

WATER QUALITY REPORT

20
23



Bull Run
Mountain &
Evergreen
System
(6153050)

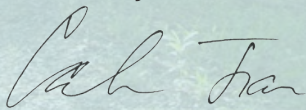
A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

At the Prince William County Service Authority, we take great pride in our roles as public stewards and environmental leaders. We have an intricate, well-maintained water delivery and sewer collection system and exceptional water reclamation processes to ensure that the full cycle of our water—from source to tap—protects the environment, public health and the well-being of our customers.

In 2023, we are celebrating our 40th year of providing an essential service to residents, businesses and visitors in Prince William County. Over those 40 years, both the Service Authority and the community have changed and grown. For example, Prince William County's population was just over 162,000 in 1983; today it is about half a million and one of the most diverse communities in the nation. In 1983, Service Authority had fewer than 25,000 customer accounts; today we serve more than 96,000 accounts.

What has not changed during the past 40 years is that our customers can depend on the quality of their water and the reliability of our service. When our customers turn on the faucet, they don't have to think twice because we remain committed to providing clean, safe and dependable water—24/7, 365 days a year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cal Farr".

Calvin D. Farr, Jr., P.E.
General Manager/CEO





THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is withdrawn from six groundwater wells located throughout the Bull Run Mountain and Evergreen Water System. The well system provides an average of 92,000 gallons of water per day for customers living on Bull Run Mountain and in Evergreen. The Service Authority has operated the groundwater well system since 1990.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Drilled groundwater wells, such as those in the Bull Run Mountain and Evergreen Water System, can be susceptible to contamination if sources of contamination exist within the recharge area of the well, and if geology and well construction could allow that contamination to enter the source.

The Virginia Department of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Bull Run Mountain and Evergreen wells that identified sources of contamination that could potentially impact the drinking water, such as septic systems and drainage from certain land use activities. However, the wells are constructed to a standard that guards the water against contamination from activities above ground. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the Service Authority's water continues to meet all federal and state requirements.

The Service Authority is committed to protecting its drinking water sources. If you observe illegal dumping of waste motor oil and other potential contaminants, report it immediately to our Regulatory Affairs Office (contact information below). Please keep the safety of your water supply in mind when applying fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides to your lawn or when disposing of chemicals. For more information about the sources of your water or a copy of the Source Water Assessment, contact the Regulatory Affairs Office at (703) 331-4162 or water_quality@pwcsa.org.



SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, individuals who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, senior citizens and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines about reducing the risk of infection by microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for children. Lead enters the water supply primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The EPA cannot control the variety of materials used in premise plumbing, but it can help you control the lead in your drinking water.

When water has been sitting in pipes for several hours, you can minimize lead by flushing the water for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can also have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to reduce lead in your drinking water can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes from pipes and premise plumbing, which is all plumbing located within the home. The Service Authority is responsible for providing high-quality plumbing components.

to reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap with cold water for 30 seconds. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to

consult the information and guidance that is available from the EPA Safe Drinking

