

# ***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

## ***Hollins Mobile Home Park***

### **INTRODUCTION**

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2024 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).

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:

Ms. Autumn Deihl - (757) 875-2392
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### **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. Immune-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**

In 2024, your drinking water was purchased from the Western Virginia Water Authority. The Authority's Carvins Cove Water Treatment Plant is the primary source of your water.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS**

A source water assessment for the Western Virginia Water Authority Treatment Plant determined that the Authority's water source may be susceptible to contaminants at varying concentrations and changing hydrologic, hydraulic, and atmospheric conditions that 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 listed above.

A service line inventory was conducted on the waterworks to determine if lead service lines were or are present. No indication was found that lead service lines are currently present at the waterworks. A report was made to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. Requests to access the service line inventory may be directed to the operator 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 following tables include results of monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024.

Most of the results in the table are from testing done in 2024. However, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. State Regulations require that we test for bacteriological, lead and copper, chlorine residuals, and disinfection byproduct levels within the park distribution system. Other contaminants are monitored by Western Virginia Water Authority, Carvins Cove Water Treatment Plant.

## 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:

- **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 (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 (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 (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 microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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 contamination.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) -** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Non-detects (ND):** The substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS

**Hollins Mobile Home Park VA 2023420**

Disinfection Byproducts						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	46	No	2024	By-product of chlorine disinfection.
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	N/A	60	33	No	2024	By-product of chlorine disinfection.
Disinfection Residual						
Contaminant (Unit)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found (Range)	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.3 (0.60 – 1.3)	No	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found (Range)	Exceedance	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	1.97 (ND – 3.93)	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.02 (ND - .04)	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**A note about lead in drinking water:** 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. Hollins MHP 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 indentifying and revoving 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 Hollins MHP. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and stps 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.

				Carvins Cove Data		
Substance	Units	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Date Collected	Violation	(range) average of levels detected
Regulated Substances						
Barium	ppm	2	2	5/7/2024	no	0.05
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	5/7/2024	no	0.62
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	8/12/2024	no	ND
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.3	2024	no	0.26
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	2/21/2023	no	ND
Gross Beta	pCi/L	0	50	2/21/2023	no	ND
Radium 228	pCi/L	0	5	2/21/2023	no	ND
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0	5	2/21/2023	no	0.64
Lead and Copper Testing						
Lead	ppb	0 ppb	AL = 15	2022	no	0 of 50 samples exceeded the AL. 90th percentile = ND Range (ND - 10.2)
Copper	ppm	1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3	2022	no	0 of 50 samples exceeded the AL. 90th percentile = 0.38 ppm Range (0.02 - 0.64)
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products						
Chlorine	ppm		4	2024	no	(ND - 1.57) 1.0
HAA5s	ppb	0	60	2024	no	(ND - 61) 53
TTHMs	ppb	0	80	2024	no	(4 - 73) 54
Unregulated and Secondary Substances						
Alkalinity	ppm	unregulated		2024	no	(33 - 42) 39
Hardness (Total)	ppm	unregulated		2024	no	(42 - 60) 53
Iron	ppm		0.3	5/7/2024	no	0.024
Manganese	ppm		0.05	5/7/2024	no	ND
Orthophosphate as P	ppm	unregulated		2024	no	(0.81 - 0.87) 0.84
pH	pH units		6.5 - 8.5	2024	no	(7.42 - 7.47) 7.45
Sodium	ppm	unregulated		5/7/2024	no	5.9
Zinc	ppm		5	5/7/2024	no	ND
Microbiological Substances						
Total Coliform	P/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	Monthly	no	0
<i>E. coli</i>	P/A	0	A routine and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive.	Monthly	no	0

\* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of our water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration process.

2 Turbidity TT = 1 NTU Max;  $\leq 0.3$  NTU in at least 95% of all samples tested.

## RESULTS INFORMATION

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. 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 that water containing 30 to 60 mg/L should not be used as drinking water due to aesthetics such as taste and color. Water containing more than 20 mg/L should not be used by persons whose physicians have placed them on severely restricted sodium diets.

The waterworks is tested monthly for the presence of Total Coliforms (TC) and E.coli. 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 drinking water distribution system. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

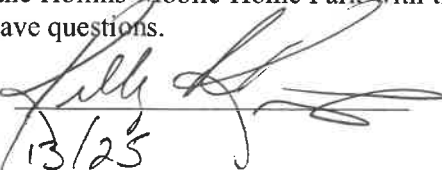
**In 2024, there were 0 instances of Total Coliform bacteria and 0 instances of E. coli found.**

## VIOLATION INFORMATION

### **Failure to Complete Lead & Copper Consumer Notification requirements**

A violation occurred for failing to submit the certification form to the Virginia Department of Health for Lead and Copper sampling completed between June and September 2022. We were required to complete the certification requirements to consumers by December 31, 2022. We will work with the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to prevent future violations. The violation was issued by VDH January 31, 2024.

This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by the Hollins Mobile Home Park with the assistance and approval of the Virginia Department of Health. Please call if you have questions.

Signature: 

Date: 6/13/25