VIOLENT INFORMATION

No MCL or TT violations occurred during the year.

The water quality results in table I and table II are from testing done in 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70-year life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

No monitoring, reporting, or other violations occurred during the year for the City of Norton.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATERWORKS

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We’re proud that your drinking water exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constants, as expected, have been detected. This is normal and the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people 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 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Norton is conducting an online survey for residential and commercial customers and is asking that all residential and commercial customers participate. This survey pertains to the City’s Cross Connection Control Program. The survey will help the City further protect the water supply delivered to and consumed by all citizens.

To complete an online survey:
Residential Customers – www.nortonva.org/ccresidential
Commercial Customers – www.nortonva.org/cccommercial

The City of Norton would like to thank you in advance for your participation.

DID YOU KNOW?
The Water Treatment Plant operates 365 days per year, 24 hours per day.
The Water Treatment Plant staff analyzes over 60,000 water quality samples per year.

Visit our website - www.nortonva.gov

Join us on Facebook - City of Norton, Virginia
The source of your drinking water is surface water as described below:

Water is obtained from the City’s (2) two reservoirs. The City also obtains water from a secondary source known as Robinette Branch which is a branch of the Powell River. The Norton Upper Reservoir has a capacity of 66 million gallons of water and the Norton Lower Reservoir has a capacity of 58 million gallons of water. We also purchase water from the Wise County Public Service Authority. Their source of water is the Clinch River, which is a surface water source.

The source water assessment of the City’s reservoirs by the Virginia Department of Health completed September 28, 2001 determined that the reservoirs were highly susceptible to contamination using the criteria developed by the State’s 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, and documentation of any known contamination within the last five years. The report is available by contacting Andrew Greear at the phone number or address given elsewhere in the drinking water quality report.

Your drinking water supply is treated as described below:

Treatment of the raw water consists of chemical addition, coagulation, flocculation, settling, filtration, fluoridation and chlorinating. All of these processes work together to remove the physical, chemical, and biological contaminants to make the water safe for drinking.

Your drinking water is treated as described below:

Treatment of the raw water consists of chemical addition, coagulation, flocculation, settling, filtration, fluoridation and chlorinating. All of these processes work together to remove the physical, chemical, and biological contaminants to make the water safe for drinking.

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In the table and elsewhere in this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL -** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

**Non-detects (ND) -** lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) -** one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter -** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) -** one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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

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

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

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) -** nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity, or cloudiness, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

**Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.**

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)**

**Turbidity (NTU)**

**Maximun Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDLG -** the level of 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL -** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant level goal or MRD LG -** the level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL -** 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.

**Water Quality Results – City of Norton 1720076**

**I. Regulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined radium (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)**</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>TT 1 NTU max</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT, MET when &gt; or = 1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrile and Nitrile (PPM)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks &amp; sewer; erosion of natural deposit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. Lead and Copper Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trihalomethanes (ppb)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>31 - 44</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>17 - 18</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>MRDL 4.0</td>
<td>MRDL 4.0</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.60 - 1.50</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Water additives to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

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. City of Norton Water Treatment Plant 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.