

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

Town of Drakes Branch

PWS ID No. 5037200

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:

Diane Hailey, Town Clerk, 434 547 3301 or Deborah Kennedy, Town Mayor 434-547-3301
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The time and address of regularly scheduled council meetings are as follows:

The 1st Monday of each month @ 7:00 p.m., Municipal Building, 4801 Drakes Main Street

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 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.

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.

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) 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) or www.epa.gov/safewater.

SOURCE(S) AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is groundwater drawn from four drilled wells located within the Town. Two of the groundwater sources are treated with a sodium bicarbonate solution for pH adjustment and corrosion control. Continuous chlorination is added to disinfect all four wells.

A source water assessment of our system was conducted in 2018 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 assessment report is available by contacting your water system representative, Diane Hailey, Town Clerk, 434-547-3301.

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 1st through December 31st, 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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is 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.

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

The results in the table are from testing done between 2017 and 2024. 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 results, though representative, are more than one year old.

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	No more than 1 present sample/mo.	None Detected	No	Monthly 2024	Naturally present in the environment
Lead and Copper Contaminants						
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	AL= 1.3	AL= 1.3	0.822 (90 th Percentile) Range: 0.0667 – 1.02 All ten samples collected were below the Action Level	No	September 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Naturally present in the environment
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	2.86 (90 th Percentile) Range: <2 – 5.77 All ten samples collected were below the Action Level	No	September 2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found / Range	Violation	Date of Samples	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	Highest Level: 1.89 Range: 0.11 -1.89	No	June 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	Highest Level: 0.18 Range: 0.01 -0.18	No	Jan 2024 to Dec 2024	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries, discharge of drilling wastes
Radiological Contaminants						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (including uranium) (pCi/L)	0	15	Highest Level: 2.6 Range: 0.4 to 2.6	No	June 2017 to June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	Highest 0.4 Range: 0.1 to .4	No	January 2023 to 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	Highest: <0.51 Range: ND -0.51	No	June 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	0	NA	Highest: 1 Range: ND – 1	No	January 2023 to 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particles	0	4	Highest: 1.6 Range: ND – 1.1 to 1.6	No	January 2023 to 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	MCLG	SMCL	Level Found	Exceedance	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (mg/L)	20	N/A	Highest Level: 15.5 Range: 6.64-15.5	No	March 2022 to June 2024	Erosion of natural deposits, byproduct of treatment system
Zinc (ppm)	0	5	Highest: 0.026 Range: ND – 0.026	No	June 2021 – March 2022	Erosion of natural deposits, and corrosion of galvanized piping
Disinfection By-Products						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Exceedance	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	Result: 8.8	No	September 2023	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	Result: 2.5	No	September 2023	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Highest Qtly Avg: 1.03 Range: 0.16 – 2.8	No	Monthly 2024	Water additive used for disinfection to control microbes
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SODIUM: According to the results of the chemical analyses for metals based on samples collected in March 2022 sodium concentrations in the treated water are 9.00 mg/L at Well no. 4, 6.64 mg/L at Well no. 6, and 7.05 mg/L at Well no. 7. Concentration in the treated water based on a sample collected in June 2024 is 15.5 mg/L at Well no. 5. These results are BELOW the EPA recommended optimal level of less than 20 mg/L for sodium in drinking water, which is established for those individuals on a “strict” sodium intake diet.

The results in the above table are from testing done between 2017 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.

E.coli is bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and peoples with severely-compromised immune systems. If E.coli bacteria had been detected, this would indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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 Town of Drakes Branch 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 drinking water and wish to have it tested, contact the Town of Drakes Branch personnel noted above. 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 behavioral 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.

Within 2024, the Town conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory, determining that there are no lead service lines with the Town’s distribution system. Service line inventories are stored at the Town Office and you may contact the Town staff for additional information.

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

Drakes Branch has the following violations for 2024.

Failure to sample for E.Coli for the month of September, the system has returned to compliance and no public notification was issued at the time of violation.

Failure to sample Trihalomethanes, TTHM, (Disinfection Byproduct) during the calendar year. A public notice was issued for the monitoring violation.

Failure to sample Total Haloacetic Acids, HAA5, (Disinfection Byproduct) during the calendar year. A public notice was issued for the monitoring violation.

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR FAILURE TO MONITOR

Since no public notice was issued for the failure to sample for E. Coli during the month of September 2024, this CCR will serve as Public Notice of the Failure to Monitor for a routine E.Coli sample in the proper time frame of September 2024. The Town of Drakes Branch is currently in compliance and has had no violations in E. Coli monitoring or in exceedance of the bacterial quantity or quality of the Town's drinking water.

