

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID #6061500 – Town of Remington

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2022 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:

Si tiene preguntas sobre este informe, o si desea información adicional sobre cualquier aspecto de su agua potable o desea saber cómo participar en las decisiones que pueden afectar la calidad de su agua potable, comuníquese con:

James E. Steward, Town Superintendent at (540) 439-3220

The times and location of regularly scheduled Remington Town Council meetings are as follows:

The third Monday of each Month – 105 E. Main Street, Remington, VA – 7:00 PM

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 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.

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. 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).

SOURCES AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source(s) of your water is groundwater as described below:

Two drilled wells; Well #1 near 5th St, Well #3 near Lee's Glen Subdivision. Chlorine is added at low levels as a disinfectant. At Well #1, state-of-the-art greensand filtration treatment is used to remove arsenic.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment of Well #1 and Well #3 was completed by the Virginia Health Department of Health. Several sources of contamination are present in the area that could present a risk of contamination of the wells. However, because our wells are constructed to Virginia Department of Health standards and are routinely monitored, though the groundwater is highly susceptible to contamination, this risk is greatly reduced. However, protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility.

You can help protect your community's drinking water sources in several ways:

- Avoid use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
 - Pick up after your pets.
 - Dispose of chemicals like used motor oil and antifreeze properly, and report illegal dumping.
- More information about ways to protect your water supply is available at <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection>. If you would like a copy of the source

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the next page shows the most recent results of our monitoring. In the tables 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) — one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) — one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or (MRDLG) — the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or (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 contaminate.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

I. Lead and Copper Contaminants — Were there any detections? Yes, as described below.

Contaminant	Units of Measurement	Action Level	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Action Level Exceedance (Y/N)	Sampling Year	No. of Sample Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	ug/L	15	0	15	0/ND	N	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.144	N	2022	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Town of Remington is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 two minutes or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature 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 lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

II. Other Chemical and Radiological Contaminants — Were there any detections? Yes, as described below.

Contaminant	Units of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Violation (Y/N)	Range of Detection at Sampling Points Low High	Sampling Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	0	15	6.2	N	2.8 - 6.2	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	4	N	2 - 4	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.121	N	0.083 - 0.121	2020 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.61	N	0.42 - 0.61	2022	Runoff from fertilizer; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks
Free Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.71	N	0.48-1.01	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0	5	0.30	N	0.20 - 0.30	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters	pCi/L	0	50	2.20	N	ND - 2.20	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

III. Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts — Were there any detections? Yes, as described below.

Contaminant	Units of Measurement	MCL/G	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range of Detection at Sampling Points	Sampling Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	NA	80	13	N	N/A	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	3.2	N	N/A	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 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.

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. Some of our water quality data is from testing done in 2020. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Even though some of our data may be more than one year old, it is accurate.

Are there other drinking water constituents we want to inform you about in this report? Yes, as described below.

Secondary Contaminants: The 2020 total dissolved solids level for Well #3 was 536 ppm, compared to a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) of 500 ppm. The total dissolved solids level in Well #1 tested at 358 ppm in 2022. SMCL's are based on aesthetic or cosmetic effects. TDS does not present a health risk.

Sodium was tested at Well #1 in 2022 with a result of 41.2 ppm. Sodium was tested at Well #3 in 2020 with a result of 57.5 ppm.

The typical source of contamination for Sodium is the erosion of natural deposits.

VIOLATION INFORMATION — The Town of Remington received no violations during 2022.

This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by: James E. Steward, Town Superintendent/Water Operator