



Household Water Quality in Franklin County, Virginia

OCTOBER 2013

VIRGINIA HOUSEHOLD WATER QUALITY PROGRAM

Erin Ling, Water Quality Extension Associate, and Brian Benham, Extension Specialist and Professor, Biological Systems Engineering Department, Virginia Tech

Franklin Program Overview

In October 2013, residents from Franklin County participated in a drinking water testing clinic sponsored by the local Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE) office and the Virginia Household Water Quality Program. Clinic participants received a confidential water sample analysis and attended educational meetings, where they learned how to interpret their water test results and address potential issues. According to survey data collected, 49 samples were tested, serving 113 individuals. The most common household water quality issues identified were high levels of lead, copper, and the presence of acidic water and total coliform bacteria. The figure found at the end of this report shows these common water quality issues along with basic information on standards, causes, and treatment options.

Background

More than 1.7 million Virginians use private water supplies such as wells, springs, and cisterns. The Virginia Household Water Quality Program (VAHWQP) began in 1989 with the purpose of improving the water quality of Virginians reliant on private water supplies. Since then drinking water clinics have been conducted in 90 counties across Virginia and samples analyzed from more than 16,000 households. In 2007, the Virginia Master Well Owner Network (VAMWON) was formed to support the VAHWQP. Virginia Cooperative Extension agents and volunteers participate in a one-day VAMWON training workshop that covers private water system maintenance and protection, routine water testing, and water treatment basics. They are then able to educate others about their private water supplies. More information about these programs may be found at our website: www.wellwater.bse.vt.edu.

Private water sources, such as wells and springs, are not regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Although private well construction regulations exist in Virginia, private water supply owners are responsible for maintaining their water systems, for

monitoring water quality, and for taking appropriate steps to address problems should they arise. The EPA Safe Drinking Water Standards are beneficial guidelines for assessing water quality. *Primary drinking water standards* apply to contaminants that can adversely affect health and are legally enforceable for public water systems. *Secondary drinking water standards* are non-regulatory guidelines for contaminants that may cause nuisance problems such as bad taste, foul odor, or staining. Testing water annually and routinely inspecting and maintaining a water supply system will help keep water safe.

Understanding Household Water Quality

Water quality refers to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually related to a specific use for the water. It is assumed that household water is used for common household purposes like drinking, cooking, washing, and showering. Household water quality is affected by four primary factors: geology, land use, well construction and location, and plumbing components and water treatment. Water is a great solvent, dissolving much of what it comes in contact with. Because of this, quality of groundwater is influenced by the type of rocks and sediment it is exposed to as it travels from the surface (where it falls as rain) to the water table. For example, water that comes from areas with limestone is often high in minerals like calcium and magnesium. Activities on the land surface can affect groundwater quality as well. For example, use of fertilizer on lawns or agricultural fields can contribute nutrients such as nitrogen to groundwater. The location of a well or spring is also important; it should be located away from possible sources of contamination. Wells should be constructed properly with a sealed cap, intact casing, and grout material around the casing to prevent surface water from entering the well. Finally, plumbing materials used in homes, as well as water treatment devices, affect household water quality. Some household water contains lead or copper, which can be leached from solder in pipes or plumbing components.

Water treatment devices can also affect water quality by removing certain contaminants or adding others. For example, a water softener works by removing hardness (calcium and magnesium) and replacing it with sodium via ion exchange. Consideration of all of the factors that affect water quality is important when understanding water test results and ways to address problems with water quality.

Drinking Water Clinic Process

Kickoff meeting: Any resident relying on a well, spring, or cistern was welcome to participate in the clinic.

Participants were shown a brief presentation that addressed common water quality issues in the area, an introduction to parameters included in the analysis, and instructions for collecting their sample. Sample kits with sampling instructions and a short questionnaire were distributed. The questionnaire includes questions about characteristics of the water supply (e.g. age, depth, and location, plumbing materials, existing water treatment), and any perceived water quality issues. Basic demographic information about the household was asked, including household income, age and education level of residents, and whether or not household members drink the water from the private water supply being tested.

