

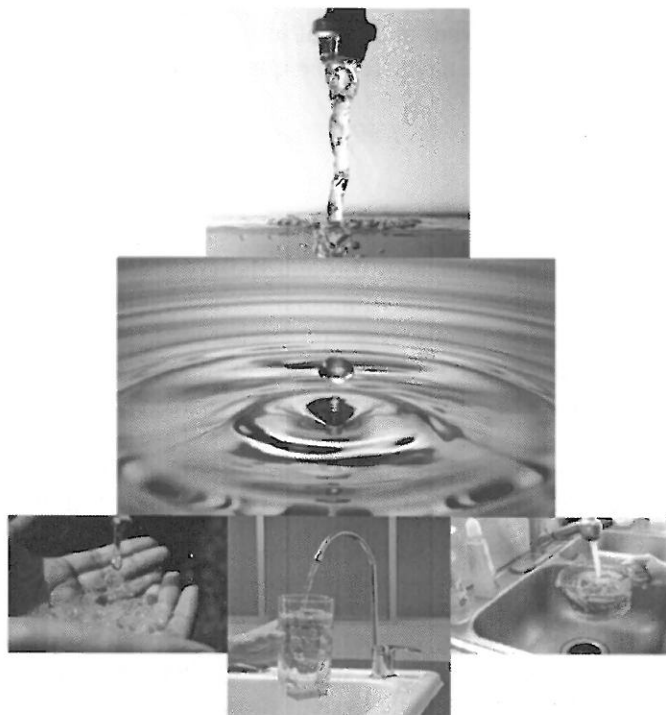
RIDGE UTILITIES,  
INCORPORATED



**SPECIAL POINTS  
OF INTEREST:**

- Introduction
- General Information
- Sources & Treatment of Your Drinking Water
- Source Water Assessments
- Quality of Your Drinking Water
- How Can I Get Involved
- Description of Water Treatment Process
- Information on Lead
- Water Conservation Tips
- Water Quality Results

# 2016 Annual Water Quality Report



***Providing drinking water services to the residents of Blue Ridge Shores.***

***Ridge Utilities, Inc.***

***924 South Lakeshore Drive***

***Louisa, VA 23093***

***(540) 967-1408 (Telephone Number)***

***(540) 967-4899 (Fax Number)***

***[www.ridgeutilities.com](http://www.ridgeutilities.com)***

## HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED

Ridge Utilities, Inc. encourages members to attend the bi-monthly meetings of the Ridge Utilities, Inc. Board of Directors and the Annual Meeting held the third week of May annually. Members are also encouraged to run for the Board of Directors. Our bi-monthly newsletter, The Shore Line will provide additional information concerning Ridge Utilities, Inc. and drinking water-related issues. For additional information please contact our office at (540) 967-1408.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD

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. Ridge Utilities, Inc. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Thaw in the refrigerator overnight rather than using a tap of hot water.
- Use only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate water level or load size selection on the washing machine.
- Sweep driveways, sidewalks, and steps rather than hosing off.
- Wash the car with water from a bucket, or consider using a commercial car wash that recycles water.
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information and helpful tips on water conservation.

## QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations for a variety of contaminants. The tables that follow on Pages 5 & 6 show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2016.

Most of the results in the table are from testing done in 2016. However, 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 a year old.

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Microbiological

Contaminant	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
E. Coli bacteria	Presence or absence (PA)	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also E. Coli positive	0	No	Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste

### Inorganic & Metal Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Sample Date (s)	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate	PPM	10	10	1.21-1.98	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	PPM	4	4	<0.2-0.24	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

*\*Most inorganic contaminants are analyzed every three years (nitrate is analyzed every year).*

### Lead and Copper (Most recent monitoring period – 2016)

Contaminant	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	90% Level	AL Exceeded	Samples > AL	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	<2	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.39	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (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.

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### **2016 VIOLATION INFORMATION**

*Water Quality Violations— None*

*Monitoring and Reporting Violations— None*

**This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by Ridge Utilities, Inc. with the assistance and approval of the Virginia Department of Health. Please call or email any questions you may have. Contact information for Ridge Utilities, Inc. is listed below.**

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