



Engineer reviewing plans.

## Want More Information?

If you have any questions about this report or need more information, please contact the Water Quality Laboratory at 757-382-3550. The following telephone numbers are provided for specific issues or questions:

Customer Service (billing) **757-382-6352**  
 Laboratory (water quality) **757-382-3550**  
 Water Quality Hot Line **757-382-6360**

Visit our web site for online information at [www.cityofchesapeake.net](http://www.cityofchesapeake.net) then click on Public Utilities. Contact us by E-mail at [water@cityofchesapeake.net](mailto:water@cityofchesapeake.net).

Our Business Office is located at City Hall, second floor, 306 Cedar Road, Chesapeake, VA 23322. It is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Address correspondence to Chesapeake Department of Public Utilities, P.O. Box 15225, Chesapeake, VA 23328.

Public Utilities Director James K. Walski, P.E.  
 Financial/Customer Service Administrator Markiella A. Moore  
 Utility Engineer S. Dean Perry, P.E.  
 Water Resources Management Administrator A. Craig Maples

### Water Works Permit Identification Numbers

Northwest River System (including the Lake Gaston Water Treatment Plant) – PWSID 3550051  
 South Norfolk System – PWSID 3550052  
 Western Branch System – PWSID 3550050

### Public Participation

Public Utilities is funded by customer fees, not taxes. However, it is part of the City of Chesapeake government. Our legislative body is the Chesapeake City Council, which holds hearings on budget and other financial matters, approves contracts, and considers ordinances that create or amend local laws. Some of these matters affect the operation of Public Utilities. The City Council meets on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, First Floor of the City Hall Building, 306 Cedar Road. The meetings are televised live on WCTV Channel 48, the local government access cable channel, and on the City web site, [www.cityofchesapeake.net](http://www.cityofchesapeake.net). Agendas for upcoming meetings are available on the City web site, or may be requested from the City Clerk's office at 757-382-6151.

### INFORMATION FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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. The Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER

A detailed source water assessment was conducted in 2001 by the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission. The Northwest River, like other surface water sources, was determined to have a high susceptibility to contamination. Our deep wells, like other groundwater sources, were determined to be low in susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern, and documentation of any known contamination within the last 5 years. The report is on file at the Public Utilities Department.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include: (1) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (2) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (3) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (4) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; (5) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Maintaining fire hydrant.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the similar protection for public health.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or accessing the EPA web site at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

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## 2005 WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table contains the highest level and range, if available, detected by analyses performed in calendar year 2005, or the most recent testing in accordance with the regulations. An additional 180 compounds were tested for and not detected.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	NWR Highest Level & Range	N Highest Level & Range	P Highest Level & Range	Likely Source	Meets EPA Stds.
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.06 ND-0.06	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solders.	Yes
Arsenic (ppb)	50	NA	0.4 0.2-0.4	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.	Yes
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	15 13-15	37 30-37	25	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries.	Yes
Chlorine, Total (ppm) *highest quarter avg.	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	2.96* ND-4.88	2.37* 0.03-3.94	2.78* 0.24-4.10	Water additive used to control microbes.	Yes
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.23 0.03-0.23	0.21 0.14-0.21	0.14	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	Yes
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT (1.00 annual average removal ratio)	NA	1.48 (annual average) 1.42-1.56 (range of individual readings)	2.72 1.20-2.72	2.46 1.97-3.4	Naturally present in environment.	Yes
Fluoride (ppm) *highest monthly average	MCL / MCLG 4	NWR Entry Point #1    Entry Point #2 1.0*                  1.7* 0.7-1.2              0.7-1.9		N 1.07* 0.07-1.18	P 1.26* NA	Naturally present in environment, water additive which promotes strong teeth	Yes

### RADIONUCLIDES

Substance (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	NWR <sup>3</sup>		N	P	Likely Source	Meets EPA Standards
			EP #1	EP #2				
Beta/positron emitters <sup>1</sup> (pCi/L)	50	Zero	3.48 2.3-4.5	6.0 NA	3.3 3.2-3.3	1.8	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Yes
Gross alpha particle (pCi/L)	15	Zero	0.28 ND-1.1	ND NA	0.6 0.5-0.6	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Combined radium-226/228 <sup>2</sup> (pCi/L) [tested every 4 years]	5	Zero	0.7 ND-1.2	0.1 NA	0.8 0.4-0.8	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes

1. The MCL for Beta particles is 4 mrem per year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.  
 2. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.  
 3. 2004 test results; next sampling in 2008.

