

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION

Waterworks Name Central - Ashley Plant PWSID No. 3023080

Instructions for completing this certification form:

- All systems must sign and date Part A and return the completed form to the VDH-Office of Drinking Water Field Office by October 1st to verify that CCR distribution was completed by July 1st.
- Systems serving 10,000 or more persons must fill out Parts B and D.
- Systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons but not electing to use a mailing waiver must fill out Parts B and D.
- Systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons electing to use a mailing waiver must fill out Part C.
- Reminder – Copy of CCR is required to be given to VDH at the same time as it is delivered to customers.

Part A – I certify that the Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2022 has been prepared and distributed directly to customers in conformance with state and federal drinking water regulations governing consumer confidence reports. The distribution or publication was completed on the following date: April 22, 2023

Signature [Signature] Date 3-31-23

Title President Telephone 340 342 6600

Part B – Systems serving 10,000 or more persons and systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons not electing to use a mailing waiver. Check all that apply. Include a copy of CCR with this certification.

- ☒ CCR distributed directly to customers by mail.
- ☐ CCR distributed directly to customers by electronic delivery. Briefly describe: _____
- ☐ CCR distributed by hand or other direct method. Briefly describe: _____
- ☒ CCR posted on the Internet (required for systems serving 100,000 or more persons.)
- ☐ Good faith effort (Part D below) does not apply since all consumers receive water bills.
- ☒ CCR available to public upon request.

Part C – Systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons electing to use a mailing waiver. All 3 items listed below apply, so all 3 must be checked. Include a copy of CCR with this certification.

- ☐ CCR published in its entirety in local newspaper of general circulation in the area.
- ☒ Customers informed in newspaper that CCR will not be mailed. If other method used to inform customers, describe:
 - ☐ separate newspaper notice ☒ mail
 - ☐ door-to-door ☒ posting
 - ☐ other method _____
- ☐ Customers and public informed in newspaper that CCR is available upon request.

Part D – Good faith effort to reach non-bill paying consumers. Check all that apply. One or more is required.

- ☒ posted CCR on Internet ☒ mailed CCR to postal patrons
- ☐ published CCR in local newspaper ☐ delivered CCR to community organizations
- ☐ advertised CCR availability in local news media ☒ posted CCR in public places - libraries, schools, community centers
- ☒ delivered multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving multiple people
- ☐ other methods _____

Ashley Plantation

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2022 is designed to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water quality. We are committed to providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to protect your water supply. The quality of your drinking water meets all state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH). If you have questions about this report, want additional information about any aspect of your drinking water, or want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water, please contact:

Mr. Stephen Rossi, S.C. Rossi & Co., Inc. - (540) 342-6600
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GENERAL INFORMATION

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances (referred to as contaminants) in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban storm water runoff, residential uses, and many other types of activities. Water from surface sources is treated to make it drinkable, while groundwater may or may not have any treatment.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCES AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water was groundwater obtained from five drilled wells. Water is distributed throughout the system by the storage tanks and distribution piping. Chlorination treatment is provided before water enters the storage tanks.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

A source water assessment has been completed by VDH. The assessment determined that the wells may be susceptible to contamination because they are located in an area that promotes migration of contaminants from land use activities of concern. More specific information may be obtained by contacting the water system representative listed above.

QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is routinely monitored according to Federal and State Regulations for a variety of contaminants. The tables that follow show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

Most of the results in the table are from testing done in 2022. However, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

DEFINITIONS

In the table and elsewhere in this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Non-detects (ND): The substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.

Inorganic & Metal Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	ND to 2.5	No	2020, 2021 & 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND to 0.118	No	2020, 2021 & 2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND to 4.4	No	2020, 2021 & 2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND to 0.48	No	2020, 2021 & 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.036 to 1.9	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND to 2.1	No	2016, 2019, 2020, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	ND to 8.4	No	2016, 2019, 2020, 2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND to 2.18	No	2016, 2019, 2020, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Exceedance	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0.45 (No samples exceeded the AL)	No	9/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.085 (No samples exceeded the AL)	No	9/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found (Range)	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	ND to 16	No	7/2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	ND to 2	No	7/2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection Residual						
Contaminant (Unit)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found (Range)	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.04 to 1.80	No	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Exceedance	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	0.738 to 12.1	NA	2020, 2021 & 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; De-icing salt runoff; Water softeners

RESULTS INFORMATION

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. The table lists only those contaminants that had some level of detection. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards, EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70-year life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

Sodium - There is presently no established standard for sodium in drinking water. An EPA advisory recommends water containing 30 to 60 mg/L should not be used as drinking water due to esthetics such as taste and color. Water containing more than 20 mg/L should not be used by persons whose physician has placed them on severely restricted sodium diets.

LEAD INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Ashley Plantation Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

Failure to Collect required Bacteriological Sample June 2022:

We were issued a Notice of Violation for failing to collect the required number of samples for the month of June 2022. We were required to collect and analyze one routine sample and no sample was analyzed. These samples are needed to determine the bacteriological quality of the water being served to you. A Notice of Violation was issued by the Virginia Department of Health for the failure to collect the required number of water samples.


Failure to Collect required Bacteriological Raw MPN 2nd Quarter 2022:

We were issued a Notice of Violation for failing to collect five raw water MPN samples (Wells 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8) during the 2nd quarter (April-June) of 2022. These samples are required since we provide disinfection treatment. The Virginia Department of Health requires that we submit one source water sample each calendar quarter from each system source for bacteriological analysis by the Most Probable Number (MPN) method. A Notice of Violation was issued by the Virginia Department of Health for the failure to collect the required number of water samples.

This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by the water company with the assistance and approval of the Virginia Department of Health. Please call if you have questions.

Signature: _____

Date: _____


3-31-2023