southwest Roanoke County and the southwestern part of the city. With the capacity to filter five-million gallons of water a day, Crystal Spring Treatment Facility is the largest microfiltration plant in western Virginia.

## Falling Creek Reservoir

Falling Creek Reservoir is a surface water source located in Bedford County east of Vinton. It covers 21 acres and stores 85-million gallons of water at full pond. It is fed by Beaverdam Creek Reservoir, which covers 69 acres and stores 435-million gallons of water at full pond. The treatment process of this water source is similar to that of Spring Hollow Treatment Facility; treatment capacity is 1.5-million gallons a day. Falling Creek Water Treatment Facility serves King Street northeast to Route 460 and along Route 24 to 13<sup>th</sup> Street.

## Salem Source

The Water Authority contracts with the City of Salem to purchase water to supply Andrew Lewis Place, Robin Hood Park and along West Main Street in Roanoke County.

## Martin Creek System

Nine wells supply this groundwater source, which is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution. Water is distributed throughout the community by two storage tanks and distribution piping consisting of 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch pipe. The total source/pump capacity is equal to 76,000 gallons per day. Current usage is approximately 29,000 gallons per day. This system supplies water to the Forest Edge and Carriage Hills areas.

## Delaney Court System

One well supplies this groundwater source, which is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution. Water is distributed throughout the community by a storage tank, a booster pump station and distribution piping consisting of 8-inch and 12-inch pipe that was installed this year to replace the original 2-inch pipe. The total source/pump capacity is equal to 43,200 gallons per day. Current usage is approximately 8,900 gallons per day. This system supplies water to the Delaney Court subdivision.



## Country Hills System

Groundwater obtained from one well is the source for this system. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water prior to distribution. Water is distributed throughout the community by a storage tank and distribution piping consisting of 6-inch, 4-inch and 2-inch pipe. The total source/pump capacity is equal to 43,200 gallons per day. Usage in 2008 was approximately 1,000 gallons per day.



# DID YOU KNOW?

Through the Western Virginia Water Authority's Capital Improvement Program, over 13,000-feet or replaced during Fiscal Year 2009.

