April 1, 2026

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

Wildwood Farms, Huckleberry Hills, Temple Estates, Prince George County

PWSID # 3149950

Introduction

This Annual Water Quality Report for calendar year 2025 is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality. Our goal is to provide 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 must not only meet our standards, but also state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

General Information

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- 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;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- 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;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 (800-426-4791).

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

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 effects for other contaminants.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources and Treatment of Drinking Water

Water for Wildwood Farms is supplied by a groundwater system consisting of two (2) wells, which require chlorine addition for treatment of hydrogen sulfide odor and for disinfection purposes. Aqua mag is also added as a sequestering agent for iron and manganese. The wells are located within the service area near the intersection of Routes 649 and 661.

The Virginia Department of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Wildwood Farms Waterworks in 2003. The wells were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the Source Water Assessment area, an inventory of known Land Use Activities and Potential Sources of Contamination, Potential Conduits to Groundwater, Susceptibility Explanation Chart, and Definitions of Key Terms. The report is available by contacting Lundie Utilities Inc. at 804-732-5777.

Definitions

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. 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 Micrograms per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 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.
- 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 contaminants.
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Quality Results

We constantly monitor various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. The EPA requires that tables to reflect monitoring results for the period of January 1st, 2021, through December 31st, 2025. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminatnts less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some data, though accurate, may be more than one year old. However, results which were reported prior to 2021 are not included.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS (Detected Contaminants Only)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Date of Sample	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.113	0.076 – 0.113	09/23	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	1.9	1.6 – 1.9	04/21	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alph Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.7	2.6 – 2.7	04/21	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50*	4.8	3.6 - 4.8	04/21	No	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.

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

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Average Level Detected	Range	Date of Sample	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.68	0.10 – 1.60	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	6.51	N/A	09/23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	<5	N/A	09/23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

We are pleased to report that there were no detections of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria in the monthly samples collected and analyzed during the past calendar year.

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Range	# of samples above AL	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0799	0.0032 – 0.099	0	09/25	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.34	<1 – 2.03	0	09/25	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

A note about lead in drinking water: 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. Sydnor Hydro is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Gregg Arrington with Sydnor Hydro Inc. at (804) 643-2725, extension 227. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

ADDITIONAL NONREGULATED MONITORING RESULTS

Analyte (units)	Average Level Detected	Range	Date of Samples	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	24.1	19.8 – 28.3	09/23	Sodium occurs naturally in groundwater. However, sources such as road salt, water softeners, natural underground salt deposits, pollution from septic systems as well as saltwater intrusion due to proximity to the ocean are often causes of elevated levels in drinking water supplies.

A note about sodium in drinking water: Drinking water does not play a significant role in sodium exposure for most individuals. Those that are under treatment for sodium-sensitive hypertension should consult with their health care provider regarding sodium levels in their drinking water supply and the advisability of using an alternative water source or point-of-use treatment to reduce sodium. For individuals on a very low sodium diet (500 mg/day), EPA recommends that drinking-water sodium not exceed 20 mg/L. The World Health Organization has established a drinking water guideline of 200 mg of sodium/L on the basis of esthetic considerations (i.e., taste).

Violations

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failed to develop and submit the initial lead service line inventory by October 16, 2024.	We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. We failed to develop and submit this initial inventory of service lines to the Virginia Department of Health by October 16, 2024.	85 days	We hired a consultant to assist in completing and submitting the initial service line inventory. We submitted the inventory on January 9, 2025.	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Failure to make initial service line inventory publicly accessible.

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to make initial service line inventory publicly accessible	We were required to make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024.	85 days	We hired a contractor who assisted in making the initial service line inventory available online. We made the service line inventory available online on January 9, 2025.	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems

The Lead Service Line Inventory required by EPA was completed and was accepted by the Virginia Department of Health on January 9, 2025. For more information or access to this inventory, contact Lundie Utilities at (804) 732-5777.

Questions???

For more information about any aspect of your drinking water or to find out how to get involved in decisions that may affect the quality of your water, we encourage you to contact Lundie Utilities, Inc. at (804) 732-5777. If you have any questions regarding water-testing results, contact Gregg Arrington of Sydnor Hydro, Inc. at (804) 643-2725 ext.227. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).