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November 10, 2026

Mr. William Richardson
Drinking Water Section (3WD21)
Water Protection Division
USEPA Region 3
1600 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19103

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Please find a copy of the Commonwealth of Virginia's Capacity Development Annual Implementation Report for 2026, attached to this correspondence. The Report covers the period October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026, and has been prepared pursuant to § 1420(a) of the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency instructions.

The Virginia Department of Health - Office of Drinking Water (ODW) practices described in this report continue to promote public health protection for Virginians. Through the Training, Capacity Development and Outreach Division, ODW enhances the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities of Virginia's public waterworks. ODW efforts continue to develop sustainable waterworks and support the mission of safe drinking water for all Virginians.

If you have any questions regarding this report or the Division of Training, Capacity Development, and Outreach, please contact me at (804) 317-0140 or by email at Jarrett.Talley@vdh.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,

Jarrett Talley
box SIGN 17YYP8VY-1RJK7W89

Jarrett Talley
Director, Division of Training, Capacity Development and Outreach

Enclosure
CC: Alison Flenniken, EPA Capacity Development – National Coordinator

Commonwealth of Virginia
Capacity Development Annual Implementation Report



October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2026

VDH VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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Office of Drinking Water
Safe Drinking Water for a Healthy Virginia

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

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This report is available to the public on the VDH Office of Drinking Water website at:
https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/capacity-development/

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Introduction

In accordance with § 1420(a) of the *Safe Drinking Water Act* (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 (42 USC § 300g-9(a)), this report serves as evidence of the Commonwealth of Virginia's commitment to and implementation of a Capacity Development Program. This report documents Virginia's assistance to waterworks[1] owners and operators in the Commonwealth and covers federal fiscal year 2026, from October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026. This program is based on and is compliant with Virginia's Capacity Development Strategy ("Strategy"). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved Virginia's revised Strategy on January 19, 2022. The Office of Drinking Water (ODW) revised the Strategy according to the requirements of the America's Water Infrastructure Act. It includes Virginia's approach for supporting, encouraging, training, and assisting waterworks with Asset Management Planning. Stakeholders in Virginia reviewed the revised Strategy.

PART 1: NEW SYSTEMS PROGRAM

1.1 Legal Authority

The VDH, though the ODW, is the primacy agency for implementation of the SDWA and National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Legal authority for Virginia's new systems program is provided in §§ 32.1-169 and 32.1-172 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950, as amended in 1994). Virginia's legal authority has not changed from the previous reporting year.

1.2 Control Points

In Virginia, all proposals to create new waterworks must meet statutory and regulatory requirements that serve as control points for ensuring the capacity of new waterworks. There have been no modifications to Virginia's control points from the last reporting year.

Section 32.1-172 of the *Code of Virginia* states: "No owner shall establish, construct or operate any waterworks or water supply in the Commonwealth without a written permit from the Commissioner, except for the extension of water distribution piping having a diameter of eight inches or less and serving less than fifteen equivalent residential connections" and "the [permit] application also shall include a comprehensive business plan detailing the technical, managerial, and financial commitments to be made by the owner in order to assure that the system performance requirements for providing the water supply will be met over the long term."

To implement § 32.1-172 of the *Code of Virginia*, ODW requires owners to prepare and submit a comprehensive business plan, called a "Waterworks Business Operation Plan" (WBOP), for the development of new waterworks, or the purchase or transfer of an existing waterworks by a first-time owner of a waterworks in Virginia. In addition, ODW requires a WBOP when an owner has

[1] In Virginia, public water systems are called "waterworks." The definition of a waterworks, "a system that serves piped water for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or 25 or more individuals for at least 60 days out of the year…" (*Code of Virginia* § 32.1-167) is equivalent to the federal definition of a public water system, which states "a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals." 42 USC § 300f(4)(A).

a poor compliance history with Virginia's *Waterworks Regulations*. ODW published the WBOP templates on the VDH–ODW webpage:

https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/capacity-development/waterworks-business-operations-plan/

Section 32.1-172 E of the *Code of Virginia* states: "If the proposed waterworks is not in compliance with all regulations of the Board [of Health] but, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the public health will not be jeopardized, the Commissioner may issue a temporary permit for such a period of time and subject to such conditions as the Commissioner may deem appropriate for the owner to achieve compliance with such regulations." ODW staff utilize temporary permits most commonly for waterworks that do not fully comply with the *Waterworks Regulations.* These tend to be previously unpermitted waterworks that ODW identifies, called "newly discovered waterworks," and waterworks with a change in ownership.

In addition, prior to receiving a permit to establish, construct, expand, or modify a waterworks, plans and specifications must comply with the *Waterworks Regulations* "Part III – Manual of Practice for Waterworks Design" (12VAC5-590-640 through 12VAC5-590-1235) to ensure new and modified waterworks are properly designed and physical facilities will be operated in a safe, reliable, and appropriate manner. The design shall provide the engineering basis to meet the drinking water standards under the SDWA.

Effective November 19, 2025, ODW amended the Virginia Waterworks Regulations to incorporate the 2-hour reporting requirement of critical equipment failure/malfunction or contaminant release, pursuant to Chapters 631 and 672 of the 2025 Acts of Assembly. The amendments add and update definitions, require the owner of a waterworks to report certain events to ODW within two hours after discovery of a contaminant release or critical equipment failure or malfunction, and (iii) require waterworks that must submit a monthly report to ODW to include any noncritical equipment failure or malfunction that has not been resolved by the monthly reporting deadline.

During the reporting period, ODW updated policy documents to reflect changes to the Regulations and the Code of Virginia. These updates included work on the Field Operations Manual, Project Review & Permit Procedures Manual, boil water advisory guidance, 2-hour reporting guidance, the Enforcement Manual, and the Sampling Manual. In addition, ODW developed training materials covering the new regulatory requirements in the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions and the PFAS Rule.

The ODW relies on a holistic approach to capacity development and emphasizes the role of long-established programs to enhance the technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capabilities of waterworks. In addition to the permitting process already described, additional programs include sanitary surveys, technical assistance contacts by field staff, operator certification requirements, compliance and enforcement, and training courses offered by ODW, contractors, partners, and other technical assistance providers. The capacity building elements of these and other programs are described in more detail in Part 2 of this report, "Existing System Strategy" which summarizes activities in these areas for both new and existing waterworks. It is important to note that new systems also benefit from these long-standing programs.

1.3 New Systems

Appendix A lists community and non-transient non-community (NTNC) waterworks that have become active during the three-year period from October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2026. Newly constructed facilities, previously unpermitted facilities that meet the definition of a waterworks (newly discovered waterworks), and existing facilities under new ownership are included. ODW may not have issued operation permits for all new waterworks listed in Appendix A. However, staff are working to ensure all new waterworks obtain the required permits.

