2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Greensprings Mobile Village Waterworks

VA3095320

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2025 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).

For information pertaining to how you may participate in decisions regarding your water supply you may contact:

Mr. John Franklin
Franklin Management Company
710 Denbigh Blvd. Suite 2D
Newport News, VA 23608 757-875-2392

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial 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-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic system;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 lifespan. 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.

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 mean to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER AND TREATMENT

The Green Springs water system receives its water from two (2) wells located within the subdivision. Your water is not treated.

The Virginia Dept. of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Waterworks in 2002. The wells were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source

Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the Source Water Assessment area, an inventory of known Land Use Activities and Potential Conduits to Groundwater utilized at Land Use Activity sites in Zone 1, Susceptibility Explanation Chart, and Definition of Key Terms. The report is available by contacting your waterworks system owner/operator at the phone or address included in the CCR.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The EPA requires that Table I reflect monitoring results for the period of January 1st, 2021, through December 31st, 2025. The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, may be more than one year old. Only the most recent sample results from the prescribed period are reported. 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.

DEFINITIONS

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) or Micrograms per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in $10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- 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 MCLG 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Level 1 Assessment - An evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment.
- Sanitary Defect - A defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS (Detected Contaminants Only)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.4	N/A	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate/ Nitrite (ppm)	1/10	1/10	0.12	ND - 0.12	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	ND	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50*	9.01	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits

** The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mrem/year however EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern.*

A note about fluoride in drinking water: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL (4 ppm) over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCLG	Action Level	Level Detected	Range	# of samples above AL	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0.006 - 0.025	0	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.9	ND - 2.3	0	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing; 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. Mobile Estates 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 Mobile Estates, Ms. Hilda Riggleman at 757-565-0430. 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.

A service line inventory was completed on our waterworks in 2024. There were no indications of any lead service lines in the inventory. Information on the results of this survey is available in the Franklin Management Co. Waterworks office at 710 Denbigh Blvd., Suite 2D in Newport News, Virginia, 23608 or by contacting us at 757-875-2392.

Additional Nonregulated Monitoring Results

Analyte (units)	Average Level Detected	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	79.8	79.6-80.0	2025	Sodium occurs naturally in groundwater. However, sources such as road salt, water softeners, natural underground salt deposits, pollution from septic systems as well as saltwater intrusion due to proximity to the ocean are often causes of elevated levels in drinking water supplies.

A note about sodium in drinking water: Drinking water does not play a significant role in sodium exposure for most individuals. Those that are under treatment for sodium-sensitive hypertension should consult with their health care provider regarding sodium levels in their drinking water supply and the advisability of using an alternative water source or point-of-use treatment to reduce the sodium. For individuals on a very low sodium diet (500 mg/day), EPA recommends that drinking-water sodium not exceed 20 mg/L. The World Health Organization has established a drinking water guideline of 200 mg of sodium/L on the basis of esthetic considerations (i.e., taste).

TESTING FOR BACTERIA IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

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 health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

We are pleased to report that there were no detections of total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria in the monthly samples collected and analyzed during the 2025 calendar year.

VIOLATIONS

No Notices of Alleged Violation were received in calendar year 2025.