

## 2024 2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR TOWN OF EDINBURG

### INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for calendar year 2024 as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to inform you about the details and quality of drinking water delivered by your water system. 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 Federal and State requirements administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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](mailto:town@shentel.net).*

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información. Copias en español de este informe pueden ser hechas a petición.***

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Water from surface sources is treated to make it safe to drink while groundwater may or may not have any treatment.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants: include viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants: include 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: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants: include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: may be naturally occurring or can result from oil and gas production as well as mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water in order to provide protection for public health.

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 / 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).

## SOURCES AND TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is surfaced 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 various 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.

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.

## DEFINITIONS

In the tables for the report, 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:

Unit Description			
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	% positive samples/month	Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	NA	not applicable
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	ND	Not detected
mrem/yr	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.		
Important Drinking Water Definitions			
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.	MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 microbial contaminants.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.	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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.	RAA	Running Annual Average is the average of analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

## CONTAMINANT MONITORING

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all Federal and State regulatory requirements. **The tables that follow list contaminants that had some level of detection and a select few contaminants of consumer concern that were not detectable.** Many other contaminants have been analyzed, but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment and may not be listed in these tables.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

## TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Microbiological</b>							
At least two bacteriological samples are collected from the distribution system each <u>month</u> .							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present or Absent	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >1 sample per month	0	Monthly	No	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.							

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>						
(There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)						
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids five] (ppb)	-	60	<u>5.1</u>	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	-	80	<u>16.0</u>	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	<u>0.062</u>	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	<u>3.26</u>	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.228†</u> 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Range: 0.046 – 0.301	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0.0	15	<u>2.26†</u> 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Range: ND – 2.76	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
†The total number of samples collected during the sample date year that exceeded the AL was 0.						
<b>Turbidity</b>						



Turbidity (NTU)	-	TT, 1.0 NTU Max	<u>0.265</u>	2024	No	Soil runoff.
		TT, ≤ 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	<u>100%</u>	2024	No	
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	<u>2.2</u>	2022	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	<u>0.2</u>	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Optional (Non-Regulated) Contaminants								
Sodium (ppm)*	-	-	11.5			2024	No	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 who physician has placed them on severely restricted sodium diets.								

Disinfectant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found (Range)	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfection Residual</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	RAA: 1.3 Range: 0.32 – 1.8	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

## VIOLATION INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that the **Town of Edinburg** did not have any violations during **2024**.

## ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Certain contaminants (such as radon, arsenic, nitrate, and lead), if present in your drinking water, may be of special concern to consumers. If any of those contaminants are present, health information is provided below to inform you about them.

### Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

### 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. **Town of Edinburg** 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

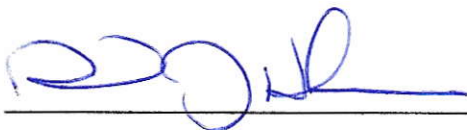
water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Inboden Environmental Services at (800) 648-1010**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

## 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. Please call **Inboden Environmental Services at (540) 477-3300** for details on how to access the service line inventory.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



Date: April 30, 2025

This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by:

**Inboden Environmental Services, Inc.**  
5790 Main Street  
Mt. Jackson, VA 22842  
(800) 648-1010



Assistance was provided by the Virginia Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water,  
Lexington Field Office.