

Household Water Quality

Isle of Wight County 2011-2017

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 Isle of Wight County (2011-2017)

66 samples analyzed
Serving 115 people
Well depth: 35-700 feet
Well age: 4-59 years

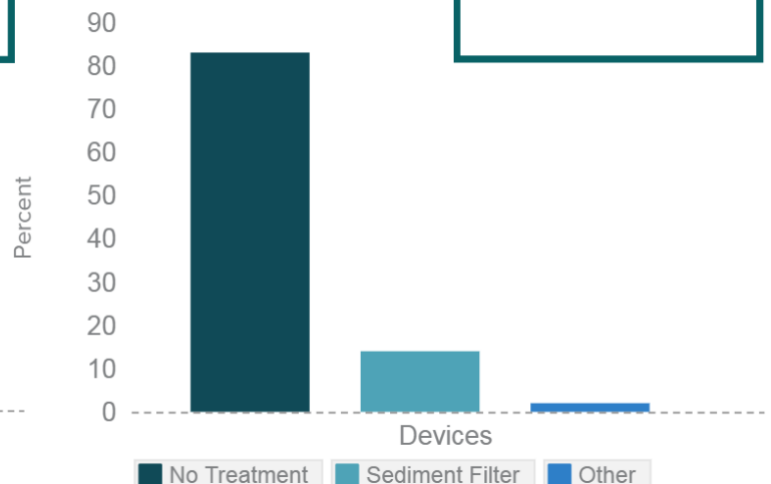
Systems

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



Treatment

83% of participants reported having treatment installed. The most common device was a sediment filter.



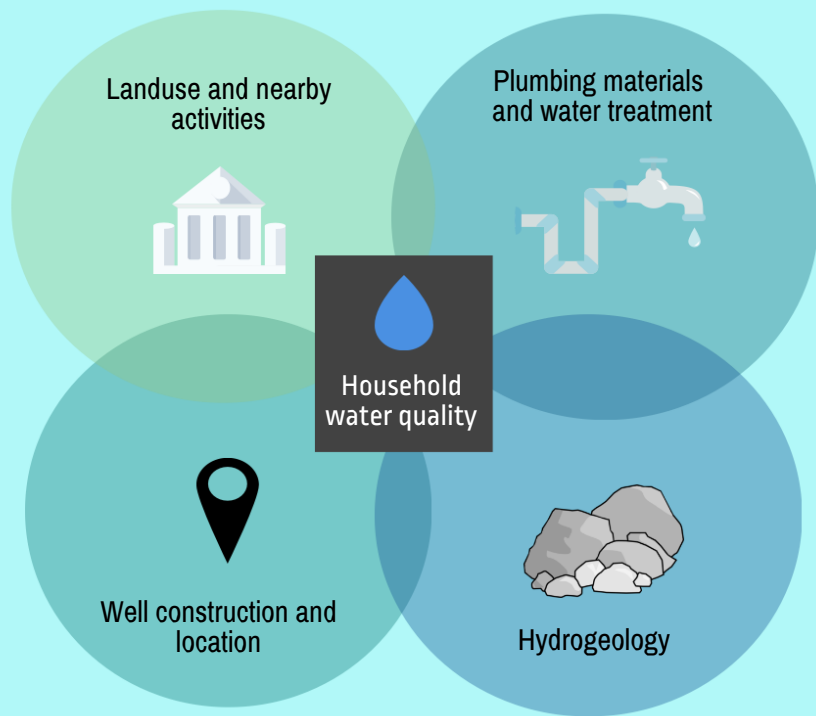
Where do contaminants come from?

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.

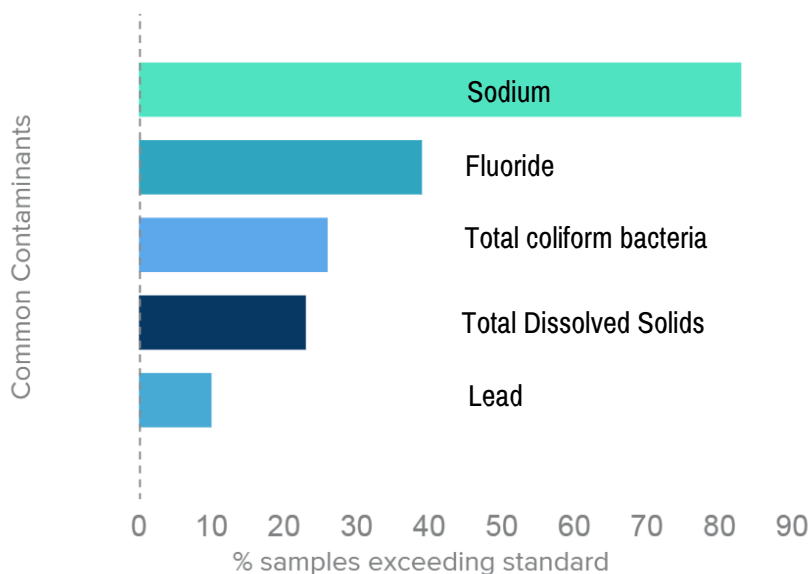
Some contaminants originate from geology, the sediment or rock where the water is stored. Others are a result of land usage or activities on the earth's surface, such as lawn fertilizer, animal waste, or chemical spills.

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.



Household water quality in Isle of Wight County: Common Contaminants



The most common contaminants found in household water in Isle of Wight County were sodium, fluoride, total coliform bacteria, TDS, and lead.

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.

Fluoride can be found naturally in water and has some nutritional benefits. However it can cause problems in bones and teeth in excess amounts.

Total coliform bacteria presence is an indication that surface water may be entering a well and other more harmful microorganisms may be present. Total coliform was found in 62% of the Isle of Wight County samples.

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. Lead was found in first draw samples exceeding 0.015 mg/L in 24% of samples.

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

Special thanks to the residents of Isle of Wight County who participated in the Virginia Household Water Quality Program drinking water clinics. Extension agent Janet Spencer, among other partners, were instrumental in the program's success.

Virginia Household Water Quality Program
Email: wellwater@vt.edu
Ph: 540-231-9058



Virginia Cooperative Extension
Virginia Tech • Virginia State University

www.wellwater.bse.vt.edu

www.ext.vt.edu

Virginia Cooperative Extension programs and employment are open to all, regardless of age, color, disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Virginia State University, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. Edwin J. Jones, Director, Virginia Cooperative Extension, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg; Jewel E. Hairston, Administrator, 1890 Extension Program, Virginia State, Petersburg.