2023 Water Quality Report
Vesper View/Dooms Water System

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This **Annual Water Quality Report** has been developed to keep you informed about Augusta Water's drinking water quality. We are 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 Vesper View/Dooms customers for 2023 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?

The source of the Dooms/Vesper View Water System's drinking water is groundwater from two wells. An emergency connection with the City of Waynesboro is available.

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?

Chlorine is added to the well to kill any disease-causing organisms and fluoride is added for cavity prevention. The treated water is distributed through pipes and is delivered to your home.

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 County Government Center in Verona. Meetings start at 1:30 p.m.

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

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. Augusta Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 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 to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. The 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 2023. 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
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
Beta Emitters**	50 pCi/L	4.1 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	✓	September 2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride	4 ppm	Avg.: 0.7 ppm Range: 0.4-1.0 ppm	4 ppm	✓	2023, Daily	Water additive
Barium**	2 ppm	Range: 0.029-0.030 ppm	2 ppm	✓	September 2021 & July 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium**	5 pCi/L	0.4 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	✓	September 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL = 4ppm	Avg: 1.5 ppm Range: 1.0 – 2.1ppm	MRDLG = 4 PPM	✓	2023, Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
Regulated at the Customers' Tap						
Lead (90th Percentile)	15 ppb Action Level (AL)	<1 ppb None of the 10 samples collected exceeded the AL	0 ppb	✓	August 2023	Customer plumbing and service connection
Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3 ppm Action Level (AL)	0.319 ppm None of the 10 samples collected exceeded the AL	1.3 ppm	✓	August 2023	
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	10.3 ppb	0 ppb	✓	August 2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA)	60 ppb	<1 ppb	0 ppb	✓	August 2023	

*Definitions:

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

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

ND – None detected

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

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppb - one part per billion, example is a single penny in $10,000,000.

ppm - one part per million, example is a single penny in $10,000.

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

**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.

Additional Water Quality Parameters

Parameter	Detected Level	Suggested Limit	Sample Date
Alkalinity	55-76 ppm*	No Standard	9/14/21 & 7/20/23
Color	<5 Color Units (CU)	15 CU	9/14/21 & 7/20/23
Hardness	56-85 ppm**	No Standard	9/14/21 & 7/20/23
Sodium	0.5-0.6 ppm*	No Standard	9/14/21 & 7/20/23
Manganese	<0.005 ppm	0.05 ppm	9/14/21 & 7/20/23
Iron	ND-0.034 ppm*	0.3 ppm	9/14/21 & 7/20/23

*Accounts for differences between sources

**This water is considered soft to moderately hard. (equivalent to 3.3-5 grains per gallon)