Newly discovered waterworks are typically businesses or small community water systems (*e.g.*, a restaurant, mobile home park, or group of single-family homes) that have operated for years without being aware of the requirement to comply with the *Regulations*. Once discovered, ODW field staff gather information from the owner to determine whether these systems meet the definition of a waterworks. If systems meet the waterworks definition, ODW notifies the owner and begins the process to issue an operation permit. Owners may challenge the determination under Virginia's Administrative Process Act (APA), *Code of Virginia* §§ 2.2-4000 through 2.2-4031, but most agree to regulatory oversight by ODW. The majority of newly discovered waterworks are non-transient non-community (NTNC) waterworks; however, ODW has identified some community waterworks.

The ODW provides technical assistance, makes site visits, provides templates for the WBOP, and sends reminders of sampling requirements and due dates to both new and existing waterworks. Examples of field office efforts to assist waterworks owners and operators are included in Appendix F. Nevertheless, many newly discovered waterworks and waterworks with ownership changes continue to experience managerial and financial challenges while attempting to comprehend and comply with state and federal requirements. As a result, these waterworks tend to experience more compliance issues than other water systems.

As new waterworks incur violations (see Appendix B), ODW provides timely technical assistance, surveillance, and enforcement until the waterworks either returns to compliance or is issued a formal enforcement action.[2] ODW couples compliance and enforcement activities with corrective action technical assistance; therefore, violations reported for new waterworks are typically of short duration.

During the three-year period from October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2026, ODW identified 25 community and NTNC waterworks as "new." Not all of these waterworks are actually new systems. The list includes waterworks that have transferred ownership or ones that ODW reactivated in the State Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) according to the "Status Activity Date" in the electronic waterworks record. Of those systems, 10 of them incurred violations. There has been a slight decrease in the number of new systems with violations since the last reporting period in which 14 new waterworks had violations. There was a decrease in the number of new systems, down from 29 in the last reporting period. Of the 14 new systems in the preceding year (October 1, 2025, to September 30, 2026), 4 incurred a violation. New waterworks

[2] EPA defines formal enforcement action in Water Supply Guidance 26 "… as one which requires specific actions necessary for the violator to return to compliance, is based on a specific violation, and is independently enforceable without having to prove the original violation." A consent order, issued by the State Health Commissioner, on behalf of the State Board of Health, to a waterworks owner, with the owner's consent, is one example of a formal enforcement action. Consent orders are authorized by §§ 32.1-26 and 32.1-27 of the *Code of Virginia*.

may have initial violations of the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) due to the inadequate sources; some require rehabilitation. New waterworks also struggle with sampling protocols and techniques. ODW will continue to contact waterworks with violations and provide technical assistance to resolve the violations. None of these new systems are on the EPA's Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT).

EPA designed the ETT to identify waterworks with violations that rise to significant noncompliance by focusing on those systems with health-based violations and those that show a history of violations across multiple rules (see Appendix C). The ETT formula calculates a score for each waterworks based on open-ended violations and violations that have occurred over the past five years but does not include violations that have returned to compliance or are on the "path to compliance" through a specified enforceable action. In calculating the ETT score, health-based violation criteria are weighted.

According to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's July 2026 ETT, 12 waterworks were identified as a "priority system." This represents an increase from July 2025 when 6 waterworks were on the ETT. Additionally, this is still an increase from the 10 systems that were on the July 2024 ETT.

The ODW promotes the use of temporary operation permits with specific requirements for newly discovered waterworks not in compliance with the Regulations. Staff issue temporary permits with an expiration date not to exceed 24 months. To address critical issues promptly, staff include benchmark deadlines. The purpose of an expiration date is to provide a period for the waterworks to achieve compliance and, in doing so, demonstrate adequate TMF capacity prior to the issuance of a standard operation permit. ODW field staff prefer to complete an operation permit when possible; however, the use of temporary operation permits is a viable option.

Temporary operation permits protect public health while providing time for a new waterworks to make the changes required for meeting regulatory requirements. If a newly discovered waterworks does not demonstrate adequate TMF and does not meet requirements of the temporary operation permit prior to the expiration date, the waterworks would then be operating without a permit and would be subject to enforcement action. Enforcement generally begins by providing the owner written notice and may include meetings with ODW enforcement staff, a warning letter, a consent order, or possibly informal administrative proceedings that may result in the issuance of a special order directing actions required to return to compliance. This report provides more information about compliance and enforcement in Section 2.10 below.

PART 2: EXISTING SYSTEM STRATEGY

2.1 Programs, Tools, and Activities

ODW continues its surveillance program to identify waterworks with emerging compliance issues. Capacity Development staff monitor waterworks that appear to be having compliance issues for violations, and when violations occur, ODW Capacity Development staff consult with field staff to develop an informal plan of action. Staff use this consultation to provide a plan to improve the waterworks' TMF capacity and ultimately prevent additional violations. Effective assistance includes:

- Regular sampling reminders by automated messaging, phone, email, or letter
- Site visits
- Referral to formal or informal training resources
- WBOP development or review
- Notifications and reminders of upcoming funding opportunities
- Direct one-on-one assistance by Sustainability Coordinators
- Referral to other technical assistance providers
- Warnings from the ODW's enforcement staff, and/or
- Issuance of Consent Orders
- Assessment of Civil Penalties and Charges

2.2 System Identification

ODW utilizes three common indicators to assess, identify, and prioritize waterworks in need of capacity development assistance: compliance, infrastructure condition, and managerial and financial capability. Compliance utilizes the data tools of the ETT score, compliance monitoring results, monthly operations reports, SDWA reports, and technical assistance fee payments. Infrastructure condition uses tools such as plan reviews and sanitary surveys to evaluate the waterworks' conformity to design standards and best practices for sources, treatment, storage, and distribution. The concepts of managerial and financial capacity are uniquely associated with each other and include indicators such as:

- The WBOP
- Customer complaints
- Staff licensure qualifications
- Status of programs, e.g. (safety, water accountability, and cross connection control)
- Responsiveness to correcting deficiencies
- Declaration of bankruptcy

The EPA requires ODW to conduct a triennial capacity assessment. Since July 2021, ODW has used an electronic tool to complete a capacity baseline assessment of all community and NTNC waterworks. The scoring system accounts for compliance status, infrastructure condition, managerial and financial indicators, and preparedness to comply with regulations. A higher assessment score means that the system's capacity is more robust. Staff conducts this "triennial capacity assessment" once every three years and ODW uses the results to identify specific waterworks needing assistance as well as programmatic adjustments or efforts to address regional or statewide need. Staff conducted the last assessment in the first quarter of 2026.

The assessment consisted of 18 "yes" or "no" questions, which were related to the three TMF capacities. VDH staff used official records to answer some questions and directly contacted waterworks for additional information as needed. Staff compared results of this assessment to the 2017 (baseline) and 2020 and 2023 assessments. Technical questions included asking whether the waterworks facilities and appurtenances were in good operating condition and whether the waterworks met all established National Drinking Water Standards. Managerial questions explored whether the waterworks had sufficient operator coverage for sick leave and vacation as well as asking whether the facility addressed recommendations from recent sanitary surveys.