Substance (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	NWR	N	P	Likely Source	Meets EPA Standards
Turbidity - Clarity (NTU) *combined filter effluent	Max. TT, 1	NA	Max. 0.29*	Max. 0.57	Max. 0.18	Soil runoff	Yes
	Min. TT, less than or equal to 0.3, greater than 95%	NA	Min. greater than 96%	Min. greater than 99.54%	Min. 100%		Yes

Substance (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	NWR		N		P		Likely Source	Meets EPA Stds.
			Range at Sampling Sites	Highest Running Average	Range at Sampling Sites	Highest Running Average	Range at Sampling Sites	Highest Running Average		
THM – Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80*	0	24-59	50	32-51	47	27-44	43	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Yes
HAA – Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60*	0	16-51	34	13-48	37	22-46	31	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Yes

\*MCL is the highest annual average allowed for the year

### MICROORGANISMS

Substance	MCL	MCLG	NWR	N	P	Likely Source	Meets EPA Standards
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% or less of monthly samples are positive	0	0%	2.4% September	0	Naturally present in the environment	Yes

Monitored Substance (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	NWR/Wells	N	P	Likely Source
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (organisms/liter)	None	None	ND	NA	NA	Warm-blooded animals living in the watershed
<i>Giardia</i> (organisms/liter)	TT	0	ND	NA	NA	Warm-blooded animals living in the watershed

Since 1994 the Utilities Department has tested quarterly for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in the Northwest River system. The organisms have never been detected in the raw or finished water.

### LEAD AND COPPER (90TH PERCENTILE)

Substance (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	NWR 90th % Range	N 90th % Range	P 90th % Range	Likely Source	Meets EPA Standards
Copper (ppm) [house tap]	AL=1.3	1.3	0.140 0.009-0.252	0.163 0.030-0.295	0.152 0.004-0.216	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes
Lead (ppb) [house tap]	AL=15	0	4.9 ND-8.5	7.3 0.20-37.20	1.4 0.1-4.2	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes
# of samples above AL of 1.3 ppm for copper # of samples above AL of 15 ppb for lead			0 out of 34 0 out of 34	0 out of 30 3 out of 30	0 out of 31 0 out of 31		Yes

\*System is on Reduced Monitoring. This means after meeting 3 consecutive years of lead and copper monitoring with results below the AL, EPA reduces sampling frequency to once every three years. NWR and P are from 2003 results. The next testing for NWR and P is in 2006.

### ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

These substances are not considered harmful, but some can affect the taste and odor of drinking water.

Substance (Unit)	Suggested Limit	NWR highest level and range	N highest level and range	P highest level and range	Likely Source
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05-0.2	0.031 ND-0.031	0.02 ND-0.02	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Ammonia (ppm)	None	0.70 0.50-0.70	NA	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use, byproduct of drinking water chloramination
Chloride (ppm)	250	89 72-89	21 12-21	18	Erosion of natural deposits, saltwater intrusion
Color (CU)	15	ND	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness – total (ppm)	None	47 36-47	65 31-65	24	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from pipes
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	ND	0.016 ND-0.016	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, byproduct of drinking water treatment process
pH (pH units)	6.5-8.5	8.5 avg. 6.2-8.5	7.2 avg. 6.5-8.5	7.4	Drinking water treatment process
Sodium (ppm)	250	95 85-95	27 7-27	70	Erosion of natural deposits, saltwater intrusion, byproduct of drinking water treatment
Sulfate (ppm)	250	66 62-66	41 23-41	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, saltwater intrusion, byproduct of drinking water treatment
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.345 0.174-0.345	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits



Examining Ultrafiltration Module.