Participants dropped off their samples and completed questionnaires at a predetermined location on a specific date and time.

Sample collection: Following collection at a central location, all samples were iced in coolers and promptly transported to Virginia Tech for analysis.

Analysis: Samples were analyzed for the following water quality parameters: iron, manganese, nitrate, fluoride, sulfate, pH, total dissolved solids (TDS), hardness, sodium, copper, lead, arsenic, total coliform bacteria, and *E. coli*. General water chemistry and bacteriological analyses were performed by the Department of Biological Systems Engineering Water Quality Laboratory and Civil and Environmental Engineering Department at Virginia Tech. All water quality analyses were performed using standard analytical procedures.

The EPA Safe Drinking Water Standards, which are enforced for public water systems in the U.S., were used as guidelines for this program. Water quality parameters not within range of these guidelines were identified on each water sample report. Reports were prepared and sealed in envelopes for confidential distribution to clinic participants.

Interpretation meeting: Participants received their confidential water test reports, and VCE personnel made a presentation providing a general explanation of what

the numbers on the reports indicated. In addition, general tips for maintenance and care of private water supply systems, routine water quality testing recommendations, and possible options for correcting water problems were discussed. Participants were encouraged to ask questions and discuss findings either with the rest of the group or one-on-one with VCE personnel after the meeting.

Findings and Results

Profile of Household Water

Ninety-six percent of the participants in the Franklin County clinic indicated that their water supply was a well. Eighty-six percent of these were drilled. Participants also described the type of material used for water distribution in each home. The two most common pipe materials in Franklin County were plastic (71.4%) and copper (49%). Many homes were reported as having more than one type of plumbing material, which is quite common.

To properly evaluate the quality of water supplies in relation to the sampling point, participants were asked if their water systems had water treatment devices, and if so, the type of device. Sixty-five percent of Franklin County participants reported at least one treatment device installed. The most commonly reported treatment device was a sediment filter (46.9%) followed by a water softener, installed by 20.4% of participants.

Participants' Perceptions of Household Water Quality

Participants were asked whether they perceived their water supply to have any of the following characteristics: (1) corrosive to pipes or plumbing fixtures; (2) unpleasant taste; (3) objectionable odor; (4) unnatural color or appearance; (5) floating, suspended, or settled particles in the water; and (6) staining of plumbing fixtures, cooking appliances/utensils, or laundry.

Staining problems were reported by about one-third (32.7%) of clinic participants in Franklin County. The most commonly reported description was "rusty" (20.4%), followed by "blue/green" (16.3%). About one in five clinic participants (20.4%) reported having particles in their water. Eighteen percent of participants reported objectionable odors in their water, all describing a "rotten egg" smell.

Bacteriological Analysis

Private water supply systems can become contaminated with potentially harmful bacteria and other microorganisms, which can cause short-term gastrointestinal disorders, such as cramps and diarrhea. Other diseases that may be contracted from drinking contaminated water include viral hepatitis A, salmonella, dysentery, typhoid fever, and cholera.

Microbiological contamination of a water supply is typically detected with a test for total coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are present in the digestive systems of humans and animals and can be found in the soil and in decaying vegetation. While coliform bacteria do not cause disease, they are indicators of the possible presence of disease causing bacteria, so detecting them in drinking water warrants additional testing.

Positive total coliform bacteria tests are often confirmed with a retest. If coliform bacteria are present in a water supply, possible pathways or sources include: (1) improper well location or inadequate construction or maintenance (e.g. well too close to septic, well not fitted with sanitary cap); (2) contamination of the household plumbing system (e.g. contaminated faucet or water heater); and (3) contamination of the groundwater itself (perhaps due to surface water entering groundwater).

Finding total coliform bacteria in a water sample triggers testing for the presence of *E. coli* bacteria. If *E. coli* are present, it indicates that human or animal waste is entering the water supply.

Of the 49 samples collected in Franklin County, 42.9% tested positive (present) for total coliform bacteria. Subsequent *E. coli* analyses for all of these samples showed that 6.1% of the samples tested positive for *E. coli* bacteria.

