

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Leatherwood Estates **PWS ID No. 5089475**

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the 2024 calendar year 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 meet state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

If you have questions about this report, or if you 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:

Henry County Public Service Authority 2285 Fairystone Park Highway Bassett, VA 24055	Darrell Campbell Phone: 276.634.2555 Email: dcampbell@henrycountyva.gov
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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. Contaminants in source water may be naturally occurring substances, or 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.

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, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791) or by visiting www.epa.gov/safewater.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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).

SOURCE AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is groundwater drawn from one drilled well located within the subdivision. The water is treated with soda ash (pH adjustment) and sodium hypochlorite for continuous disinfection.

A source water assessment of our system was conducted in 2001 by the Virginia Department of Health. 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 of concern, and documentation of any known contamination within the last 5 years. The report is available by contacting your water system operator, Mr. Darrell Campbell at 276.634.2555.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to federal and state regulations. The table on the next page shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2024. 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 detectable, based on the limits of the analytical equipment used.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

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

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 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 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.

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.

Variances and exemptions - state or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

To Be Determined (TBD) – An unregulated contaminant that is currently under review by EPA.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

We routinely 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.

Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive monthly sample	Non-detects	No	Monthly 2024	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0.7	No	June 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.7	No	June 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	1.5	No	June 2021	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.0	No	November 2024	Fertilizer use runoff; septic tank / sewage leaching; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.068	No	December 2023	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, discharge from drilling wastes
Disinfection By-Products and Residuals						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	<1	No	August 2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination / disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	<1	No	August 2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination / disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Highest Quarterly Avg.: 1.00 Range: 0.67 to 1.36	No	Monthly 2024	Water additive for disinfection to control microorganisms
Lead and Copper						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL= 15	2 (90 th Percentile) Range: <3 to 4 All five samples were below the respective AL	No	September 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.27 (90 th Percentile) Range: 0.12 to 0.32 All five samples were below the respective AL	No	September 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Non-Regulated Semi Volatile Organics: PFAs - PIA						
Contaminant/ Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanoic acid - PFBA (ppt)	TBD	TBD	0.9	No	June 2023	PFAs are not naturally occurring, they are synthetic chemical compounds that have been used widely over the past several decades in consumer products and industrial applications because of their resistance to heat, oil, stains, grease and water.*
Perfluoropentanoic acid - PFPeA (ppt)	TBD	TBD	3.5	No	June 2023	*See above details
Perfluorobutane-sulfonic acid – PFBS (ppt)	TBD	TBD	3.2	No	June 2023	*See above details
Perfluorohexane-sulfonic acid – PFHxS (ppt)	TBD	TBD	1.1	No	June 2023	*See above details
Perfluoroheptanoic acid – PFHpA (ppt)	TBD	TBD	1.2	No	June 2023	*See above details
Perfluorohexanoic acid – PFHxA (ppt)	TBD	TBD	4.5	No	June 2023	*See above details
Perfluoropentane-sulfonic acid – PFPeS (ppt)	TBD	TBD	0.5	No	June 2023	*See above details.
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA (ppt)	TBD	TBD	1.5	No	June 2023	*See above details

The results in the table are from testing done between 2021 and 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 results, though representative, are more than one year old.

The EPA sets MCLs at very stringent levels. 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-one-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

Other drinking water constituents you may be interested in are as follows:

SODIUM: In the compliance samples collected during December 2023, the sodium content was determined to be 30.8 ppm, which is above the maximum recommended level of 20 ppm by EPA. The recommended level is established for those individuals on a sodium-restricted diet. The elevated sodium content is most likely a result of the soda ash pH adjustment treatment. If you have any concerns about the sodium level in your drinking water, you may wish to consult with your physician.

TURBIDITY: Turbidity in a compliance sample, also collected in December 2023, was <0.1 NTU. Turbidity is related to the clarity of water and should generally be less than 1 NTU at the point of entry to the distribution system for those groundwater supplies not under the influence of surface water runoff. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS: We are pleased to report to you that there were no detections of total coliforms or fecal coliforms in the monthly samples collected during calendar year 2024.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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. 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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Henry County Public Service Authority (PSA) 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 Henry County PSA by phone at 276.634.2555 or email: dcampbell@henrycountyva.gov. 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>.

Additionally, the PSA completed a Lead Service Line Inventory for the Leatherwood Estates system in November 2024. The results for this inventory show no lead water lines in this system. To obtain a copy of the inventory, please contact the Director of Regulatory Compliance at 276.634.2540 or email: mward@henrycountyva.gov.

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

The Leatherwood Estates water system did not receive any monitoring or operational violations during the 2024 calendar year.