

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. C CONDOMINIUM OWNERS ID #VI0000075

BETWEEN JANUARY 1 & DECEMBER 31, 2015

June 20, 2016

Esta informacion contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de consumir. Traduzacalo o hable con alguien que loentiende bien.

Where does your drinking water come from?

✓ Rainwater

✓ WAPA

What's in the Source Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land and into the sea or filters through the ground into an aquifer, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up contaminants resulting from human activity or the presence of animals.

Contaminants that may be present in untreated source water

- ❖ **Microorganisms**, such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites, can be naturally present in soil or may come from agricultural livestock, wildlife, sewage treatment plants or septic systems.
- ❖ **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or come from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ❖ **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from agricultural activities, residential uses or rainwater runoff.
- ❖ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff or septic systems.
- ❖ **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or result from oil or gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap and bottled water is safe to drink, the Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources' (DPNR) *Division of Environmental Protection* prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. These limits are the same as those prescribed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Water Quality

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants in your drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Special Health Effects

Immunocompromised - Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Total Coliform Bacteria - Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment. They are used as an indicator that the water may contain other disease causing microorganisms, called pathogens, which may cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Fecal Coliforms - Fecal coliforms and *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes which may cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Lead - Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause methemoglobinemia, also called blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Tetrachloroethene - Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MtBE) - MtBE is a volatile, organic chemical. Since the late 1970's, MtBE has been used as an octane enhancer in gasoline. Because it promotes more complete burning of gasoline, thereby reducing carbon monoxide and ozone levels, it is commonly used as a gasoline additive in localities which do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Why is MtBE a Drinking Water Concern?

A limited number of instances of significant contamination of drinking water with MtBE have occurred due to leaks from underground and above ground petroleum storage tank systems and pipelines. Due to its small molecular size and solubility in water, MtBE moves rapidly into groundwater, faster than do other constituents of gasoline. Public and private wells have been contaminated in this manner. Non-point sources, such as recreational watercraft, are most likely to be the cause of small amounts of contamination in a large number of shallow aquifers and surface waters. Air deposition through precipitation of industrial or vehicular emissions may also contribute to surface water contamination. The extent of any potential for build-up in the environment from such deposition is uncertain.

Is MtBE in Drinking Water Harmful? Based on the limited sampling data currently available, most concentrations at which MtBE has been found in drinking water sources are unlikely to cause adverse health effects. However, EPA is continuing to evaluate the available information and is doing additional research to seek more definitive estimates of potential risks to humans from drinking water.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report WATER QUALITY DATA

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest number of positive samples in any one month	Total number of positive samples during the year	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	0	0	one positive sample per month	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli		0	an acute violation occurs when fecal coliform and/or E. Coli is determined in a routine sample analysis and the following repeat analysis determines the presence of coliforms.	0	No	Human and animal waste

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected	MCL or AL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate	mg/l	Not Detected	10	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Nitrite	mg/l	Not Detected	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Lead (90 th %)	mg/l	0.012	AL=0.015	0.015	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (90 th %)	mg/l	0.011	AL=1.3	1.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Haloacetic Acids	mg/l	0.0052	0.060	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/l	0.0140	0.080	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	mg/l	ND	0.010	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	Due 2017	15 pCi/L	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/l	Due 2017	5 pCi/L	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Terms and abbreviations used above:

Abbreviation	Term	Definition
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	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.
mg/l (ppm)	Milligrams per liter (parts per million)	Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
N/A		Not Applicable
ND		Not Detected

Abbreviation	Term	Definition
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter	Picocuries per liter are the measurement of radioactivity in water
ug/l (ppb)	Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water This value is equivalent to one inch in 8,000 miles or one second in 16 years.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90 th %	90 th Percentile Level	The level of lead and copper used to determine compliance with the lead and copper action levels.
U		Indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected

Violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act for Failure to Monitor or Report Data for a Regulated Contaminant

(List contaminants not tested for by your water system and explain why it was not performed testing.)

- 1) Lead & Copper: Failed to monitor during the January to June compliance period.
- 2) No records of Asbestos monitoring. (Sample will be collected by November 2016 and every nine (9) years thereafter as required)

Lead & Copper samples were collected during the July to December compliance period. (The results for this monitoring satisfied the drinking water standard for Lead and Copper.)

Water System Information

- Association of St. C Condominium Owners is name of our public water system. Rainwater and WAPA water are stored in cisterns located at Building D, E, F and G. and distributed to our reservoir.
- Mr. Thomas White is the current manager of this water system. He can be reached at (340) 332-7624 to answer any questions regarding this report.
- Residence or any other interested individuals are invited to annual meetings to participate in discussion or decision making opportunities that affect the drinking water quality.

Certification Form

CWS name: The Association of St. C Condominium Owners

PWS I.D. # VI0000075

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Thomas White

Title General Manager

Phone # 340-332-7624 Date June 20, 2016

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods
Delivered to current owners and residents by email.

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www. www.stccondo.com

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (St. C Office, Copies at Security Gate)

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www. _____

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)