Program participants whose water tested positive (present) for total coliform bacteria were encouraged to retest their water to rule out possible cross contamination, and were given information regarding emergency disinfection, well improvements, and septic system maintenance. Any participant with a sample that tested positive for *E. coli*, was encouraged to take more immediate action, such as boiling water or using another source of water known to be safe until the source of contamination could be addressed and the water supply system disinfected. After taking corrective action, participants were advised to have their water retested for total coliform, followed by testing for *E. coli* if needed. In addition, participants were provided with resources that discussed continuous disinfection treatment options.

The table, found at the end of this report, shows the general water chemistry and bacteriological analysis contaminant levels for the Franklin County drinking water testing clinic participants.

Chemical Analysis

As mentioned previously, all samples were tested for the following parameters: iron, manganese, nitrate, fluoride, sulfate, pH, total dissolved solids (TDS), hardness, sodium, lead, arsenic, and copper. Selected

parameters of interest for the Franklin drinking water clinic samples are discussed below.

Lead

Lead is not commonly found in groundwater, but may enter household water as it travels through plumbing materials. Lead can cause irreversible damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system, and blood cells, and is a cumulative poison, meaning that it can accumulate in the body until it reaches toxic levels.

Young children are most susceptible, and mental and physical development can be irreversibly stunted by lead poisoning. Lead may be found in household water from homes built prior to 1930 with lead pipes, prior to 1986 with lead solder, or in newer homes with “lead-free” brass components, which may legally contain up to 8% lead. The EPA limit for lead in public drinking water is 0 mg/L, and the health action limit is 0.015 mg/L. In these drinking water clinics, participants collect two samples from their taps: 1) a *first draw* sample, which is drawn first thing in the morning after the water hasn’t been used in at least 6 hours, and therefore has a substantial contact time with the plumbing and 2) a *flushed* sample, taken after water has been run for 5 minutes, and therefore has not had significant contact with pipes. If lead is present above 0.015 mg/L in the first draw sample, but is not detected in the flushed sample, simply running the water for a few minutes prior to collecting water for drinking may address the problem.

Alternatively, addressing the corrosiveness (acidity) of your water by installing an acid neutralizing filter may solve the problem. Reverse osmosis systems or activated carbon filters (labeled to remove lead) can remove it from your water. In the Franklin group, 22.4% of first draw samples exceeded 0.015 mg/L lead. No flushed samples exceeded 0.015 mg/L.

Copper

The EPA drinking water standard for copper in public systems is 1.3 mg/l, based on concerns of acute gastrointestinal illness. Since dissolved copper leaves blue-green stains on plumbing fixtures, there is also a secondary standard of 1.0 mg/l. If copper is present in your water sample, addressing the corrosiveness (acidity) of your water by installing an acid neutralizing filter may help the problem by reducing the deterioration of metals from household pipes. If the issue is from corroding pipes, the highest concentration of metals is leached from plumbing after water sits in the pipes for at least 6-8 hours. Flushing the pipes by running the water for at least 5 minutes may alleviate the problem. Compare the “first draw” and “flushed” sample results. Copper in the groundwater may indicate industrial waste or landfill

contamination. Copper may be removed by activated carbon filters specifically labeled to remove copper, or by reverse osmosis. Twenty-two percent of samples in Franklin County exceeded the health standard for copper in the first draw.

pH

The pH of water indicates whether it is acidic (below 7.0) or alkaline (above 7.0). The EPA recommends that household water have a pH between 6.5 and 8.5. Acidic water can cause corrosion of pipes, which may lead to leaching of toxic metals, such as copper or lead, from plumbing systems. The life of plumbing systems may be shortened due to corrosion, requiring expensive repair or replacement. The use of plastic pipes approved by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) throughout the water distribution system lessens the concern of metal leaching. Water with a pH below 6.5, which is commonly found in many parts of Virginia, is acidic enough to require treatment, most commonly by installing an acid neutralizing filter or soda ash injection system. Access this [publication](#) for additional information about corrosive water. Alkaline water with a pH above 8.5 is rarely found naturally, and may indicate contamination by alkaline industrial wastes. In Franklin County, 28.6% of samples had a pH lower than 6.5.