## Legend

### SOURCE

Carvins Cove

Spring Hollow

Crystal Spring

Falling Creek

Salem Source

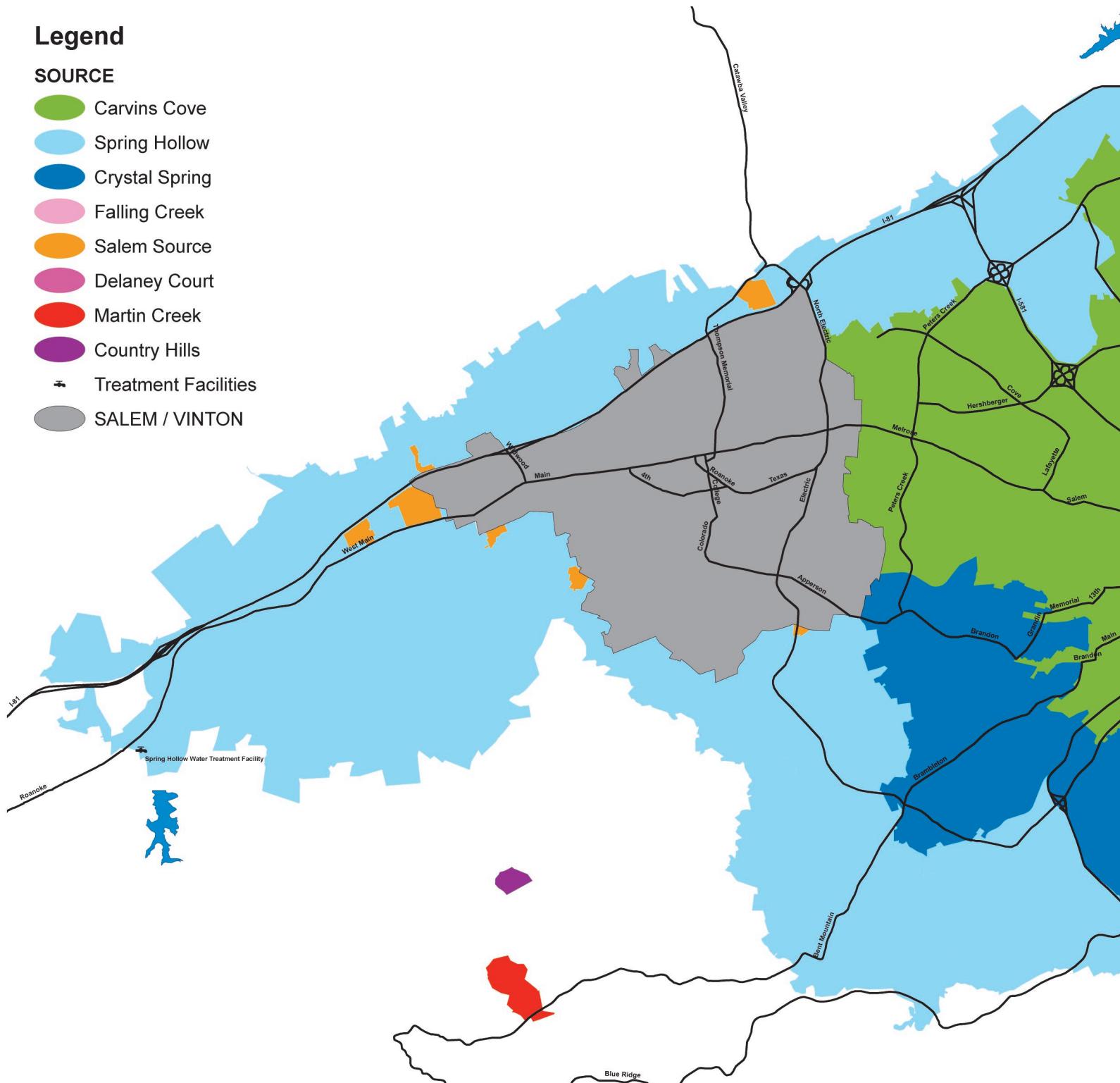
Delaney Court

Martin Creek

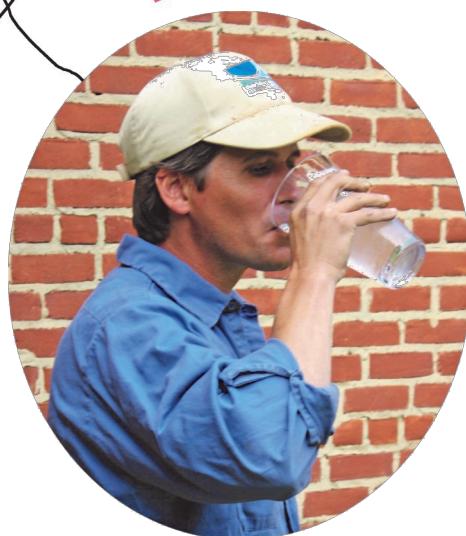
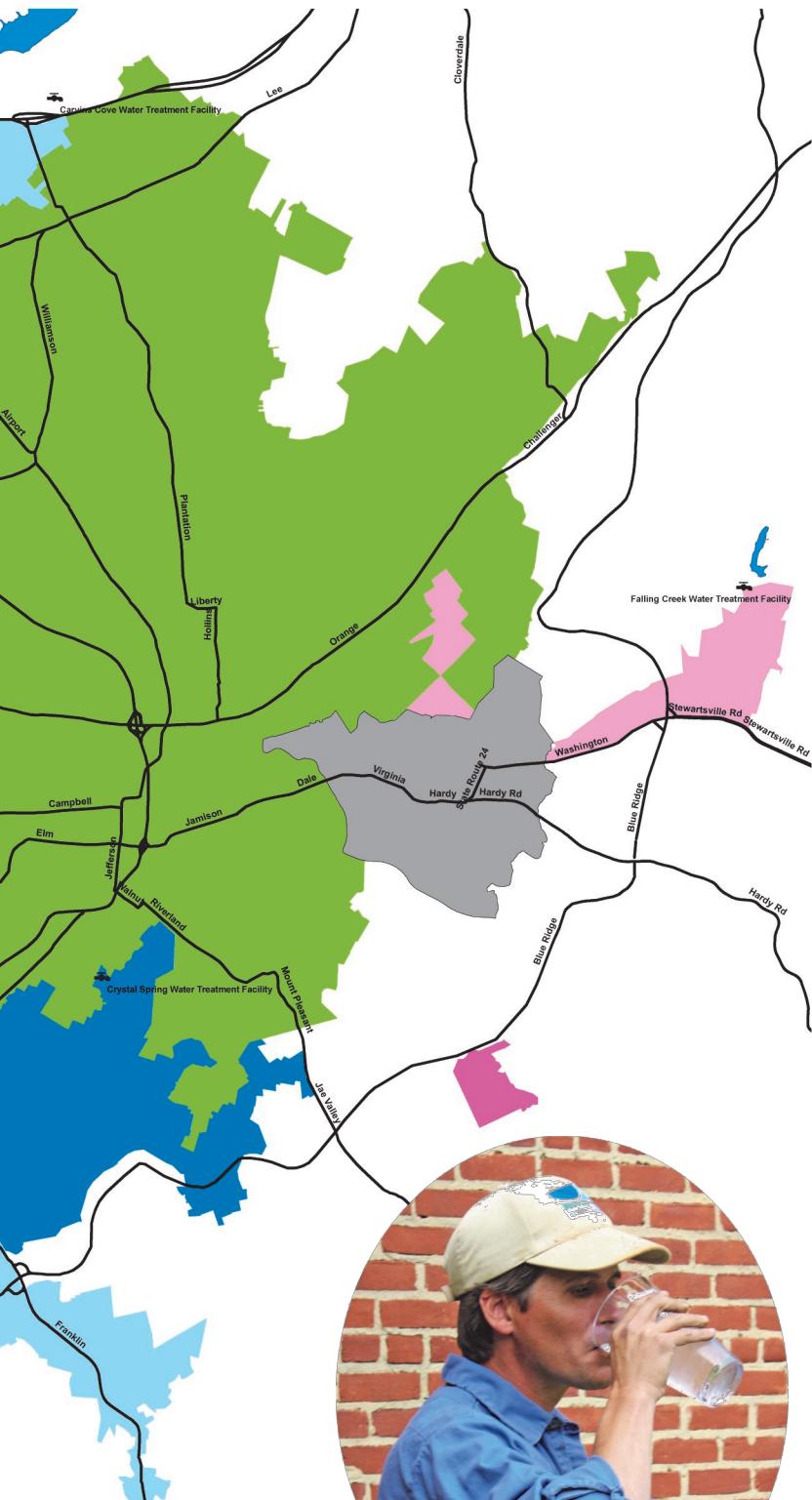
Country Hills

Treatment Facilities

SALEM / VINTON



of water main were rehabilitated



## Water Sources

The Water Authority is fortunate to operate and manage several water sources – Carvins Cove Reservoir, Spring Hollow Reservoir, Crystal Spring, Falling Creek Reservoir and several wells (see pages four and five for more water source information). Having this diversity of surface and groundwater sources, rather than a sole source, provides greater operational flexibility and reliability in the event of a drought or other emergency.

Using water from these sources, the Water Authority treats and delivers 23-million gallons of drinking water per day to more than 57,000 customer accounts (155,000 residents in the City of Roanoke and Roanoke County, as well as customers in the Smith Mountain Lake area of Franklin County, the Town of Vinton, the City of Salem and Botetourt County). The Water Authority also maintains 48 drinking water storage tanks, 50 pump stations and 1,000-miles of water main.

## Infrastructure Improvements

The Water Authority was formed in July 2004 to provide reliable public water and wastewater service to the residents of the City of Roanoke and Roanoke County. In early 2009, the Authority's service area expanded with the acquisition of the Boardwalk, Waters Edge, Waterfront, Westlake Water and Windmere Point water systems in the Smith Mountain Lake area of Franklin County.