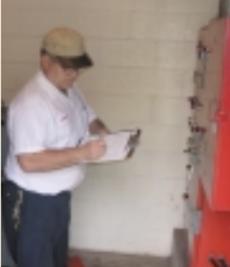
## Table Definitions

Substances in your drinking water are routinely monitored by the Virginia Department of Health according to Federal and State Regulations. The 2005 Water Quality Table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2005 unless otherwise stated. In the table and elsewhere in this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not know. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

**AL** (Action Level) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**CU** (Color Units) – a measure of the color of water.

**Detected Substances** – compounds detected in Chesapeake's drinking water during calendar year 2005. All amounts detected are below SDWA maximum allowable levels. The SDWA requires that the highest value detected and the range, if available, during the calendar year be provided in the report. An additional 180 compounds were tested for and not detected. A full list of these test results is available from the Chesapeake Water Quality Laboratory at 757-382-3550.



Checking sewer pump station.

**HAAs** (Haloacetic Acids) – byproducts of disinfection.

**Likely Source** – the major sources of the compounds detected in finished water.

**MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level) – the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the 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.

**MFL** – Million Fibers per Liter.

**MRDL** (Maximum residual disinfectant level) – a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

**MRDLG** (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal) – the maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. MRDLGs are nonenforceable health goals and do not reflect the benefit of the addition of the chemical for control of waterborne microbial contaminants.

**Microbial Substance** – disease-causing organisms that may be harmful at certain levels. More information about *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* is supplied in this report.

**mrem/year** – Millirems per year is a measure of radiation.

**N** (Norfolk System Results) – the highest level and range, if available, of the compounds detected in the finished water supplied by the City of Norfolk for Chesapeake customers.

**NA** – not available.

**ND** – not detected, lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or was below the level of detection.

**NTU** (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**NWR** (Northwest River System Results) – The highest level and range, if available, of the compounds detected in the finished water processed at the Northwest River Water Treatment Plant (Entry Point #1), a combined surface and brackish well water source, and the Western Branch Well #1 and Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) water source. The Western Branch auxiliary source is used during heavy demand on the Northwest River system and is identified as Entry Point #2.



Customer Service with a smile.

**P** (Portsmouth System Results) – the highest level and range, if available, of the compounds detected in the finished water supplied by the City of Portsmouth for Chesapeake customers.

**pCi/L** (Picocuries per Liter) – a measure of radioactivity in water.

**ppb** (parts per billion) – One part per billion is the equivalent of one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

**ppm** (parts per million) – One part per million is the equivalent of one minute in 2 years or one penny in \$10,000.

**Plant Effluent** (see Lead & Copper in Water Quality Table) – water leaving the plant after going through the treatment process.

**Stage 2 D/DBPR** (Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product Rule) – rule developed to improve drinking water quality and provide additional protection from disinfection by-products.

**TOC** (Total Organic Carbon) TT – This value represents the waterworks ability to meet TOC percent removal requirements based on an annual average of the monthly percent removal ratios. TOC percent removal requirements are met when the value is greater than or equal to 1.00.

**TT** (Treatment Technique) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**THMs** (Total Trihalomethanes) – compounds formed during the chloramination disinfection of drinking water.

## High Water Quality = A Top Priority

The City of Chesapeake provides this report. You will find important information about Chesapeake's water sources that tells about how we purify the water you receive at your tap. The results of the testing we perform to ensure the high quality of Chesapeake's drinking water supply are also included. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) sets the standards and this annual water quality report is one of the provisions of those standards.

In order to produce the approximately 16.6 million gallons a day for about 60,000 accounts, more than 113,000 analyses throughout the treatment process are performed annually for treatment of drinking water. Water quality sampling in approximately 460 homes and businesses around the city tells the story of how well we are doing.

Public Utilities is committed to continuous improvement. Membership and participation in national and international professional organizations keeps the City up-to-date on the industry innovations. We are members of the **American Water Works Association (AWWA)** and its **Partnership for Safe Water (PSW)**, an association of water utilities and government entities committed to drinking water quality that is superior to that required by federal regulations. We provide financial support to the **American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AWWARF)**, which funds and publishes the results of many projects every year aimed at improving management and treatment of water and wastewater facilities. We belong to the **Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA)**, whose membership is limited to utilities with at least 50,000 customer accounts. We are also members of the **American Membrane Technology Association (AMTA)**, and the **Water Environment Federation (WEF)**.