Conclusion

Clinic participants received objective information about caring for and maintaining their private water supply systems, and specific advice about addressing any problems that were identified through the analysis of their water sample.

References

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Drinking Water Contaminants. <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html>. Accessed online 3/2014.

Virginia Cooperative Extension. Virginia PowerPoint Map. <http://www.intra.ext.vt.edu/marketing/maps/powerpoint.html>. Accessed online 3/2014.

Additional Resources

For more information about the water quality problems described in this document, please refer to our website. You will find resources for household water testing and interpretation, water quality problems, and solutions here: www.wellwater.bse.vt.edu/resources.php

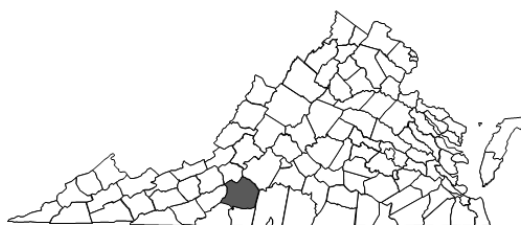
Acknowledgements

Many thanks to the residents of Franklin, Bedford and Pittsylvania Counties who participated in the drinking water clinic.

The Water Quality Laboratory of the Department of Biological Systems Engineering and Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Virginia Tech were responsible for water quality analyses, as well as data management.

This document was prepared by Brian L. Benham, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist at Virginia Tech; Erin Ling, Extension Water Quality Program Coordinator; Jacob Cantor, undergraduate research assistant at Virginia Tech; Cynthia Martel, VCE Franklin Office; Sara Robinson, editorial intern at Virginia Tech.

Figure 1. Common household water quality issues in Franklin County - 2013



Presence of total coliform bacteria

- Most coliform bacteria do not cause disease, but presence indicates more dangerous microorganisms may enter water supply
- EPA recommends that coliforms should be absent

Low pH/acidic water

- May cause leaching of metals present in plumbing (e.g. copper or lead)
- Can damage plumbing and appliances over time and result in leaks
- EPA recommends pH between 6.5 and 8.5 for safe drinking water

Copper

- Can cause gastrointestinal illnesses
- Comes from plumbing materials in home
- Can result in blue-green stains
- EPA drinking water health standard for copper is 1.3 mg/L

Lead

- Can cause irreversible damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system, and blood cells.
- Can leave grey stains on sinks, tubs, and laundry.
- The EPA standard goal for lead is 0 mg/L with a health action limit of 0.015 mg/L.

Table 1. Water chemistry and bacteriological contaminant levels for the 2013 Franklin drinking water clinic

2013 Franklin County VAHWQP Drinking Water Clinic Results N = 49 samples				
Test	EPA Standard*	Average	Maximum Value	% Exceeding Standard
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.312	5.118	20.4
Manganese (mg/L)	0.05	0.026	0.227	12.2
Hardness (mg/L)	180	38.2	130.2	0.0
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	5.7	23.	0.0
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0/4.0	0.12	0.76	0.0
Total Dissolved Solids	500	105.	357.	0.0
pH	Min 6.5	6.8	5.7 (min)	28.6 (<6.5)
	Max 8.5		8. (max)	0.0 (>8.5)
Sodium (mg/L)	20	15.56	117.	16.3
Nitrate - N (mg/L)	10	0.892	7.636	0.0
Copper-First Draw (mg/L)	1.0/1.3	1.34	17.32	22.4
Copper-Flushed (mg/L)	1.0/1.3	0.342	13.13	2.0
Lead-First Draw (mg/L)	0.015	0.011	0.064	22.4
Lead-Flushed (mg/L)	0.015	0.001	0.009	0.0
Arsenic-First Draw (mg/L)	0.010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0
Arsenic-Flushed (mg/L)	0.010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0
Total Coliform Bacteria	ABSENT	--	--	42.9
<i>E. Coli</i> Bacteria	ABSENT	--	--	6.1

*EPA primary and secondary standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act are used as guidelines for private water supplies