In the spirit of regional cooperation, work also continued on the U.S. Route 220 water line. This project, funded by the Counties of Roanoke and Franklin, will provide reliable public water and fire protection to residents along the U.S. Route 220 corridor between the Clearbrook area of Roanoke County and the Wirtz Plateau area of Franklin County.

Emphasis was also placed on replacing and rehabilitating aging water lines and meters in the service area. This past year, the Water Authority replaced 3,945 water meters with radio-read capable meters. The Water Authority also replaced or rehabilitated over 13,000-feet of water lines along 36<sup>th</sup> Street, Clearwater Avenue, Shenandoah Valley Avenue and Hollins Road. Water lines were also replaced in the Delaney Court, Harrison Avenue and Deyerle Road areas.



## DID YOU KNOW?

The Western Virginia Water Authority collects more than 7,500 drinking water samples a year for analysis.



As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can be polluted by animals and human activity. Contaminants in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban stormwater runoff, residual uses and many other activities. Water from surface sources is treated to make it suitable for consumption while groundwater may or may not require treatment.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Turbidity, or the amount of suspended particles in water, does not always present health risks. Turbidity can, however, interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may also indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms can include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Therefore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Virginia Department of Health—our water quality regulators—set limits for turbidity. In 2008, 100 percent of the water samples from all Water Authority water sources met turbidity limits for compliance (see table on pages 10 and 11).

Through the water treatment process, contaminants are filtered from the Water Authority's water supply to safe levels, and turbidity levels are reduced well below legal limits. Constant testing ensures that the treated water supply remains safe. Some people may be more vulnerable to trace contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People whose immune systems have been compromised, such as cancer patients undergoing chem-

otherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and some older adults and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The following are other resources for drinking water safety information:

Virginia Department of Health:  
540-463-7136

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:  
1-800-311-3435,  
404-639-3311 or  
404-639-3312 (TTY)

Roanoke Environmental Health Department:  
540-857-7663



# DID YOU KNOW?



The Authority's geographic information system (GIS), available at [www.westernvawater.org](http://www.westernvawater.org), integrates water and sewer infrastructure across the Roanoke Valley with aerial photography, tax parcel data and topography.

## Cryptosporidium & Giardia

The bacteria *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are microscopic organisms that can cause fever, diarrhea and other gastrointestinal symptoms when ingested. The organisms come from animal and human wastes and are eliminated through water filtration and disinfection. Even though the presence of these organisms is not regulated by the state or federal government, the Western Virginia Water Authority has tested for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in all of its water sources and has not detected either organism.

## Lead and Copper

Copper is a nutritionally essential element, but at high levels, copper can cause gastrointestinal difficulties such as nausea and diarrhea.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. When water leaves the Water Authority's treatment facilities, it is virtually free of lead and copper. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Water Authority 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Water Discoloration

Changes in water pressure in water systems can occasionally cause drinking water to be discolored. The discoloration is caused by sediments in pipes mixing

with clear water. The sediments occur naturally from the oxidation of iron in pipes. While discolored water is ordinarily safe to drink, it is best to flush any discolored water from pipes by turning on all cold-water faucets in your home or business. Avoid turning on hot-water faucets so the discolored water is not drawn into water heaters.

One cause of water pressure change is from the use or flushing of fire hydrants. Fire-EMS and Water Authority employees occasionally flush hydrants to ensure that they are working properly and to flush sediments out of pipes.

Water pressure can also change in the event of water main breaks. If you notice evidence of a water main break or a leaking fire hydrant in the city or county, call 853-5700.

## Source Water Assessments

The Western Virginia Water Authority has completed a source water assessment of Crystal Spring, Falling Creek and Carvins Cove water supplies.

The assessment is a requirement of the Virginia Department of Health's (VDH) Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) in accordance with the 1996 Amendments of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Based on the land use activities and potential sources of contamination in the assessment areas, the source water assessments determined that water sources that serve the city are susceptible to contamination. This designation does not mean that the source water has been impacted or that it will be impacted. It does mean if there is a release of pollutants in the assessment area, the source water could be impacted. The VDH completed the source water assessment of Spring Hollow Reservoir's water source, the Roanoke River. This Source water assessment determined that the Roanoke River may be susceptible to contamination because it is surface water exposed to a wide array of contaminants at varying concentrations. Also, changing hydrologic, hydraulic and atmospheric conditions promote migration of contaminants from land use activities of concern into the Roanoke River. The assessment also determined that Water Authority wells might be susceptible to contamination because they are located in areas that promote migration of contaminants from land use activities of concern. More specific information may be obtained by contacting the Western Virginia Water Authority's Water Division at 540-853-5700.

