

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Clifton Forge

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2025 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:

Mr. Tony Kimberlin, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent - (540) 863-2522
<https://cliftonforgeva.gov/town-departments/water-plant/>

Mr. Charles Unroe, Acting Director of Public Works – (540) 863-2500
<https://cliftonforgeva.gov/town-departments/public-works-department/>



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 storm water 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. 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 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

Your drinking water is surface water obtained from Smith Creek. Complete treatment of the water is provided. Processes include coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination and fluoridation. Water is distributed throughout the system by booster pumping stations, storage tanks and distribution piping.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

A source water assessment for the Town of Clifton Forge Water Treatment Plant was completed by the VDH and last updated in 2018. This assessment determined that the Town's water source might 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. Your water source, Smith Creek, is unique in that there is no upstream industry, agriculture or populated areas. This ensures a water supply of the highest possible quality.

QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water is routinely monitored according to Federal and State Regulations for a variety of contaminants. The tables that follow show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025. 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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 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.

Variations and exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

INORGANIC & METAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found & Range	Violation	Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate as nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.037	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.019	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.43	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found & Range	Violation	Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0.16	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.2	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found & Range	Exceedance	Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	2.5 Range: ND – 18.3 (1 of 24 exceeded AL)	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.1 Range: 0.002 – 0.25 (0 of 24 exceeded AL)	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found & Range	Violation	Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	19 Range: 16 – 19	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	12 Range: 11 - 12	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL						
Contaminant (Unit)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found & Range	Violation	Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4.0	0.56 Range 0.4 to 0.8	No	Daily/ Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes

TURBIDITY ¹							
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Lowest Monthly % <0.3 NTU	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.26	100%	No	Daily	Soil runoff
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON ²							
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level	Violation	Date	Typical Source of Contamination	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	See footnote	No	Quarterly	Naturally present in the environment	

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 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects, but contributes to the formation of disinfection byproducts. If TOC in our source water exceeds a certain amount we are required to remove at least a certain percentage. Our source water TOC was very low in 2025 and always below the amount where specific percent removal is required.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT						
Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found & Range	Exceedance	Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	13.9	NA	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; De-icing salt runoff; Water softeners

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 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 whose physician has placed them on severely restricted sodium diets.

LEAD INFORMATION

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. The Town of Clifton Forge 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 the Town of Clifton Forge, Tony Kimberlin (540) 863-2522. 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>.



SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A service line inventory has been prepared as required by the US EPA Lead & Copper Rule Revisions. To access the inventory, please contact Amanda Gunter, Assistant Director, at the Public Works Department at (540) 863-2517.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

Water Quality Violations – None

Monitoring and Reporting Violations – None

Treatment Technique Violations – None

Variance – This system operates with a continuing variance to the Virginia *Waterworks Regulations*. This variance allows this system from the requirement of having two operators at the plant when it is in actual operation. A cell phone and two-way radio is provided, so the on-duty operator can check in with the operator in responsible charge or the police department.

This Drinking Water Quality Report was prepared by the Town of Clifton Forge with the assistance and approval of the Virginia Department of Health. Please call at the number at the top of the report if you have questions.

Signature: Anthony D. Kimberlin

Date: 4-6-2026