Financial questions included asking whether the waterworks had at least 45 days cash on-hand to cover expenses and whether the waterworks had adjusted rates in the past three years.

If staff were unable to get a response to a particular question, then staff answered that question "No" per the process instructions. Appendix E has the complete list of questions asked during the triennial assessment. VDH incorporated the Triennial Assessment questions into the electronic sanitary survey in 2022.

In prior years, the area of Virginia generally identified as "Southside" received the lowest scores. In the 2026 evaluation, the "Northwestern" portion of the state received the lowest scores compared to the rest of the state. Southwest Virginia had the best performing systems because that area has received substantial infrastructure funding over the past 20 years. Additionally, waterworks training opportunities are generally focused in Blacksburg and Roanoke. VDH recognizes the "success" formula and is making plans to expand upon the success learned working with Southwest Virginia to other parts of the Commonwealth.

The ODW has prioritized deploying training, funding workshops, technical assistance, and financial resources across the commonwealth of Virginia to address this trend. Specific efforts are included in the ODW success stories in Section 3.6.

Capacity Development continues to provide management training that includes an emphasis on asset management and rate adjustments. Customer service at waterworks remains an opportunity area. Waterworks with clear customer service policies and practices enhance customer experience and trust, which help the waterworks support needed improvements with rate and policy adjustments. Small waterworks can benefit from improved customer service. A written customer service plan codifies actions that ensure a similar response to each customer. ODW continues to provide system-by-system help to address specific challenges, no matter the size of the regulated waterworks, its location, or its financial condition.

2.3 Approach to Assistance

Staff directed programs, tools, and activities that support Virginia's existing system strategy efforts to 1,054 community, 499 NTNC, and 1,278 TNC waterworks during the reporting period. These systems collectively serve approximately 7.94 million consumers – almost 90% of the total population of Virginia (8.89 million people).

2.4 On-site Inspection: Sanitary Surveys and Site Visits

Relationship to TMF Capacity: On-site inspections of waterworks are a significant component of the sanitary survey program and provide opportunities for ODW staff to assess TMF capacity. During the course of a sanitary survey, staff conduct thorough evaluations of waterworks' infrastructure and treatment processes, in part by reviewing water quality monitoring records, examining operational practices and controls, and assessing operators' qualifications.

Staff utilize the sanitary survey process to identify waterworks' capacity needs and prioritize targeted guidance and assistance. The culmination of the sanitary survey is a written report that serves as a roadmap for waterworks owners to follow for correcting a waterworks' deficiencies or improving a waterworks' operation. ODW has implemented GEC SWIFT Surveys software to

utilize electronic sanitary surveys to improve the efficiency of sanitary surveys, to improve the consistency of our evaluations of waterworks, and to follow up on issues identified.

Staff conduct special site visits to evaluate new waterworks construction, investigate consumer complaints, provide guidance to waterworks required to conduct Level 1 Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) assessments, conduct Level 2 RTCR Assessments, and respond to specific requests for assistance. Staff make site visits between sanitary surveys to confirm waterworks' progress in addressing sanitary survey comments and correcting significant deficiencies. Staff also make site visits to perform source water assessments and evaluate locations of proposed new wells for approval. These visits provide an opportunity for face-to-face interaction with waterworks owners and operators, allowing immediate technical assistance to improve TMF capacity.

Performance: During the reporting period, ODW staff performed 1001 routine sanitary surveys, provided guidance to waterworks in completing 136 Level 1 RTCR Assessments, conducted 44 Level 2 RTCR Assessments, and performed 19 well site assessments**.**

2.5 Technical Assistance Contacts by Field Staff

Relationship to TMF Capacity: In addition to site visits, ODW staff interact with waterworks owners and operators and provide assistance through a variety of informal contacts including meetings, telephone calls, letters, and emails. Assistance covers a full range of TMF concerns. For instance, staff may assist with water quality sampling or follow up on corrective measures from a sanitary survey report. Staff notify waterworks operators of upcoming training opportunities or assist with water treatment dosage calculations. ODW notifies owners of pending regulatory impacts or requirements for consumer education.

Performance: During the reporting period, VDH–ODW staff received and responded to 29,240 assistance requests from waterworks owners and operators. They communicated with waterworks using a variety of methods as described in the previous paragraph. Technical assistance success stories are included in Appendix F.

2.6 Operator Certification

Relationship to TMF Capacity: In Virginia, the Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation (DPOR) regulates licensed waterworks operators through the Code of Virginia §§ 54.1-2300 through 54.1-2302. DPOR bases licensure on operators having applicable experience and education as well as demonstrating minimum required knowledge, skills and abilities through an examination; 18VAC160-30-10 et seq. Experience is limited to operation and maintenance of waterworks, laboratory work, and treatment plant maintenance. Experience level varies depending on the waterworks' classification. The minimum education requirement for an operator's license is a high school diploma or General Educational Development certificate. However, there are licensure regulation provisions for candidates without high school diplomas to substitute more operator-in-training experience for education.

ODW facilitates the development of TMF competencies for waterworks owners and operators by offering and sponsoring on-going training opportunities. The curricula for these programs include technical topics such as equipment operation and maintenance, drinking water chemistry and microbiology, water treatment technologies, and operational math. The program addresses

managerial aspects of waterworks operation through course offerings on the Regulations, financial planning, asset management, waterworks administration, source water protection, emergency planning, and waterworks security.

Performance: VDH-ODW and Virginia Tech hold courses in person across the Commonwealth. These courses have been well attended, and participants are providing positive feedback. A list of the courses is provided in Table 1. Additional details are available in the "Operator Certification Annual Report, 2026" sent to the US EPA in June of 2026.

Water Operators Short School: Virginia Tech held short school classes in person this year. ODW actively participates in the Short School by volunteering as course instructors at this weeklong course held annually since the 1930s. Historically, there have been three levels to the course: introductory, intermediate, and advanced. Each level provides approximately 15 sessions and focuses on a variety of waterworks operations topics. The curricula for the intermediate and advanced courses build on the preceding year's course. Virginia Tech held the Short School from June 22 – June 26, 2026; approximately 73 students attended.

