

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION

Waterworks Name Virginia Ridge

PWSID No. 5019272

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: 12/22/23

Signature [Signature] Date 3-31-23

Title President Telephone 540 342 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 _____

Virginia Ridge

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:

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|---|
| Mr. Stephen Rossi, Virginia Ridge Water Company, Inc. at (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 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 was groundwater obtained from one of two drilled wells. Water is distributed throughout the system by the storage tank and distribution piping. Disinfection treatment is provided by blending a chlorine solution with the well water. The water is also treated with soda ash and potassium permanganate. The soda ash is used to increase the pH level and the potassium permanganate is used to collect iron and manganese. After the water is treated with these three additives, it is then filtered through a green sand filter which removes the iron and manganese from the water. The water is then treated one final time with a corrosion inhibitor and sent to the storage tank/distribution system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS (continued)

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (i) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (ii) 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; (iii) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (iv) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; (v) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

A source water assessment for well #1 has been completed by VDH. The assessment for well #4 is in process. Well 1 was determined to have relative high susceptibility to contamination because it is located in an area that tends to inhibit contaminant migration but is unprotected by an appropriate aquitard from potential conduits to groundwater and land use activities of concern. The report and specific information may be obtained by contacting the water system representative listed on page 1.

QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is routinely monitored according to Federal and State Regulations for a variety of contaminants. The water quality result table that follows shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st 2021 through December 31st, 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:

Non-detects (ND) - lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level or 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 Residential Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS (continued)

Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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, or MCLG - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level or SMCL – the highest level recommended for a contaminant in drinking water, based on aesthetic considerations.

5019878 VIRGINIA RIDGE WATER CO. – 2013

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|---|------------|---|---|
| Contaminant / Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Level Found/Range | Exceedence | Date of Sample | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Nitrate ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.04 | No | September 2022 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride ppm | 4 | 4 | 2.1 | No | November 2021 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Barium ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.01 Range: 0.01 to 0.01 | No | September, October 2021 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead ppb | 0 | AL=15 | 3 (90 th percentile) Of the five samples collected none exceeded the AL. | No | September 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.3 (90 th percentile) Of the five samples collected none exceeded the AL | No | September 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Xylenes, Total ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.0005 | No | November 2022 | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters pCi/L | 0 | 15 | RAA: 0.1 Range: ND to 0.5 | No | Quarterly 2 nd qtr. 2010-1 st qtr. 2011 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium pCi/L | 0 | 5 | RAA: 0.2 Range: ND to 0.8 | No | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) ppb | N/A | 80 | 2.6 | No | July 2021 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5s (Total Haloacetic Acids) ppb | N/A | 60 | 1.3 | No | July 2021 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine ppm | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | Average: 0.85 Range: 0.56 to 1.04 | No | Monthly 2022 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 0 | None of five samples collected was positive | No | June 2022 | Naturally present in the environment |

VIOLATIONS

**Failure to Collect the Required Bacteriological Nitrate-Nitrite Sample
in Dec 2022**

We were issued a violation for Failure to collect the required number of samples for this month of December 2022. A notice of Violation was issued by the Virginia Department of Health for failure to collect the sample.
Sample was collected late.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. Virginia Ridge 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 or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

[Handwritten Signature]
3-31-2023