Data Presented as (Range)Average									
Substance	Units	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Violation	Carvins Cove	Falling Creek	Crystal Spring	Spring Hollow	City of Salem
Chlorate	ppm		0.8	no	<0.010-0.042			<0.010-0.039	
Chlorine	ppm		4-M RDL	no	(0.9-1.0)0.98	(13-18)15	(1.0-1.1)1.05	(12-14)13	(1.13-1.45)1.27
Chlorite	ppm		0.8	no	<0.010-0.023			<0.010-0.057	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	no	(0.3-1.1)0.9	(0.8-10)0.9	(0.6-1.3)0.8	(0.9-11)10	0.77-1.13(0.89)
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	no	ND	ND	0.6	0.3	0.23
THM's	ppb	0	80	no	(0-123) 39				(6.4-63)27
HAA5's	ppb	0	60	no	(0-104) 29				(4.4-55)22
pH	pH units		6.5-8.5	no	(7.3-7.5)7.4	(7.9-8.3)8.1	(7.5-7.9)7.7	(7.2-7.6)7.5	(7.5-8.1)7.7
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	T.T.	no	0.13-0.3	0.15-0.3	0.02-0.12	0.04-0.3	0.063 (0.026)
Total Coliforms	MPN / 100 mL or P/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	no	0	0	0	0	0
Fecal Coliforms	MPN / 100 mL or P/A	0	A routine and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	no	0	0	0	0	0
Most Recent Monitoring Period									
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	no	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.85	
Gross Beta	pCi/L	0	50	no	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.11	
Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	no	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.68	
Lead	ppb	0 ppb	AL = 15	no	0 samples exceeded AL				0 samples exceeded AL
Copper	ppm	13 ppb	AL = 1.3	no	0 samples exceeded AL				0 samples exceeded AL
Other Parameters (Non Regulated)									
Iron	ppm		0.3	n/a	0.02	0.10	ND	0.003	<0.2
Manganese	ppm		0.05	n/a	0.01	0.02	ND	0.001	<0.01
Zinc	ppm		5	n/a	0.03	0.03	0.003	0.003	<0.2
Alkalinity	ppm			n/a	67	18	130	122	(100-188)153
Hardness	ppm			n/a	71	14	160	156	(130-276)205
Orthophosphate	ppm			n/a	(0.9-1.1)0.99	(0.9-10)10			
Conductivity	µmhos/cm			n/a	211	73.9	290	348	
Silica	ppm			n/a	2.72	13.8	10.3	6.29	
Sodium	ppm	No Limits		n/a	8.59	9.82	3.52	5.54	
Corrosivity		NonCorrosive	<-2.0 highly aggressive >0.0 non aggressive	n/a	-1.18	-2.48	-0.17	-0.1	

## 2008 Water Quality Data

This table summarizes water-testing results from 2008 for both regulated and nonregulated substances. The THMs/HAA5s were derived from running annual averages. The Western Virginia Water Authority constantly monitors its water supplies for various contaminants to meet all regulatory requirements.

The Water Authority has tested for volatile organics (VOC's), pesticides, synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) and total organic carbons (TOCs), all of which met with current state and federal standards for drinking water. 1,1 Dichloroethene (VOC) was detected from Crystal Spring with a range of 0-0.3 ppb (MCL of 7 ppb). MTBE (methyl-tert-butyl ether) was detected in Martin Creek Well #1 with a range of 0 - 0.7 ppb with a trigger level of 15 ppb. All regulated substances must be tested annually, except for lead and copper and SOCs, which must be tested every three years, and radiologicals, which must be tested every four years. Many other primary contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the maximum contaminant level.