Table 1: Classes offered by ODW and Virginia Tech

Program Date	Program Name	Participants
10/6/25 – 10/10/25	Applied Math and Basic Science for Waterworks	20
10/15/25	Broadcast: Methods for Addressing a Variety of Inorganic Contaminants in Water Treatment Plant Operations	275
10/27/25 - 10/31/25	Operation and Maintenance of Distribution Systems	18
11/5/25 - 11/6/25	Hands-On Training at a Full-Scale Water Treatment Plant	23
11/12/25	Broadcast: Hurricane Helene's Far-Reaching Impacts: Regional Collaboration during a Boil Water Advisory	247
2/10/26 – 2/12/26	Groundwater Small Systems Operations	25
2/18/26	Broadcast: Keeping up with the Safe Drinking Water Act in an age of Ever-Emerging Contaminants	337
3/2/26, 3/3/26, 3/9/26, 3/10/26, 3/16/26	Water Operation Math	20
3/18/26	Broadcast: Bridging the Gap: Transforming Water Audit Data into Reliable Loss Reduction Planning	287
3/24/26 – 3/25/26	Hands-On Training at a Full-Scale Water Treatment Plant	10
4/7/26 – 4/8/26	Physical and Cyber Security	14
4/15/26	Broadcast: Addressing Disinfection Byproducts: Challenges, Opportunities, and Implementation	281
5/4/26 – 5/8/26	Operation and Maintenance of Distribution Systems	19
5/13/26	Broadcast: Tank Sites, Security, Inspection, & Compliance	256
6/1/26 – 6/5/26	Applied Math and Basic Science	15
6/22/26 -6/26/26	Water Operators Short School	73
7/15/26	Broadcast: Cross-Connection Control	297
7/21/26 – 7/23/26	Management, Methods, and Money: Understanding Concepts in Capacity Development	32

8/3/26 – 8/7/26	Wastewater Short School	120
8/12/26	Broadcast: Annual VDH, FCAP, DPOR Update	320
8/25-26 – 8/27/26	Establishing a Successful and Sustainable Waterworks: Revenues, Rates and Funding	22
9/2/26	Broadcast: Troubleshooting - three perspectives including operational, structural, instrumentation	279
9/29/26 – 9/30/26	Groundwater Math for Small Systems	12

2.7 Construction Plans and Permit Review

Relationship to TMF Capacity: ODW uses authority in §§ 32.1-169 & 32.1-172 of the Code of Virginia and 12VAC5-590-190 of the Waterworks Regulations to prohibit the construction or change in the manner of transmission, storage, purification, treatment, or distribution of water (including the extension of water pipes for the distribution of water) at any waterworks or water supply without a written construction permit. Construction and operation permitting authority is a control point to prevent the creation of waterworks lacking sufficient TMF capacity to sustain operations. After construction, the waterworks owner must submit a statement by a licensed professional engineer. The engineer's statement confirms completion of the construction work in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, based on inspections of the waterworks during and after the construction, and for complicated projects, ODW confirms this with a final inspection. Upon receipt of the statement, and satisfactory completion of a final inspection if required, ODW issues a new or updated operation permit. The permit also establishes the classification of the waterworks for the purpose of licensure requirements for personnel.

Performance: During the reporting period, ODW issued 186 construction permits through the review of plans and specifications for new construction, expansion, or changes in the manner of transmission, storage, purification, treatment, or distribution of water (system improvements). Following a successful 1-year pilot project, ODW transitioned in April 2023 from a regionalized plan review program to a centralized plan review program with a goal of improving consistency, efficiency, and permitting turn-around time over the regionalized program. The centralized program has reduced permitting turn-around time from an average of 76 days to an average of 18 days. ODW has hired 3 positions to support this program, including a supervisor and two plan review engineers.

2.8 Water Loss and Evaluation Assistance

Relationship to TMF Capacity: Distribution system water loss is a TMF capacity concern. Water loss may include impacts to hydraulic source capacity, reduction in pressure, negative pressure resulting in contamination from cross connections and leaks, increased treatment, and risk to public health. Financial impacts include loss of potential revenue and increased operation costs (e.g. electricity, chemicals, unbilled water, and staff time). These factors affect management decisions and capital outlay necessary to correct significant water loss in the distribution system.

Performance: ODW staff do not conduct leak detection, as leak detection requires extensive training and expensive equipment. Instead, ODW continues to support our technical assistance partners by funding applications for leak detection equipment under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) set-asides. The Virginia Rural Water Association (VRWA) received grant funds for leak detection equipment. They provide the services through ODW referral and

direct contact from waterworks. VRWA reported delivery of 639.5 hours of leak detection technical assistance service to several waterworks in Virginia during the reporting period. Information about leak detection services is included in Appendix D of this report.

2.9 Compliance and Enforcement Program

Relationship to TMF Capacity: ODW routinely reviews water quality data submitted by waterworks and issues Notices of Alleged Violation (NOAVs) for sample results that do not meet the standards in the Regulations. Additionally, ODW issues NOAVs for monitoring and reporting infractions, lacking a properly licensed operator, recordkeeping failures, and other conditions that deviate from standards established by the SDWA and the Regulations. These notifications describe a course of action for waterworks to follow to return to compliance and include any applicable public notice requirements.

ODW issues warning letters to waterworks owners in light of the number of violation points the waterworks has on the ETT (Enforcement Targeting Tool), the ETTA (Enforcement Targeting Tool Assistant), and ODW's State Violation Scoring System (SVSS). ODW issues warning letters to a waterworks owner whose system, based on the violation points accumulated, is a priority system for enforcement, is on the verge of becoming a priority system, or otherwise as needed after a waterworks has not timely returned to compliance after receiving one or more NOAVs. Warning letters are generally issued on a quarterly cycle and summarize unresolved violations. Warning letters request the owner take corrective action within a specified timeframe, and state ODW may take formal enforcement action if the owner does not resolve the violations in a timely manner.

The State Health Commissioner, acting on behalf of the Board of Health, has the authority to issue administrative orders, either a binding bilateral consent order (Code of Virginia §§ 32.1-26 and 32.1-27) or a unilateral special order (Code of Virginia § 32.1-175.01), to waterworks owners who have violated the Regulations. ODW uses administrative orders to address situations where a waterworks has not returned to compliance in a timely fashion following issuance of an NOAV and/or a warning letter. As required by the Virginia Administrative Process Act, prior to a special order potentially being issued, ODW convenes an informal fact-finding conference and/or formal administrative hearing to provide the waterworks owner with due process. Both consent orders and special orders establish schedules and direct corrective actions that guide the waterworks owner in resolving issues and returning to compliance.

ODW compliance and enforcement efforts to return a waterworks to compliance include identifying solutions to the causes of a waterworks' noncompliance with federal and state drinking water regulations. Among the obstacles that a waterworks may face in trying to return to compliance are inadequate TMF capabilities. ODW utilizes various tools to direct attention and provide guidance to waterworks owners on ways to correct deficits in their TMF capabilities. For instance, during an administrative hearing it may be determined that inadequate waterworks revenues are the ultimate cause of chronic monitoring failures. In that situation, an administrative order may require a waterworks owner to submit a WBOP as a budgeting tool. Additionally, ODW may provide a waterworks owner with rate-setting assistance to address an underlying lack of financial capacity that is resulting in regulatory violations.

