

Household Water Quality

Pulaski County 2013-2017

The Virginia Household Water Quality Program provides affordable water testing and education through local Extension offices to the 1.7 million Virginians who rely on wells, springs or cisterns for their household water supply.

Visit us online!



What's in your water?

Municipal water supplies are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, which mandates routine testing and treatment. Maintenance and testing of private water supplies (wells, springs and cisterns) is the responsibility of the owner. Virginia Cooperative Extension offers water testing and education for private water supply users across the state

Drinking water clinics are held in county Extension offices each year. Here's how it works:

#1 Kickoff Meeting

Participation is voluntary and open to anyone with a well, spring or cistern. Participants pick up a sample kit and receive instructions about how to collect the samples from their household tap and where and when to drop off their samples.

#2 Sampling

Following directions carefully, participants collect their samples and complete a short questionnaire. Samples are dropped off locally, so shipping is unnecessary. We coordinate getting the samples to Virginia Tech's campus for analysis.

#3 Analysis

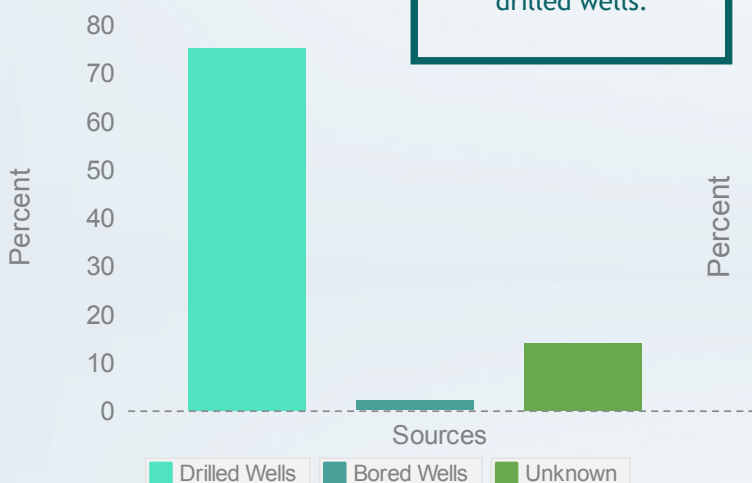
Samples are analyzed for total coliform and E. coli bacteria, nitrate, lead, copper, arsenic, fluoride, sodium, hardness, iron, manganese, total dissolved solids, pH, and sulfate. The cost for one sample kit in 2017 was \$55. Confidential results are prepared and returned to the Extension office.

#4 Results

Results are returned to participants and explained at a local interpretation meeting. Information is provided about addressing water quality problems, routine care, and maintenance of private water supplies.

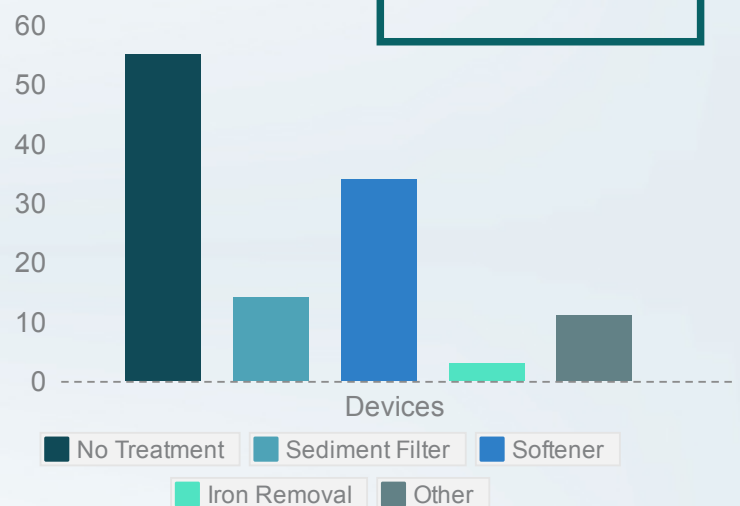
Water Systems in Pulaski County (2013- 2017)

185 samples analyzed
Serving 251 people
Well depth: 80-750 feet
Well age: 3-90 years



Systems

Fourteen percent of participants did not know what type of system they had. The most common source reported was drilled wells.



Treatment

45% of participants reported having treatment installed. The most common device was a softener.

Where do contaminants come from?