On the local scene, the City provides financial and technical support to the regional **Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC)**, which coordinates many research, public education and information programs. Some of these programs are the Hampton Roads Water Efficiency Team (HR WET), Hampton Roads Stormwater (HR Storm), Hampton Roads Clean (HR Clean), the Groundwater Committee, the Water Supply Committee, Help 2 Others (H2O), Southern Watershed Area Management Program (SWAMP) and Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). We are members of the **Hampton Roads Utility and Heavy Contractors Association (HRUHCA)** and the **Virginia Cross-Connection Control Association (VCCCA)**.

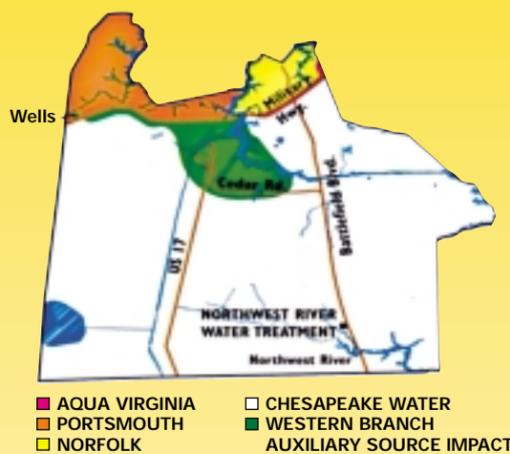
Public Utilities is always looking for another good idea through QualServe, a program initiated by the AWWA. A Task Force developed a cross-training program that is underway to reduce turnover and help retain excellent employees.

The City of Chesapeake's "The City That Cares" motto is recognized by Public Utilities in meeting the needs of both external and internal customers. In cooperation with other City departments the Customer Contact Center began operations in July 2005. It provided a new, easier way for citizens to contact us with concerns and questions. Call 382-CITY (2498) or go on line at [www.cityofchesapeake.net](http://www.cityofchesapeake.net) and click on the C3 logo. For routine turn-on or turn-off Public Utilities' Customer Service stands ready at 382-6352.



## Reliability = 3 Sources Plus

To provide water to the City's increasing population, there are three major water sources: the Northwest River Water Treatment Plant and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, plus one auxiliary source, which is used during peak demand periods. These sources are described below.



The City's Northwest River Water Treatment Plant, located at 3550 South Battlefield Boulevard, treats up to 10 million gallons a day (mgd) from the Northwest River. The plant also treats brackish ground water from four wells located along South Battlefield Boulevard. The plant capabilities include both the conventional processes of coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration as well as reverse osmosis (RO) membrane treatment. This supply generally serves customers south of Military Highway, but is subject to periodic adjustment depending on consumption patterns.

Customers in the Indian River and South Norfolk areas north of Military Highway receive treated water from the city of Norfolk. Water customers in Western Branch and Deep Creek north of Military Highway receive treated water from the city of Portsmouth. These sources are of excellent quality and meet or exceed the SDWA standards.

The Western Branch Auxiliary Source is located near the Hampton Roads Airport. This source contains groundwater from the Western Branch Well #1 blended with Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) water. This source is used to meet peak demand and serves roughly the Deep Creek area below Military Highway with a maximum reach to the City Hall Complex on Cedar Road.

A private water company, Aqua Virginia, Inc. has a franchise area in the Norfolk Highlands neighborhood, which serves approximately 450 customers. The Aqua Virginia, Inc. customer service number is 1-800-537-4865.



## Treatment and Testing = Quality Control

The Northwest River Water Treatment Plant sources are both river water and brackish well water. The river water is treated first through the conventional process of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. The filtered water flow can be split into two flow streams, with a portion of the water receiving the reverse osmosis (RO) membrane treatment. The rest is treated by the manganese contactors to remove iron and manganese constituents. These treatment processes will maintain high water quality and will mitigate salt-water intrusion events. One hundred percent of the brackish well water is treated with the RO membranes and blended with treated surface water.