Performance: During the October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026, reporting period, ODW issued 2,585 NOAVs (2,234 Federal violations and 351 State violations) and 81 warning letters. Additionally, the State Health Commissioner entered into four consent orders with waterworks owners during this period. Three of the consent orders involved community waterworks and one was for a transient noncommunity waterworks. Six waterworks satisfied the requirements of consent orders entered into in prior years and those orders were terminated. All terminated consent orders were for community waterworks. Additionally, ODW worked with the Office of the Attorney General to file a civil lawsuit against a community waterworks that had been issued a special order in a prior year and was not in compliance. The matter was settled before being heard by a judge, as the owner had reduced the population served so it no longer qualified as a waterworks. The owner also agreed to pay a civil penalty for his noncompliance with the special order.

2.10 Waterworks Advisory Committee

Relationship to TMF Capacity: ODW collaborates with the Waterworks Advisory Committee (WAC), which is comprised of a diverse group of waterworks stakeholders throughout the state. The WAC provides input into the ongoing development of ODW policies and procedures. ODW consults the WAC frequently regarding the implementation of specific programs, including those related to capacity development. *Virginia Waterworks Regulations* 12VAC5-590-45 provides requirements related to the WAC.

Performance: The WAC and ODW staff met four times during the reporting period: December 9, 2025, March 23, 2026, June 18, 2026, and September 24, 2026. Meeting minutes are available on the Virginia Town Hall website.

2.11 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – Construction Funding

Relationship to Technical, Managerial, and Financial Capacity: The ODW Financial Construction Assistance Program (FCAP) administers the Virginia Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and provides financial assistance to waterworks owners in the form of low-interest loans and principal forgiveness. FCAP can use financial assistance to resolve health-related issues, for infrastructure improvement, and to refinance debt. Training, Capacity Development and Outreach (TCDO) staff assess all qualified waterworks applying to receive DWSRF construction fund assistance to determine if the waterworks has sufficient TMF capacity before awarding funds. Waterworks that do not appear to have adequate TMF capacity are required to submit a WBOP or take advantage of technical assistance provided by Capacity Development staff. ODW also coordinates through its financial partner, Virginia Resource Authority (VRA). VRA completes credit reviews for all DWSRF projects consisting of a loan. In order to pass the credit review, waterworks are required to have completed, up-to-date financial audits as well as water user rates that pay for operating costs as well as debt service coverage.

The ODW implements outreach efforts to increase awareness of the opportunities available through the DWSRF program. ODW staff post information on the ODW website and on Town Hall. The DWSRF solicitation package includes eligibility information, application information and deadlines, program informational presentation dates, contact information, as well as other useful information. ODW utilizes the ETT to identify non-compliant waterworks that would most benefit from the DWSRF funding. FCAP can then notify these waterworks by letter of the DWSRF

opportunities available through the year, rather than a couple months before the application deadline. FCAP continues to solicit eligible applicants for each DWSRF Construction funding cycle.

To promote sustainable programs, water systems that receive funding through the DWSRF may be required as part of the Technical, Financial, and Managerial Capacity (TMF) review completed by TCDO to have an active asset management plan (AMP) and/or a waterworks business operations plan (WBOP) or prepare one or both of these plans before completion of the awarded project. In many cases the cost of completing the AMP and/or WBOP can be included in the overall project cost.

Performance: During the reporting period, ODW received applications for the FY2026 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and FY 2026 DWSRF funding. The Intended Use Plan (IUP) and the Project Priority List (PPL) have been drafted for all FY 2026 funding (Base + BIL). For FY 2026 BIL applications, the TMF assessment has been conducted, and funding offer letters and awards have been sent out. As part of the TMF review, ODW staff identify issues regarding low TMF capacity and recommend corrective actions in the funding offers. For FY 2026 funding, FCAP has developed the PPL including 5 DWSRF Base funded projects, 10 BIL Supplemental Projects, three (3) BIL Emerging Contaminants Projects, and 6 BIL Lead Service Lines Projects. In total 24 new projects were funded from the FY2026 funding solicitation.

2.12 Planning and Design Funded Projects

Relationship to TMF Capacity: ODW awards planning and design funds annually to small, financially challenged community waterworks. The program provides up to $45,000 per project. The beneficiaries of this program are primarily waterworks that would not have the TMF capacity to evaluate drinking water problems, identify solution alternatives, and make recommendations for correction. Eligible projects may include preliminary engineering planning, design of plans and specifications, performance of source water quality and quantity studies, or other similar technical assistance projects. The submission of a preliminary engineering report (PER) is a requirement for both ODW's DWSRF construction program and the US Department of Agriculture's Rural Economic Development Loan & Grant Program.

Waterworks can submit Planning and Design Grant applications year-round. Staff reviews the applications upon receipt and makes funding offers for complete applications with acute or chronic health points. ODW will hold applications without acute or chronic health points until around September 1st of each year. If funds are still available, staff will review and score the remaining applications.

Outreach efforts by ODW increase awareness of the opportunities available through the Planning and Design Grants. Staff post information on the VDH–ODW website during January of each calendar year. The information includes eligibility information, application information and deadlines, program workshop dates, contact information, as well as other useful information.

Performance: Waterworks owners submitted 10 applications totaling $392,600.00 to the Planning and Design Fund to date during calendar year 2026. ODW receives applications on a rolling basis during the year, so there may be more to come in before the end of the year. ODW has made an offer to 6 waterworks totaling $347,600.00. ODW continues to reimburse projects cost for offers

from previous years with approximately $71,990 expended on prior year projects. Two projects from prior years remain active, both from 2025. TCDO staff continue to follow-up on these projects to ensure completion.

2.13 Emergency Preparedness

Relationship to TMF Capacity: Preparedness, response, and recovery for/from natural, manmade and technological disasters are a capacity gap for Virginia waterworks. Waterworks preparedness to respond to various emergencies leads to resilient waterworks capable of continuing operations, meeting state and federal requirements, and ensuring public health protection during these incidents. ODW provides a variety of training, exercises, and planning tools to assist waterworks' preparedness.

Performance: The ODW Emergency Services Planner aided waterworks across the Commonwealth through providing technical assistance to waterworks through training initiatives, emergency response guidance, and proactive communication as described below:

Staff continue to lead Emergency Support Function #3 – Public Works and Engineering (ESF #3) functions for the Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which includes coordination with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), and the Virginia Department of General Services (DGS). ESF #3 responds to wastewater, drinking water, dam(s), and building events throughout the Commonwealth, including dam failures, wastewater and stormwater overflows, natural disasters, and weather events. The Emergency Services Planner addressed boil water advisories, participated in the Commonwealth's Drought Monitoring Task Force, and attended weekly Virginia Emergency Support Team (VEST) check-in meetings with VDEM. The Emergency Service Planner has been a part of the VA Rapid Response Team (VARRT) weekly coordination calls.

The Emergency Services Planner participated in the Virginia Emergency Support Team (VEST) partial activation in July for the ongoing drought in the Commonwealth. ODW has supported DEQ and the DMTF with drought monitoring, data collection and collaboration.

