

Virginia Ridge Water Company

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2024 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

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 stormwater 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. Immuno-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 is groundwater obtained from a drilled well. Water is chlorinated and then it is distributed throughout the system by a storage tank and distribution piping.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

A source water assessment has not been completed by VDH in 2024. A preliminary assessment has determined that the well may be susceptible to contamination because it is located in an area that promotes migration of contaminants with land use activities of concern. More specific information may be obtained by contacting the number 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 table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

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, are 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.

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

Radiological Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.9	No	4/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta emitters (pCi/L)	0	50*	ND	No	4/2024	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	4/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic & Metal Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Exceedance	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.95	No	4/2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead and Copper						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	90 th Percentile & Range of Results	Exceedance	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0.015 (No Samples exceeded the AL.)	No	8/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.131 (No Samples exceeded the AL.)	No	8/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	4.0	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	2.0	No	2024	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	.77 (0-1.50)	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	6.56	NA	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; De-icing salt runoff; Water softeners
Bacteriological Contaminants						
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Samples	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than one sample each month	0 samples total coliform positive	No	2024	Naturally present in environment

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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 Virginia Ridge 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>.

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

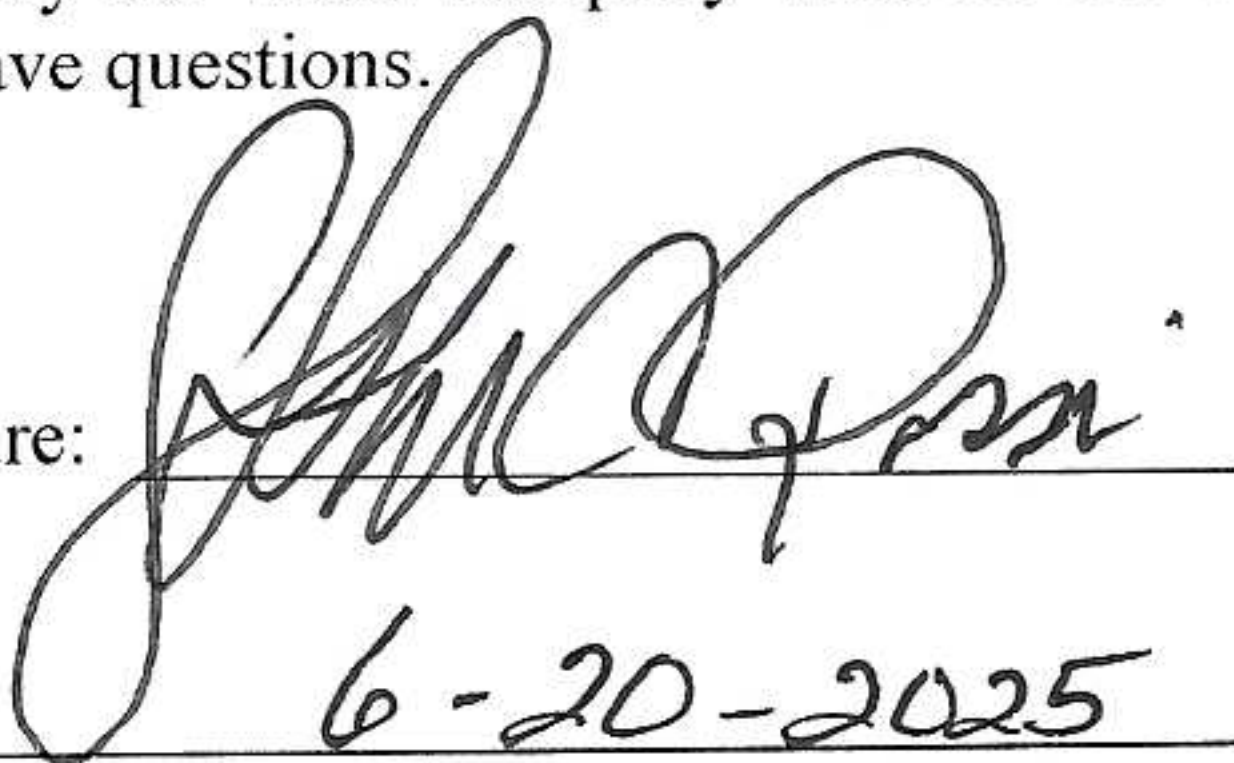
A service line inventory has been prepared as required by the US EPA Lead & Copper Rule Revisions. To access the inventory, please contact us at the number above.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

On December 2, 2024, we received a violation for failure to collect the required raw water bacteriological sample and have it analyzed by the Most Probable Number method. One raw water sample was required from the well during the October – December 2024 monitoring period and none was taken and analyzed. We took raw water samples in January, April and July and all were absent of total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria.

We incurred a violation for failure to monitor for disinfection byproducts (TTHM and HAA5). We were required to collect and have analyzed one (1) sample for each of TTHM and HAA5 in July, August or September, 2024 and we did not sample. See the Notice for further information.

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: 6-20-2025

**NOTICE TO CONSUMERS
of the VIRGINIA RIDGE WATER COMPANY**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Although this situation does not require that you take immediate action, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the January to December 2024 annual monitoring period, we did not monitor for disinfection byproducts (TTHM and HAA5). Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. One (1) sample was required for analysis, and none were analyzed.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

We will collect the TTHM and HAA5 sample in July 1, 2025.

For more information, please contact: Mr. Stephen Rossi at 540-342-6600.