

Coal Ash Release Fact Sheet

Revised February 6, 2014

The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) is working with Duke Energy, federal, state and local government agencies to protect the health of residents in Pittsylvania, Halifax and Mecklenburg counties. The information below informs people about the recent coal ash spill in Eden, N.C., and provides up-to-date information on VDH's role in responding to the event.

What happened?

The city of Danville was notified by Duke Energy at 6 pm on Sunday, February 2, 2014 of a release of coal ash into the Dan River approximately 15 to 20 miles upstream. The city of Danville water treatment plant operators noticed an increase in turbidity (measure of water cloudiness) in raw (untreated) water from the Dan River at around 11pm on Sunday, February 2, 2014. A press release from Duke Energy, the company that operates the coal plant, was released on February 4, 2014 <https://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/coal-fired/dan-river-response.asp>. Additional information is available from the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources: <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/guest/dan-river-spill>.

What is being done to address this event?

The city has been able to treat the water primarily through filtration. Raw and finished water samples are being collected and analyzed several times a day, and initial results indicate that the treated water is safe to drink. The majority of the color resulting from the coal ash has passed, but there is still enough present to tint the river gray.

What is coal ash?

Coal ash is made of minerals, just like those in soil and rocks. It is a gray, powdery material that is leftover after coal is burned. Coal fly ash is collected with air pollution control equipment at power plants and is often kept wet (in holding ponds) to prevent it from getting into the air.

Is exposure to coal ash likely to cause harm?

In general, coal ash may contain the following metals: aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, strontium, thallium, tin, titanium, vanadium, and zinc. Exposure to coal ash can occur through contact with the skin, accidental ingestion, and inhalation. Short-term exposure to coal ash is unlikely to have any adverse health effects. In addition, we do not expect any long-term exposure to harmful chemicals to occur from this spill. VDH is working with federal, state, and local agencies to evaluate available sampling data and keep residents informed.

Is my drinking water safe?

At this time, water results indicate that Danville's drinking water meets drinking water standards. If you have a private well and live in Virginia, please consult with Southside Health District at (434) 799-5190. If you live in North Carolina and are concerned about your drinking water, please contact the Public Information Officer for N.C. Department of Water Resources at (919) 707-9014.

Is the Dan River safe to use for recreation?

VDH has not yet evaluated river water data for recreational safety. Until our evaluation is complete, VDH recommends exercising caution when using the Dan River for recreational purposes (boating, fishing, and kayaking). Direct contact with coal ash may cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with submerged or floating ash and if ash is contacted, wash off with soap and water.

Is it safe to eat fish from the Dan River?

VDH has an existing fish consumption advisory in place for the Dan River due to PCBs and mercury from historical activities not related to the recent coal ash spill. Do not eat flathead catfish greater than 32 inches, and do not consume more than two fish meals per month for several other fish species. Additional information on fish consumption advisories is available at:

www.vdh.virginia.gov/Epidemiology/dee/PublicHealthToxicology/Advisories/

Is it safe for farm animals to drink from the river?

At this time, there is no risk to livestock or horses. The river water sampling results (for various metals) are several orders of magnitude below which could cause clinical illness in livestock or horses.

What is VDH doing to protect my health?

Several VDH offices, including the Office of Drinking Water and the Office of Epidemiology, will continue to work together to assess sampling results and determine if there are any risks to Virginia residents.

Who do I contact with questions?

Contact VDH's Danville Field Office for the Office of Drinking Water at (434) 836-8416 with drinking water concerns. You may also contact VDH's Division of Environmental Epidemiology at (804) 864-8111 with questions about coal ash or health effects. If you still have concerns about your health after speaking with VDH, tell your health care provider and provide them with this fact sheet to make sure they have up-to-date information regarding the spill.