ODW Emergency Services helped develop internal standard operating procedures for ODW, to help strengthen the office's and VDH's response to current and future droughts. The Emergency Services planner has been updating external documents to help waterworks create more robust emergency plans & guidance to help mitigate future impacts to water treatment infrastructure. ODW Emergency Services has been meeting with VDH's office of Radiological Health to plan for the Virginia Operations Exercise involving radiological impacts to drinking water and to help better plan for radiological event impacts to drinking water.

The new Emergency Services Planner was hired at the beginning of August to assist throughout the Commonwealth on power resiliency, emergency management plans, and emergency coordination. The Emergency Services Planner attended the 2026 Regional Water Emergency Tabletop Exercise and provided guidance to local emergency coordinators and water treatment operators. The Emergency Services Planner and ODW staff have been working on the 2-hour

reporting law policies and guidance that went into effect July 1, 2025. ODW staff have assisted with over 197 2-hour reporting calls from waterworks.

2.14 Source Water Assessments

Relationship to TMF Capacity: Source water assessments serve as a tool for water supply resource planning and, specifically, to support waterworks' managerial capabilities. ODW performs assessments on new waterworks and updates existing assessments resulting from routine sanitary surveys and other technical assistance opportunities offered by the agency.

Performance: During the 2026 reporting period, ODW conducted source water assessments and continued refining the process for determining whether systems maintain a Strategy In Place (SIP) and meet the definitions of Substantial Implementation (SI) under the 2014 and 2021 criteria. Findings from these assessments informed the approach used to contact 1002 eligible systems. Of those contacted, 560 provided responses, with 228 systems confirming they have a SIP, including 23 "yes, coastal plain construction" (YCPC) systems that automatically meet SIP requirements due to construction classifications."

ODW continues to enhance source water assessment procedures, leveraging improvements in its Geospatial Information System (GIS) database and toolset. These advancements allow for more accurate and comprehensive reporting on source water protection measures to waterworks throughout the state.

2.15 Source Water Protection Program

Relationship to TMF Capacity: The Source Water Protection Program (SWPP) utilizes contract services, Source Water Protection Implementation Projects Grants, and technical assistance from ODW staff to assist small community waterworks and localities (serving fewer than 50,000 people) in developing and implementing source water protection plans. These plans empower waterworks to safeguard their drinking water sources by managing and mitigating activities that could affect water quality or quantity.

ODW actively participates in key regional initiatives, such as the Drinking Water Source Protection Partnership (DWSPP), the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB), and Virginia's forest and water collaborations. These partnerships enhance our capacity to protect water resources through collaborative, multi-agency efforts.

In addition, ODW hosts an annual webinar to promote the Source Water Protection funding program and educate community water systems and other eligible waterworks on the significance of source water protection measures and funding opportunities.

This comprehensive approach is part of Virginia's multi-barrier strategy for ensuring safe drinking water, bolstered by interagency environmental reviews that minimize the environmental impact of proposed projects while protecting Virginia's water resources and public health.

Performance: During the 2026 reporting period, utilizing Source Water contractor support, waterworks across Virginia were contacted to complete a survey to determine if they have a Strategy in Place (SIP) and meet the definitions of Substantial Implementation (SI), defined as

completing source water protection activities in intervals no greater than three years from last action's date

Out of 1002 eligible systems, 560 responded, with 55% actively participating in the survey. The survey identified that:

- 228 systems reported having a SIP, including 23 YCPC systems, which meet SIP requirements by default due to construction classifications.
- 168 systems met the requirements of having achieved SI, including 102 systems with a SIP and 66 YCPC systems.

Additionally, 34 systems requested further assistance with SWPP development or implementation, of which most had not previously collaborated with the contractors on this task. The contractors plan to reach out to these systems to assess their needs and facilitate SWPP development.

The following charts summarize Virginia's 2026 results pertaining to EPA's Strategic Targets SDW-SP4a (Community Water Systems covered by Substantial Implementation) and SDW-SP4b (Population covered by Substantial Implementation).

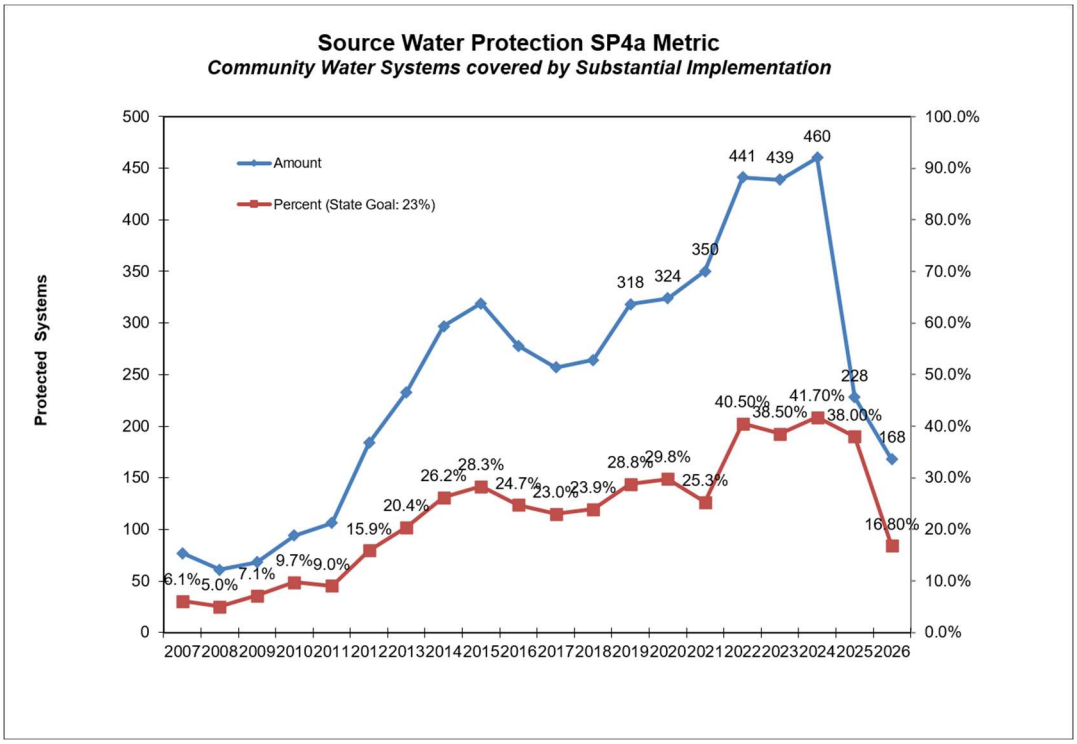


Figure 1: Source Water Protection SP4a Metric: CWSs covered by substantial implementation.