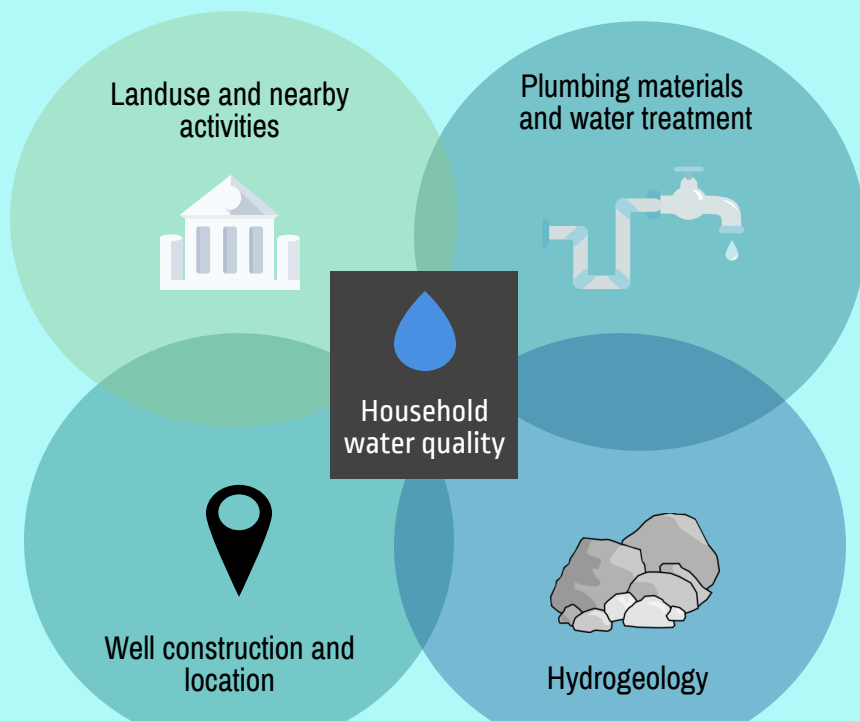
Contaminants in water may be health-related (e.g., bacteria) or a nuisance (e.g., hardness causing scale) and can come from a variety of sources.

Some contaminants originate from geology, the sediment or rock where the water is stored. Others are a result of land usage or activities on the earth's surface, such as lawn fertilizer, animal waste, or chemical spills.

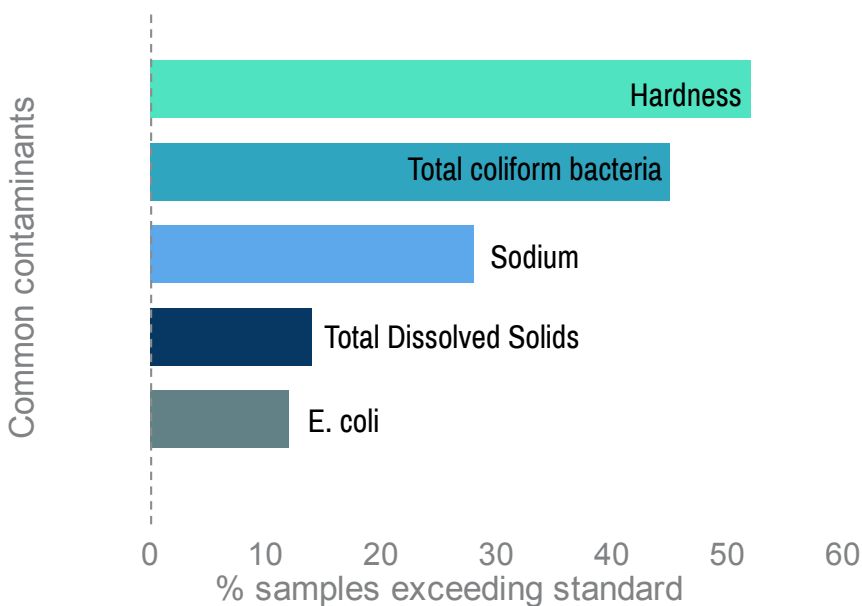
Proper construction of a well can protect household water quality by preventing surface water, which may carry many contaminants, from entering the groundwater supply. Wells should be constructed with proper casing, grout seal, and a sealed well cap. Contamination sources, such as livestock and septic systems should be at least 50 feet away from the well head.

Treatment devices and plumbing components can also influence water quality by adding contaminants or changing water chemistry.

Special thanks to the residents of Pulaski County who participated in the Virginia Household Water Quality Program drinking water clinics. Extension agents Scott McElfresh and Morgan Paulette, among other partners, were instrumental in the program's success.



Household water quality in Pulaski County: Common Contaminants



The most common contaminants found in household water in Pulaski County were hardness, total coliform bacteria, sodium, total dissolved solids, and E. coli.

Hardness is composed of calcium and magnesium, which originates in bedrock such as limestone. Sodium concentrations above recommended levels are most likely the result of water softeners, used to remove hardness. Sodium can have negative health effects in excess levels.

Total coliform bacteria presence is an indication that surface water may be entering a well and other more harmful microorganisms may be present. E. coli were found in 12% of the samples and are a sign that human or animal waste is entering the water supply.

Total dissolved solids, or TDS, is a measure of all dissolved impurities in water, and can be made up of sodium, nitrate, or other dissolved contaminants. It is a nuisance contaminant.

For more information about other common contaminants, please visit our Resources Page.

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