

# *2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

## *Town of Craigsville*

### **INTRODUCTION**

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2025 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), Office of Drinking Water.

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:

Fred Sprouse at **540-997-9189**

### **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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (2) 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. (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (4) 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. (5) 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.

Water from surface sources (e.g., rivers, lakes) is treated to make it drinkable while groundwater may or may not have any treatment. 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).

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).

### **SOURCES AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER**

Your drinking water for the year 2025 was groundwater obtained from four drilled wells and two springs. Water is distributed throughout the community by one booster pump station, two storage tanks and distribution piping consisting of 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch pipe. Filtration treatment is provided for the two springs. Disinfection is provided for the springs and all wells. We provide water to Estaline Valley residents. Also, we have the capability to obtain water by a connection with the Augusta County Service Authority.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS**

A source water assessment has been completed by VDH. The assessment determined that our sources may be susceptible to contamination because they are located in an area that promotes migration of contaminants from land use activities of concern. More specific information may be obtained by contacting the water system representative listed above.

## QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is routinely monitored according to Federal and State Regulations for a variety of contaminants. The tables that follow show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025.

### 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:

*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.

*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.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/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)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity 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.

*Running Annual Average (RAA)* - the average of analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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, 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.

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

*(NA)* - Not Applicable.

### WATER QUALITY RESULTS

<b>Turbidity Contaminants</b>						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Samples	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity NTU	NA	TT=0.3 NTU	Maximum: 0.01 NTU	No	Daily 2025	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of monthly samples must be <0.3 NTU	All monthly samples were < 0.3 NTU 100 % of the time <i>Augusta Springs Water:</i> 0.175 max			
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found / Range	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Beta pCi/L	0	50	ND <i>Augusta Springs Water</i> 2.3	No	May & September 2020	Decay of natural and man-made products
Combined Radium pCi/L	0	5	0.2 <i>Augusta Springs Water</i> 1.1	No	May & September 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/L	0	15	ND <i>Augusta Springs Water</i> 1.2	No	May & September 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found / Range	Exceedance	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.295 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile) 0 of 10 exceeded the AL Range: 0.0247 to 0.296	No	August 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ppb	0	AL=15	3.87 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile) 0 of 10 exceeded the AL Range: ND to 14.6	No	August 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found / Range	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate ppm	10	10	0.06 <i>Augusta Springs Water:</i> 0.18	No	June 2025 & September 2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium ppm	2	2	0.06 <i>Augusta Springs Water:</i> 0.078	No	June 2025 & September 2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppm	4	4	ND <i>Augusta Springs Water:</i> 0.46	No	June 2025 & September 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant/Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ppb	NA	80	31	No	July 2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAAs) ppb	NA	60	17	No	July 2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectant Residual Contaminants						
Contaminant/Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine mg/L	4	4	RAA: 1.43 Range: 0.65 to 1.9	No	Monthly 2025	Product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants						
Contaminant / Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Found / Range	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium ppm	-	-	0.842 <i>Augusta Springs Water:</i> 3.77	No	June 2025 & September 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; de-icing salt runoff, water softeners

The results in the above tables are from testing performed in 2020, 2023, and 2025.

We constantly 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.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 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.

**Sodium** - 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 SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

In 2024 we developed a service line inventory as required by the EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. None of our service lines are known to be made of lead or lead containing materials. Should you have detailed questions or wish to see the results of the service line inventory, please contact the Town of Craigsville at (540) 997-5935.

## LEAD CONTAMINANTS

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 Craigsville 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 Fred Sprouse at (540) 997-9189. 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>.



## VIOLATION INFORMATION

Violation	Explanation	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>Failure to Monitor for Chlorine Residual</b>	We routinely collect two (2) monthly samples for chlorine residuals as required by Virginia <i>Waterworks Regulations</i> and our bacteriological monitoring plan. In November 2025, we failed to provide measurement for one (1) of these samples. Due to this, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. <sup>1</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We have provided public notice to consumers via this report.</li> <li>2. We have since collected all the required samples and provided all chlorine residual measurements.</li> </ol>	Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

<sup>1</sup> Note that this is a monitoring violation. No samples during this calendar year were found to be in excess of the chlorine MCL of 4 mg/L. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.