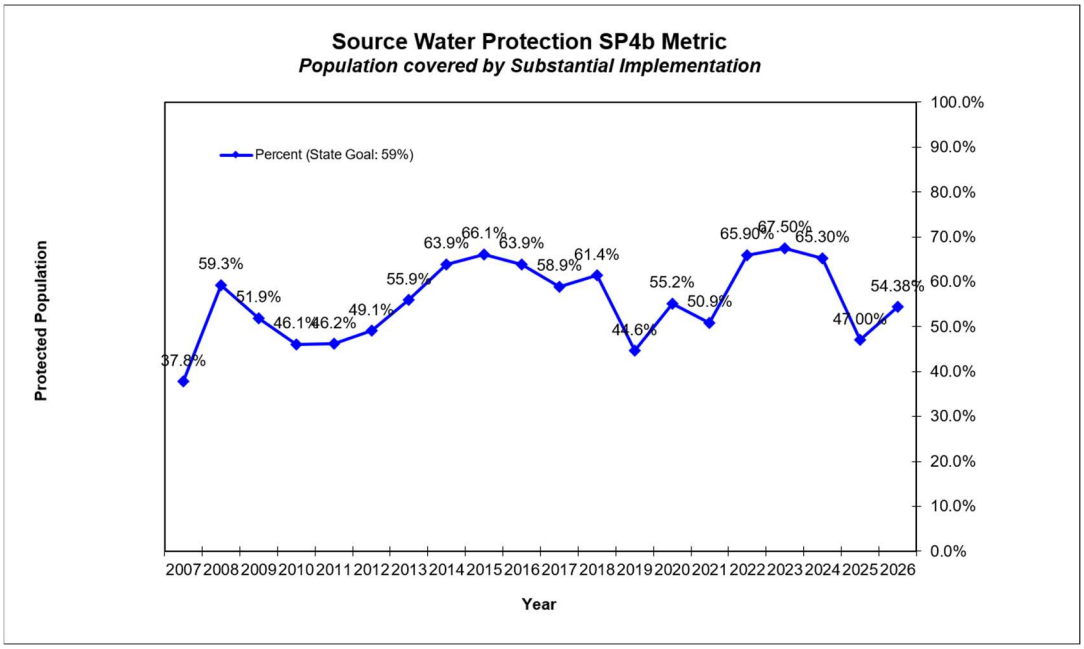


Figure 2: Source Water Protection SP4b Metric: Population covered by Substantial Implementation

The VDH closed the 2026 Source Water Protection Implementation Projects Request for Applications on May 18, 2026. The grant panel has a budget of $190,000 to fund source water protection grant projects, including $70,000 remaining from the 2025 grant funding pool. There were 6 applicants this year. After evaluating the applicants, the panel reached the decision to fully fund the following projects:

- **Town of Lovettsville** - $51,775.64
- **Henry County** - $23,530.00
- **Town of Hamilton** - $50,000.00
- **Hampton Roads Planning District Commission** - $43,000.00
- **Town of Chincoteague** - $11,274.00
- **Town of Shenandoah** - $16,600.00

The performance cycle for these awards ends on June 30, 2027.

Performance information about the Wellhead Protection Implementation Projects Request for Applications is available here.

2.16 Small Projects Engineering Program

Relationship to TMF Capacity: The Small Projects Engineering Program utilizes the services of two engineering consulting firms for small projects at financially stressed waterworks serving typically fewer than 3,300 consumers. These projects include design and specifications for small construction at a waterworks that may not qualify for a DWSRF planning and design funded project. The program is now in its eleventh year.

Performance: During this reporting period, nine new projects were initiated which included a bid package for water system upgrades in Franklin County, corrosion control plans and specs in Bedford County, well as-built plans in Botetourt County, construction contract administration assistance to a project in Rappahannock County, and asset inventory, asset management plan, capital improvement plan, and design and installation of new filtration and storage in Lunenburg County. The Small Projects Engineering Program supports small waterworks in complying with the engineering requirements of the Regulations and facilitates the resolution of public health issues in drinking water systems.

2.17 Staffing

Capacity Development staff are part of the TCDO Division of the Office of Drinking Water. The Capacity Development team reports to the TCDO Director and consists of four full-time regional sustainability coordinators with one serving as supervisor, one non-community sustainability coordinator who works with systems across the state, primarily with TNCs, and a part-time assistant. TCDO additionally includes an Operator Training Coordinator in the Operator Certification Program. The Division considers field office staff time technical assistance; however, the time tracked for staff did not identify specific tasks that the field offices conduct which should be included in the technical assistance category. This report highlights some efforts that the field office staff conducted during the reporting year in Appendix F. This is not a comprehensive list of activities but shows the types of assistance provided by field office staff.

2.18 Financial Capacity Building

The ODW utilizes the WBOP as a tool to assist waterworks with building their financial capacity. Additionally, the Virginia Resources Authority (VRA) provides direct technical assistance to waterworks on financial capacity on behalf of ODW. VRA charges their time and effort to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program. They provide financial analysis and guidance to waterworks that are potential DWSRF construction loan candidates. ODW also partners with the University of Maryland Environmental Finance Center to assist waterworks with improving their financial capacity, either through direct technical assistance or through referral to other technical assistance providers including the Environmental Policy Innovation Center and Moonshot Missions. Appendix F contains more information on these services.

2.19 Receivership Program

Section 32.1-174.3 of the *Code of Virginia* authorizes the State Health Commissioner to petition the circuit court of the jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver. Although the Code authorizes the process, there are currently no existing state funds for this program. ODW intends to utilize DWSRF 15% set-aside funds to meet the needs of this "program." ODW will request funds be paid to third-party service providers to manage the receivership as ordered by the court system. This management will constitute direct technical assistance under the 15% set-aside provisions of the DWSRF. ODW limits this assistance to a specified period not to exceed 24 months. Technical assistance will address technical, managerial, and financial factors throughout the waterworks organization. ODW cannot utilize these funds for the renovation, expansion, or operations and maintenance of the waterworks. ODW anticipates conducting emergency procurements for technical assistance to specific waterworks as described in the 2022 revision of the EPA approved Capacity Development Strategy. This year, ODW has not initiated receivership proceedings.

2.20 Implementation Review

ODW utilizes the sanitary survey program as a means to assess waterworks' TMF capacity. During sanitary surveys, ODW field staff conduct thorough evaluations of waterworks infrastructure and water treatment processes. Staff reviews water quality-monitoring records, operational practices and controls, and waterworks staff qualifications. ODW inspects larger waterworks more frequently. The sanitary survey process identifies, prioritizes, and targets waterworks' capacity needs. If a waterworks demonstrates little or no capacity, ODW addresses the issues very similarly to the methods utilized for new systems by providing the following:

- Follow-up sanitary surveys and increased frequency of future sanitary surveys,
- Regular reminders of compliance requirements (*i.e.*, monitoring, reporting, etc.),
- Development or update of a WBOP,
- Referral to upcoming formal and informal training,
- Direct one-on-one assistance by Capacity Development staff,
- Referral to other technical assistance providers,
- Notifications and reminders of upcoming funding opportunities,
- Warnings from ODW's enforcement staff, and/or,
- Initiation of enforcement action.