Wells in service 2008 - Farmingdale, Hidden Valley #2, North Lakes #6, Muse, Ponderosa Park, Starkey #1A, Starkey #2, Starkey #3, Arlington Hills #3, Cresthill, Wyndale, LaBellevue #2, LaBellevue #7, Linda Lane, Longridge #2 and Garden City #2.

Martin Creek (most recent data)	Delaney Court (most recent data)	Country Hills (most recent data)	Wells (most recent data)	Source of Substance
			n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorine dioxide
0.59	0.97	0.65	0.03-1.37	Required disinfectant added during treatment process to eliminate bacteria
				By-product of drinking water chlorine dioxide
0.4	0.5	0.4	0.09-0.99	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories
0.23	1.86	0.87	0.05-2.95	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2.7	1.1			By-product of drinking water chlorination
ND	8.1			By-product of drinking water chlorination
7.3	7.32	7.06	6.2-7.9	Acidity or basicity of water
137	ND	0.9	0-7.8	Soil run-off
0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
0	0	0	0	Human and animal waste
(0.3-3.3)15	0	0.2	0.0-14.5	Erosion of natural deposits
(0.9-3.3)/2.2	1.0	1.2	0.7-10.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
(0.3-2.4)10		1.2	0.0-2.1	Erosion of natural deposits
0 samples exceeded AL	0 samples exceeded AL		0-5.6	Natural\industrial deposits, plumbing solder, brass alloy in faucets
0 samples exceeded AL	0 samples exceeded AL		0-0.009	Natural\industrial deposits, plumbing, wood preservatives
0.59	ND	0.008	0-0.16	Naturally occurring in the environment
0.02	ND	ND	0-0.06	Naturally occurring in the environment
0.09	0.01	ND	0-0.25	Naturally occurring in the environment
172	95	106	50-170	Measurement of naturally occurring carbonates
200	102	105	55-188	Measurement of naturally occurring hardness metals
				Corrosion inhibitor added during treatment process
463	247	241	118-400	Physical property of water
25.9	36.7	26.1	9.81-34.0	Naturally present in the environment
15.9	8.52	7.88	1.44-12.6	Naturally occurring in the environment.
-0.28	-0.86	-0.9	-2.41-0.34	Physical property that occurs when water reacts with metal

## Water Hardness

As water naturally flows over rocks and through the soil, it picks up minerals. The more calcium and magnesium present, the harder your water. While water hardness is not a safety issue, you may notice increased mineral build-up or soap residue with harder water.

### Parts Per Million (ppm)

0 - 75

76 - 150

151 - 300

over 300

### Rating

Soft

Moderately Hard

Hard

Very Hard

## Definitions

### Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

### HAA5s:

Haloacetic acids.

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

### Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):

The highest level of a disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### mg/L:

Milligrams per liter (for example, one minute in two years).

### MPN:

Most probable number.

### ND:

Analyte was not detected or was below the method detection limit of the laboratory's instrumentation.

### NTUs:

Nephelometric Turbidity Units; a measure of turbidity.

### pCi/L:

Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

### ppm:

One part per million (for example, one minute in two years).

### ppb:

One part per billion (for example, one minute in 2,000 years).

### THMs:

Trihalomethanes

### Treatment Technique (T.T.):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### µg/L:

Micrograms per liter (for example, one minute in 2,000 years).

### µmhos/cm:

Micromhos per centimeter;a measure of conductivity.





WESTERN VIRGINIA  
WATER AUTHORITY

601 S. Jefferson Street  
Roanoke, VA 24011

Standard Mail  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Roanoke, VA  
Permit #495



Printed on Recycled Paper

If you have questions or comments about your water supply or our treatment process, please contact us at 540-853-5700 or by email at [info@westernvawater.org](mailto:info@westernvawater.org).

## DID YOU KNOW?

Tours of our treatment facilities are available upon request for area school, civic, neighborhood or other groups. This past year, over 6,000 students have participated in a free Water Authority outreach program or field trip, and presentations have been given to over 50 civic groups.

If you are interested in a presentation for your school or civic group about our natural resources, water treatment and quality, please call us at 540-853-5700 to schedule a tour or presentation.

