April 1, 2025

2024 Annual Water Quality Report for Wildwood Farms, Huckleberry Hills, and Temple Estates, Prince George County.

(PWSID # 3149950) VDH District 19

Introduction

This new Annual Water Quality Report 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

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.

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.

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.

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).

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).

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.

Sources and Treatment of YOUR Water

Water for Wildwood Farms is supplied by a groundwater system consisting of two 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 Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - *one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*

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, or MCL - *the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 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.*

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

Water Quality Results

We constantly monitor various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. The tables list 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. Some of the water quality results in the above tables are from testing prior to 2024. 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 2020 are not included.

	Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Units of Measure**	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Range of Results**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**Month of Sampling**	**# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action level**
Lead	ppb	15	0	2.32	<1 – 2.70	N	08/2022	0
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.097	0.0059 – 0.11	N	08/2022	0

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.

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 accepted by the Health Department on January 8, 2025. For more information, contact Lundie Utilities at (804) 732-5777

Other Chemical and Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Units of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level(s) Detected**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Range of Detection at Sampling Points**	**Date of Sample**
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.113	N	0.076 – 0.113	9/23
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	2.7	N	2.6 – 2.7	4/21
Gross Beta	pCi/L	0	50*	4.8	N	3.6 – 4.8	4/21
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0	5	1.9	N	1.6 – 1.9	4/21
TTHM	ppb	NA	80	6.51	N	N/A	9/23
HAA	ppb	NA	60	<5	N	N/A	9/23

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

Unregulated Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Units of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Avg. Level Detected**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Range of Detection at Sampling Points**	**Date of Sample**
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	24.1	N	19.8 – 28.3	9/23

Sodium was detected in your drinking water. The most recent results indicated an average sodium concentration of 24.1 mg/L. Drinking water does not play a significant role in sodium exposure for most individuals. Those persons who 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 alternate water source or point-of-use treatment to reduce the sodium concentration. Water containing more than 20 mg/L should not be used as drinking water by those persons whose physicians placed them on a severely restricted sodium diet. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used by those persons whose physician has placed them on a moderately restricted sodium diet. Sodium occurs naturally in groundwater. However, sources such as road salt, water softeners, natural underground salt deposits, pollution from septic systems as well as salt water intrusion due to proximity to the ocean are often causes of elevated levels in drinking water supplies.

Disinfectants								
Disinfectant	**Units of Measure**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Level Detected (Annual Avg.)**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Range of Results**	**Year**	**Source**
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.1	No	0.56 – 1.75	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

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.

Typical Sources of Contamination	
Contaminant	**Source**
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	Discharge from metal refineries & drilling wastes, Erosion of natural
Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Violation Information

There were no monitoring or water quality violations during 2024.

Late completion and submittal of an initial service line inventory (inventory submitted after October 16, 2024).

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

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).