

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Edinburg

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:

Honorable Daniel J. Harshman, Mayor, Town of Edinburg at (540) 984-8521

You can obtain additional information by contacting the Town Office by phone (540) 984-8521 or email town@shentel.net.

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.

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. Immune-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 is surface influenced groundwater obtained from two drilled wells. Water is distributed throughout the community by one booster pump station, one ground storage tank, one elevated storage tank, and variously sized distribution pipes. Treatment is provided for both wells. Well No. 1 is equipped with a basket strainer to pretreat the water prior to filtration and chlorination. Well No. 2 receives no treatment prior to filtration and chlorination. Following Well No. 1 pretreatment, the combined well flows undergo membrane filtration and chlorination prior to distribution. The membrane filtration units are used to eliminate turbidity and bacteria from the water, and the chlorination system is used to disinfect the water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment for the Town of Edinburg was completed by the ENSAT Corporation in cooperation with the County of Shenandoah and Shenandoah County Water Resources Advisory Committee. This assessment determined that the Town's water sources may be susceptible to contamination because they are surface influenced groundwater exposed to a wide array of contaminants at varying concentrations. Changing hydrologic, hydraulic and atmospheric conditions promote migration of contaminants from land use activities of concern within the assessment area. More specific information may be obtained by contacting the water system representative referenced within this report.

QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is routinely monitored according to Federal and State Regulations for a variety of contaminants. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January through December 31, 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:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E-coli MCL violation has occurred and / or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 contamination.

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

Non-detects (ND): Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present

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

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

We constantly monitor for 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.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) 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 MCL's 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.

Town of Edinburg Monitoring Results

Microbiological – At least two bacteriological samples are collected from the distribution system each month.

Contaminant	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample(s)	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform bacteria	presence or absence	0	presence of coliform bacteria in >1 sample per month	0	no	monthly	naturally present in the environment
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 contamination may enter the waterworks.							

Turbidity ¹							
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Lowest Monthly % <0.3 NTU ²	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity NTU	NA	TT ²	0.280	100%	No	11/2022	Soil Runoff **
¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of our water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration process.							
² Turbidity TT = 1 NTU Max; ≤ 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of all samples tested.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Exceedance	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination	
Barium ppm	2	2	0.061	No	8/2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium ppb	100	100	< 0.005	No	8/2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate ppm	10	10	2.97	No	8/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL*	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination	
Alpha emitters pCi/L	0	15	< 0.39	No	1/2022	Erosion of natural deposits	
Beta emitters pCi/L	0	50*	2.2	No	1/2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Combined Radium pCi/L	0	5	< 0.44	No	1/2022	Erosion of natural deposits	
* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							
** Combined radium is obtained by the addition of radium-228 and radium-226 measurements. If the results of the alpha emitters sample had been above 5 pCi/L, our system would have been required to do additional testing for radium-226. Because the alpha emitters were low, the combined radium result represents the amount of radium-228 detected.							
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	90 th Percentile # Samples > AL	Exceedance	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination	
Lead ppb	0	AL=15	2.26 ppb No samples exceeded the AL	No	9/2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.228 ppm No samples exceeded the AL	No	9/2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant/Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	NA	60	2.7	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ppb	NA	80	1.5	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection Residual						
Disinfectant/Unit of Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found (Range)	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine ppm	4	4	1.39 (0.89 – 1.84)	No	Monthly	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated Compounds						
Contaminant/Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium* mg/L	-	-	11.3 mg/L	No	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits; de-icing salt runoff; water softeners
* There is presently no established standard for sodium in drinking water. An EPA advisory recommends water containing 30 to 60 mg/L should not be used as drinking water due to esthetics such as taste and color. Water containing more than 20 mg/L should not be used by persons whose physician has placed them on severely restricted sodium diets.						


Lead Information

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. The Town of Edinburg is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 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 the lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Town of Edinburg: VIOLATION INFORMATION

We were in full compliance with all monitoring, reporting, water quality requirements and no violations occurred during the calendar year 2022.

The waterworks owners prepared this Drinking Water Quality Report with the assistance and approval of the Virginia Department of Health (VDH). Please call if you have questions.

Signature:  Date: 3/29/2023