

This **Annual Water Quality Report** has been developed to keep you informed about Augusta Water's drinking water quality. Augusta Water is committed to supplying safe water that meets or exceeds state and federal regulations and achieves the highest standards of customer satisfaction.

Please take a few minutes to read this report.

About Your Water...

We are proud to report that the water provided by Augusta Water to our Verona/Weyers Cave customers for 2024 met all federal and state standards.

This report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Where Does Your Water Come From? Sources of the Verona/Weyers Cave Water System's drinking water include the Berry Farm Spring, Berry Farm West Well, Dice's Spring or water purchased from the City of Staunton which uses groundwater from Gardner Springs and surface water from two reservoirs; Elkhorn and Staunton.

Staunton water is generally distributed along Rt. 612 east of Rt. 11 as well as along the Rt. 11 corridor north of Verona. This includes the Criminal Justice Center, Blue Ridge Community College, and Triangle Drive in Weyers Cave.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed by the Virginia Department of Health. More specific information may be obtained by contacting Augusta Water at (540) 245-5670.

How Is Your Water Treated?

Staunton Water: Water enters the Staunton Treatment Plant from the reservoirs or Gardner Springs. Treatment includes: (1) **Screening** – removes leaves, sticks, and other large debris; (2) **Prechlorination** – kills most disease-causing organisms; (3) **Flash Mix** – chemicals are added and mixed with raw water containing fine particles that will not readily settle or filter out; (4) **Flocculation** – gathers together fine, light particles to form larger particles to aid the settling and filtering processes; (5) **Sedimentation** – settles out large suspended particles; (6) **Filtration** – filters out remaining suspended particles; (7) **Postchlorination** – kills any remaining disease-causing organisms; and (8) **Fluoridation** – added to water for cavity prevention. **Berry Farm:** Raw water is filtered through membrane filtration, then chlorine is added to kill any disease-causing organisms and fluoride is added for cavity prevention. A water softening system is used to reduce hardness. The average hardness of the treated water for 2024 was 11 grains per gallon. **Dices Spring:** Chlorine is added to the water to kill any disease-causing organisms and fluoride is added for cavity prevention. A water softening system is used to reduce the hardness. The average hardness of the treated water for 2024 was 8 grains per gallon.

The treated water is distributed via an extensive underground piping system and is delivered to your home.

Substances Expected To Be In Drinking Water

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 land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can be polluted by animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbiological 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Virginia State Health Department (540-463-7136).

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. Augusta Water 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 Augusta Water at (540) 245-5681. 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.

Who's Most Vulnerable?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer under-going 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. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (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).

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This table lists only the regulated contaminants which had some level of detection in 2024. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.

Treated Water Quality Roundup

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA’s MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goals (EPA’s MCLGs*)	Meets EPA Standards	Date Most Recent Testing Completed	Possible Sources
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Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Beta Emitters**	50 pCi/L	ND-2.6 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	✓	January, September 2022, March, May, July 2024	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha Emitters**	15 pCi/L	ND-7.9 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	✓	January, September 2022, March, May, July 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium**	5 pCi/L	0.5-1.40 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	✓	January, September 2022, March, May, July 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30 µg/L	3.9 µg/L	0 µg/L	✓	May 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Plus Nitrite as Nitrogen	10 ppm	0.87-2.16 ppm	10 ppm	✓	Jan, March, April, May, July 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 ppm	0.010-0.0202 ppm	2 ppm	✓	April, July 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL = 4ppm	RAA: 1.2 ppm Range: 0.4-1.7 ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	✓	2024, Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	4 ppm	Range: 0.6-0.7 ppm	4 ppm	✓	April, July 2024	Water additive
Turbidity	TT = 0.3 NTU	0.168 Max. NTU 100%***	N/A	✓	2024, Daily	Soil runoff
Chromium	0.1ppm	0.0026 ppm	0.1ppm	✓	January 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	0.05 ppm	0.0034 ppm	0.05 ppm	✓	January 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC’s)	TT	Percent Removal: 25% to 100%	N/A	✓	Quarterly 2024	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated at the Customers’ Tap

Lead ** (90th Percentile)	15 ppb Action Level (AL)	2 ppb 0 of 20 exceeded the AL Range: ND to 3	0 ppb	✓	August 2022	Customer plumbing and service connection
Copper ** (90th Percentile)	1.3 ppm Action Level (AL)	0.155 ppm 0 of 20 exceeded the AL Range: 0.022 to 0.264	1.3 ppm	✓	August 2022	

Regulated in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	RAA: 26 ppb Range: 2.9-35.5 ppb	0 ppb	✓	Quarterly, 2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA)	60 ppb	RAA: 17 Range: ND-21 ppb	0 ppb	✓	Quarterly, 2024	

<p>*Definitions:</p> <p>(AL) Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level - Highest level of a contaminant that is allowed by EPA in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.</p> <p>(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.</p> <p>(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.</p>	<p>(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.</p> <p>ND – None detected</p> <p>(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.</p> <p>(RAA) Running Annual Average - the average of analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.</p> <p>pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p>ppb - one part per billion, example is a single penny in \$10,000,000.</p> <p>ppm - one part per million, example is a single penny in \$10,000.</p> <p>(TT) Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>
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**Data presented in the table are the most recent testing performed in accordance with federal and state regulations. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

***Percent (%) represents the lowest monthly percentage samples which met the turbidity limits. Compliance for turbidity is based on the level being less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measures taken each month. Turbidity has no health effects; however, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for bacterial growth.

Additional Water Quality Parameters

Parameter	Detected Level	Suggested Limit
Alkalinity	*163-281 ppm	No Standard
Hardness	*126-130 ppm**	No Standard
Sodium	*3.46-88.6 ppm	No Standard

*Ranges are given to account for differences between sources

**These water sources are considered moderately hard.

Stay Informed!

Augusta Water is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards. Refer to the following resources for additional information on drinking water.

American Water Works Association (AWWA) at www.awwa.org/

Water Environment Federation (WEF) at www.wef.org/

waterdata.usgs.gov and www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

Virginia State Health Department (Lexington) (540) 463-7136 www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/

Monthly Board Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at the Augusta Water Field Operations and Facility Maintenance training room, located at 846 Laurel Hill Road, Verona. Meetings start at 1:30 p.m.

Service Line Inventory

In 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released the Revised Lead and Copper Rule, requiring water utilities to inventory all public and private water service lines within their distribution systems. The goal of this revision was to find and replace lead service lines. Augusta Water reviewed the public and private service lines using multiple methods including historical records, implementation dates of local, state and federal lead bans, field verification and an approved statistical method. We are pleased to report we did not find lead water service lines in the Verona/Weyers Cave Water System.

The Verona/Weyers Cave Water System Service Line Inventory is available for review upon request at the Augusta Water main office located in the Augusta County Government Center in Verona, Virginia.