



Louisa County Water Authority

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the New Bridge Water System

We are pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Drinking Water Quality Report which is designed to inform you about the quality of water services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process, protect our water sources, and ensure the quality of your water. Our water source is from one well. The New Bridge Well treatment process is that water is treated to adjust pH, with chlorine added as a disinfectant, and greensand filtration to reduce iron. A chlorine residual is maintained after filtration to provide disinfection to the distribution system. A blended phosphate is added to sequester iron and provide corrosion prevention.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Pam Baughman, General Manager. If you want to learn more about the water treatment process, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Director meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the Louisa County Water Authority Business Office, 23 Loudin Lane, Louisa, Virginia 23093. If you require further information, please call our office at 540-967-1122 during our regular office hours of 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday – Friday.

Louisa County Water Authority staff routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the highest results of our monitoring for each constituent for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 from human activity:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

In this table you may find some terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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.
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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Positive samples/month	The number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.
Not Applicable (N/A)	Not applicable.
Not Detected (N/D)	Not detected. Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present in detectable

	amounts.
Not Regulated (NR)	Monitoring not required but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations & Exemptions (V&E)	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.
Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)	Contaminants monitored in water systems that are not currently regulated.
Maximum Permissible Level (MPL)	State assigned maximum permissible level.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E.coli</i> MCL violation occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system on multiple occasions.

We constantly monitor for the presence or absence of 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 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.

The state allows us to monitor for the presence or absence of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data presented in the tables, although accurate, is more than one year old.

LOUISA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY – New Bridge System:

ENTRY POINT DATA: New Bridge Well Test Results

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Unit Measurement	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminant								
Fluoride	4	4	Non-Detect	N/A	ppm	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate / Nitrite	10	10	Non-Detect	N/A	ppm	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2	2	Non-Detect	N/A	ppm	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Unit Measurement	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminant								
Alpha Emitters	0	15	0.8	N/A	pCi/L	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta Emitters*	0	50	2.4	N/A	pCi/L	No	2023	Decay of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	0	5	Non-Detect	N/A	pCi/L	No	2023	Decay of natural deposits.

*The MCL for Beta Emitters is 4 mrem/year (millirems per year). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta Emitters.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Unit Measurement	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Metals								
Sodium			36.6	N/A	ppm	No	2025	Road salt, septic effluent, animal waste and agrichemicals.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Unit Measurement	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Contaminant								
Toluene	1	1	3.7	N/A	ppm	No	2023	Discharge from petroleum factories.

LOUISA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY- New Bridge Distribution System:

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Unit Measurement	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Total HAA5	0	60	Non-Detect	N/A	ppb	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. *Highest Running Annual Compliance in 2024
Total Trihalomethanes	0	80	Non-Detect	N/A	ppb	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination *Highest Running Annual Compliance in 2024

Disinfectant	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range	Unit Measurement	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine	4	4.0	0.45	0.2-0.98	mg/L	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Table:

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Unit Measurement	Action Level Exceeded	Samples > Action Level	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	0	15	Non-Detect	N/A	ppb	No	0	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.0229	0 – 0.0457	ppm	No	0	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Normal / Reduced Number of Sample Taps: Louisa County Water Authority – New Bridge system: 10/5

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. Louisa County Water Authority 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 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 or 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 Louisa County Water Authority. 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>.

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 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.

A service line inventory has been prepared and submitted to the Office of Drinking Water, Virginia Department of Health, by your waterworks. The Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) was completed on 10-10-2024. There were 72 non-lead service lines. You may contact Ms. Pam Baughman, General Manager, for more information about the service line inventory.

Louisa County Water Authority – New Bridge system Microbiological Water Quality Table: Distribution System

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Unit Measurement	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
<i>E.coli</i> bacteria	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also <i>E.coli</i> positive.	0	Presence or Absence (PA)	No	2025, monthly	Human and animal fecal waste.

There were no positive coliform or *E.coli* tests, excessive MCL results, improper treatment techniques, or monitoring and reporting violations during 2025.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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).

The Louisa County Water Authority staff work to provide top quality water to every tap around the clock. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.