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

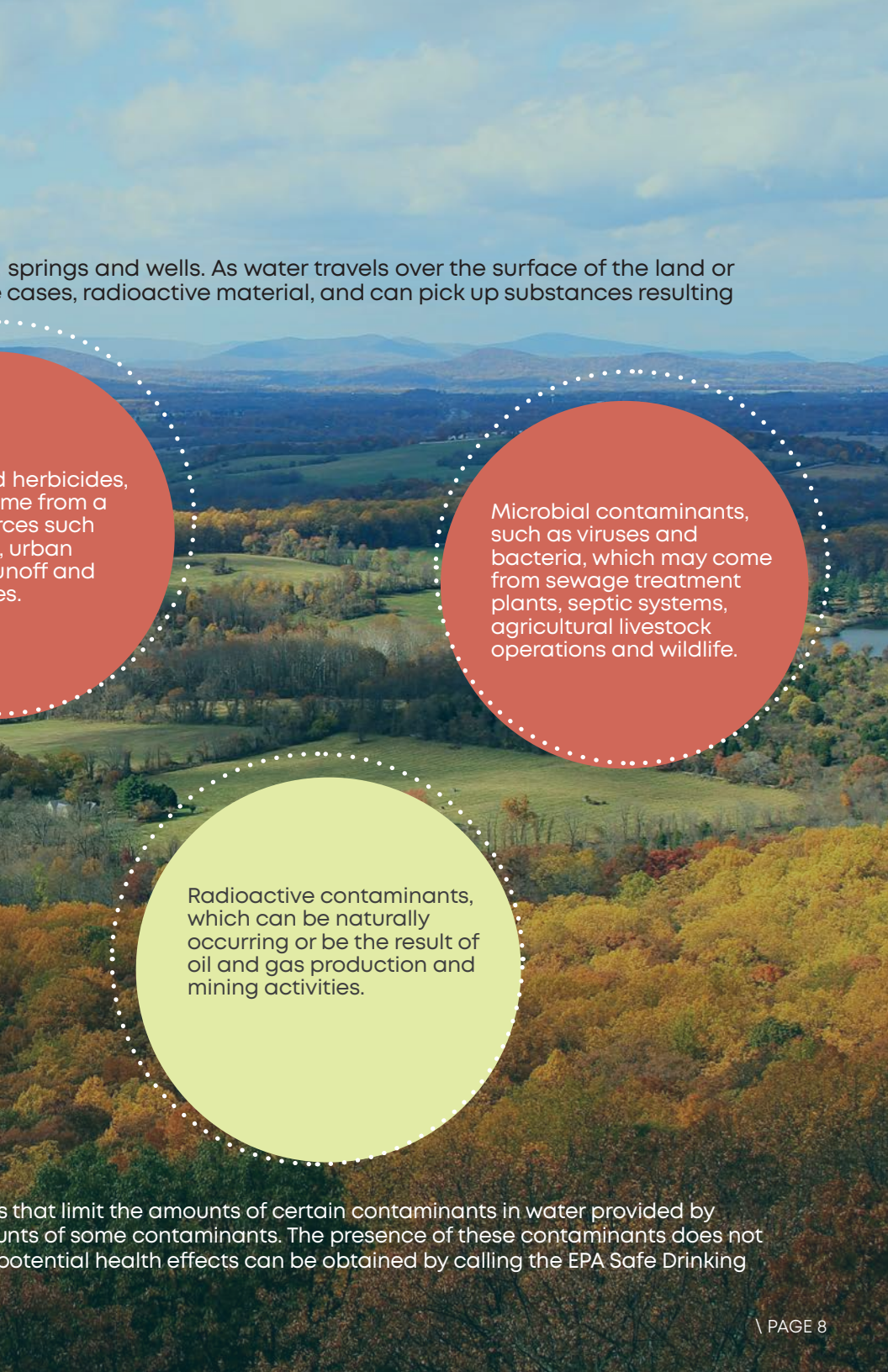
The sources of tap water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some from the presence of animal or human activity.

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 which may co variety of sour as agriculture storm water ru residential use

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations public water systems. Please note that drinking water may contain small amounts necessarily indicate a health risk. More information about contaminants and p Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting

and herbicides, come from a sources such as, urban runoff and es.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

s that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by units of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking

REGULATED SUBSTANCES: BRME (6153050) *

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG*	MCL	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.31	ND-0.31	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Metals testing is conducted every 3 years in accordance with the Virginia Waterworks Regulations.							
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.56	ND-0.56	No	Runoff of fertilizers; leaching of septic tanks or sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2014	0	5	0.565	ND - 0.565	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Testing for radiological substances, such as Alpha Emitters and Beta Photon Emitters, is conducted every 9 years in accordance with the Virginia Waterworks Regulations.							
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	AL	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	Sites Above AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.71	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (ppb)	2020	0	15	2.4	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead and copper testing is conducted every 3 years in accordance with the Virginia Waterworks Regulations.							

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES: BRME (6153050)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2020	N/A	NA	8.40	ND-37.5	No	Runoff of road deicing chemicals; erosion of natural deposits.

Microbiological Testing: No E. coli was detected in the water system during calendar year 2022.

* All abbreviations defined in the Glossary on Page 10.

90th Percentile Result:

Result from a set of lead and copper samples that is used to determine if the water system will be required to implement additional actions. Action is only required should the 90th Percentile sample be higher than the Action Level listed for either copper or lead.

Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements by the water supplier.

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 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.

ND:

Not detected at testing limit.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L):

Measurement of radioactivity.

Parts Per Billion (ppb):

One part substance per billion parts of water (or micrograms per liter).

Parts Per Million (ppm):

One part substance per million parts of water (or milligrams per liter).

WATER TREATMENT **PROCESS**

The Service Authority helps control pipe corrosion by adding sodium hydroxide to the water supply. This helps reduce the potential for metals to leach from pipes.

**LEARN MORE
ABOUT YOUR
WATER**

BULL



WE

de to the wells in your water system in order to increase pH levels in the into the water distribution system and home plumbing.

For more information about your drinking water, please contact the Service Authority's Regulatory Affairs Office at (703) 331-4162 or at water_quality@pwcsa.org.

The Service Authority's Board of Directors meets on the second Thursday of each month in the Board Room of the Raymond Spittle Building, 4 County Complex Court in Woodbridge, Virginia. The date, time and agenda for each upcoming Board Meeting is available at www.pwcsa.org. For more information, please call (703) 335-7900.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para ver este reporte en español, visite el sitio web en www.pwcsa.org/water-quality/calidad-de-agua.





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