DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR

ASSOCIATION OF ST. C CONDOMINIUM OWNERS

ID #VI0000075

BETWEEN JANUARY 1 & DECEMBER 31, 2016 — JUNE 30, 2017

Este information continence information may important sober su ague beber. Traduzacalo o hable con again que lo entiende bein.

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 storm water 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

Immunocomprimised - Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocomprimised 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 - Coliform 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 Coliform - Fecal Coliform 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 metahemaglobanemia, 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.

2016 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 (tested monthly)	0	0	one positive sample per month	0	☐ Yes Ξ No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (tested monthly)	0	0	An acute violation occurs when fecal Coliform and/or E. Coli is determined in a routine sample analysis and the following repeat analysis determine's the presence of Coliform.	0	☐ Yes Ξ No	Human and animal waste

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	Units	Level Detected	MCL or AL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (Tested 2016) (Next 2017)	mg/l	0.063 mg/L	10	10	☐ Yes Ξ No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Nitrite (Tested 2016) (Next 2019)	mg/l	0.039 mg/L	1	1	☐ Yes Ξ No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Lead (90th %) (Tested 2016) (Next 2017)	mg/l	0.008	AL=0.015	0	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (90th %) (Tested 2016) (Next 2017)	mg/l	0.008	AL=1.3	1	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Haloacetic Acids (Tested 2016) (Next 2017)	mg/l	0.0016	0.060	N/A	☐ Yes Ξ No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (Tested 2016) (Next 2017)	mg/l	0.0119	0.080	N/A	☐ Yes Ξ No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic (Tested 2015) (Next 2018)	mg/l	N/D	0.010	0	☐ Yes Ξ No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha (Tested 2014) (Next 2017)	pCi/l	1.57	15 pCi/L	0	☐ Yes Ξ No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (Tested 2014) (Next 2017)	pCi/l	0.640	5 pCi/L	0	☐ Yes Ξ No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (Tested 2015) (Next 2018)	mg/l	<0.005	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	☐ Yes Ξ No	By-product of synthetic fiber fabrication, herbicides
Asbestos (Tested 2016) (Next 2025)	MFL	N/D	7	7	☐ Yes Ξ No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Terms and abbreviations used above:

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level	**MCL**	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.
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.
Action Level	**AL**	The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water system must follow.
parts per million	**ppm**	Milligrams per liter.
parts per billion	**ppb**	Micrograms per liter. This value is equivalent to one inch in 8,000 miles or one second in 16 years.
Treatment Technique	**TT**	A required treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90th%		The level of lead and copper used to determine compliance with the lead and copper action levels.
Picocuries per liter	**pCi/l**	Picocuries per liter are the measurement of radioactivity in water

Water System Information

- The Association of St. C Condominium Owners is the name of our water system. Rainwater and WAPA water are stored in cisterns located at buildings D, E, F & 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.

- Residents 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 30, 2017

_X_ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods. E-mailed to owners, Posted at St. C Office, Copies available to residents at Security Gate and Office.

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

_X_ Posting the CCR on the Internet at 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)

_X_ 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)