Public Utilities operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to produce a reliable supply of quality drinking water, as well as to ensure a sufficient quantity of water, to meet customer satisfaction, and to protect the environmental integrity of our source water.

## Lake Gaston Water Treatment Plant Update

The **NEXT STEP** in providing 8 MGD of new water for the City, the Lake Gaston Water Treatment Plant, was completed this year and went on line in March 2006. The plant, located west of the Hampton Roads Airport on VA Rt. 58, is designed to pump up to 13.6 million gallons a day and will meet expected changes to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act.

Treatment is provided using membrane technology. The membranes look like strands of hollow spaghetti suspended in raw water vessels. Raw water is drawn through the strands and the clean water collected from their ends. The plant was dedicated in April 2006.

Besides the treatment plant, the project included improvements to the In-Town Lakes site in Deep Creek and new pipelines to carry raw and treated water. A new pump station and storage tank for the raw water is located along Jolliff Road. The project cost about \$66 million and took about three years to complete. Updates and pictures of these projects may be seen at [www.cityofchesapeake.net](http://www.cityofchesapeake.net) then click on Public Utilities. Public Utilities is expected to meet our projected water demands to the year

2040 through contracts with the neighboring cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the Northwest River, groundwater wells, and our share of the water from the Lake Gaston Project.



Ultrafiltration membrane cassette.

## What's New?

### EPA REGULATORY INITIATIVES

#### Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral in soil, water, air and plants. Studies have linked long-term, chronic exposure to arsenic in drinking water to cancer. Compliance with the 0.010 ppm MCL is required in January, 2006. Water providers will begin including health information and arsenic concentrations in annual reports for water that exceeds 5 ppb (one-half of the MCL). We are pleased to report that arsenic in any of Chesapeake's public water systems is below the MCL.



Examining Ultrafiltration Module.

#### Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)

This rule became final on January 5, 2006. It was developed to improve drinking water quality and provide additional protection from disease-causing microorganisms and contaminants that can form during drinking water treatment. Pathogens, such as *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*, are often found in raw water, and can cause gastrointestinal illness and other health risks. *Cryptosporidium* is a significant concern in drinking water because it can contaminate surface water used for drinking water sources. It is resistant to chlorine and other disinfectants, and can cause water-borne disease outbreaks.

The purpose of LT2 rule is to reduce the risk associated with *Cryptosporidium* and other pathogenic microorganisms in drinking water. The Northwest River Water Treatment Plant (NWRWTP) has tested its source water quarterly since 1994 and has never detected the organisms. In compliance with the rule, NWRWTP will conduct monthly sampling for *Cryptosporidium*, e.coli, and turbidity for a period of 24 months starting in October 2006.

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule (Stage 2 DBP)

This rule was developed to improve drinking water quality and to provide additional protection from disinfection byproducts. *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* have never been found in the Northwest River raw water. However, those pathogens when present in raw water can cause gastrointestinal illness and other health risks. Disinfection is required to provide healthy drinking water. However, disinfectants like chlorine can react with naturally occurring materials in the water to form byproducts such as Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs). Under the Stage 2 DBP rule, systems will conduct an evaluation of their distribution systems, known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), to identify the locations with the highest disinfection byproduct concentrations. These locations will then be used by the systems as the sampling sites for Stage 2 DBP rule compliance monitoring.

Compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for two groups of disinfection byproducts (TTHM and HAA5) will be calculated for each monitoring location in the distribution system. This approach, referred to as the locational running annual average (LRAA), differs from previous requirements that determined compliance by calculating the running annual average of samples from all monitoring locations across the system. The City of Chesapeake will conduct the IDSE in compliance with the rule.

Chesapeake VIRGINIA  
 Department of Public Utilities  
 Post Office Box 15225  
 Chesapeake, VA 23328

Postal Customer



## 2005 Water Quality Report

City of Chesapeake  
Department of Public Utilities



Lake Gaston Water Treatment Plant Dedication, April 27, 2006

**Chesapeake**  
VIRGINIA

Water...For Today And Tomorrow

PRSRT STD  
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