2.21 Update on Waterworks with an ETT ≥ 10

The July 2026 ETT report is included in Appendix C. The July 2026 ETT includes eight community waterworks and four transient non-community waterworks with a score of more than 10. The July 2025 ETT included four community waterworks and two transient non-community waterworks with a score of more than 10.

The use of the EPA's ETT will continue to serve as a tool to measure the improvement in a waterworks' TMF capabilities. Figure 3 below shows the number of waterworks with a July ETT score greater than 10 over the course of past reporting periods. Field Office staff have worked closely with waterworks owners and operators to bring waterworks back into compliance. Compliance and Enforcement staff support the Field Office staff to improve the focus on out-of-compliance systems and enforcement efforts across the state. Capacity Development staff provide funding assistance and work with out-of-compliance waterworks with Waterworks Business Operation and Asset Management Plans. Capacity Development engages in Field Office staff and Compliance and Enforcement staff monthly meetings and contributes to discussions to reduce waterworks noncompliance.

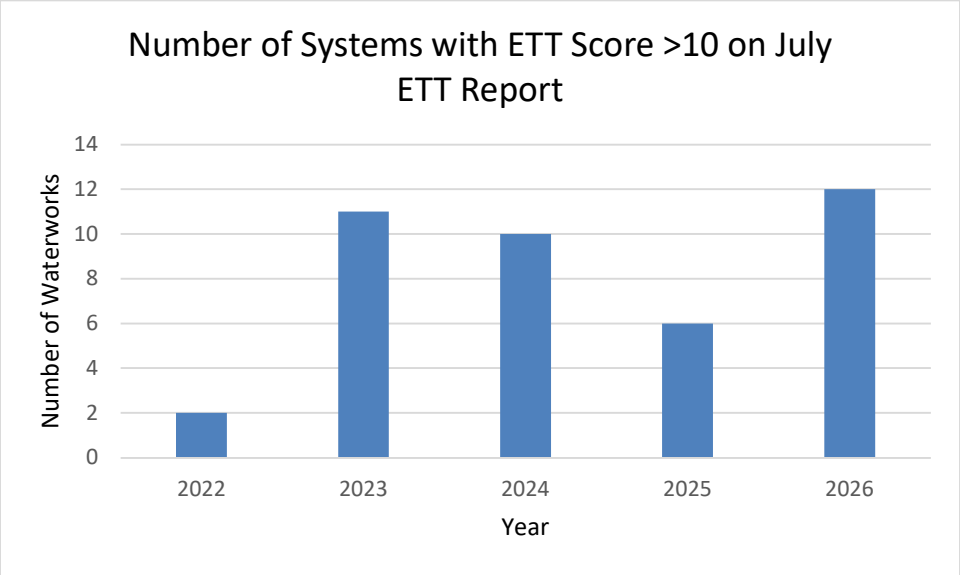


Figure 3: Number of Community and Non-transient Non-community Systems with Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) Score >10 on July ETT report

2.22 Program Progress and Performance Measures

Community and non-transient non-community waterworks are required to have licensed operators. Since 2008, there has been a gradual increase in waterworks fulfilling this requirement, with compliance exceeding 99% for the last nine years.

Table 2 below shows the breakdown of operators by system type as of September 30, 2026, based on information gathered from SDWIS. Since DPOR does not track by type of system served but only tracks operators by class, these numbers may differ slightly from other reported percentages of operators. In addition, this data does not count more than one operator per system, only if the system had an active designated operator during the reporting period.

Table 2: Percent of Waterworks with Licensed Designated Operators as of September 30, 2026

Percent of Waterworks with Licensed Designated Operators as of September 30, 2026			
System Type	**# of Systems**	**# of Systems with Assigned Designated Operator**	**% of Systems with Active Designated Operator**
C	1054	1048	99.47 %
NTNC	499	496	99.39 %
Total	***1553***	***1548***	***99.43 %***

Further information regarding licensure of operators in Virginia is located in the "Annual Report on Operator Certification in Virginia" for the reporting period of July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026. Table 3 below depicts the number of licenses in Virginia by class, and the net gain or loss. The total number of licensed waterworks operators in Virginia is 2,269 as of September 30, 2026. This reporting period revealed a gain of 89 operators in total. Data obtained from DPOR on October 7, 2026.

Table 3: Number of Operators by Class as of September 30, 2026

Number of Operators by Class as of September 30, 2026			
Class License	Number of 2025 Licensees	Number of 2026 Licensees	Net Gain (Loss)
6	191	213	22
5	266	270	4
4	302	322	20
3	343	355	12
2	318	340	22
1	760	769	9
Total	***2180***	***2269***	***89***

2.23 Projected Activities

As described in previous sections of this report, ODW has increased partnership efforts with technical assistance providers and other organizations. These efforts increase waterworks' TMF capacity by providing training, outreach materials, and field services. Capacity Development partnerships have included organizations such as Virginia Tech, VRWA, SERCAP, Environmental Finance Center Network (EFCN) – University of Maryland, EPIC, Moonshot Missions, planning district commissions, and USDA-RD. ODW will look to expand and improve partnerships with other organizations. The expected benefit will be to reduce noncompliance and extend Capacity Development Program initiatives. ODW collaborated with partners at SERCAP and VRWA, connecting them with waterworks that needed leak detection. ODW connected waterworks with EFCN for assistance with rate studies, annual comprehensive financial reports, WBOP construction, and TMF snapshot assessments. ODW continues to contract Virginia Tech for training seminars and workshops for waterworks staff including operators.

2.24 Modifications to Strategy

Virginia has an approved, revised Capacity Development Strategy to EPA. No revisions to Virginia's Capacity Development Strategy were made during this reporting period. The latest approved strategy can be found here.

PART 3: ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER CONCERNS

3.1 Documentation of Ongoing Implementation

ODW submits this report to EPA as evidence of the Commonwealth of Virginia's commitment and implementation of the Capacity Development Strategy for waterworks owners and operators in the Commonwealth. This report covers the federal fiscal year 2026, from October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026. Appendix D contains information regarding technical assistance providers contracted through EPA. ODW provides this information as supplemental documentation to any required reporting from SERCAP, VRWA, Virginia Section of the American Water Works Association (AWWA), and EFC.

3.2 Report to the Governor

The Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Health submitted the report "Efficacy of Virginia's Waterworks Capacity Development Strategy" on October 27, 2026, to the Governor of Virginia, with an approved extension of time from EPA. Additionally, ODW submitted the report to EPA and published the report on the VDH–ODW website here.

The next Triennial Report is due by September 30, 2029.

3.3 DWSRF Assistance to Non-Complying Waterworks

The Commonwealth of Virginia's Financial and Construction Assistance Program requires that applicants meet eligibility requirements. Program eligibility includes the following criteria:

- An owner of a community waterworks or nonprofit non-community waterworks is eligible, except the state and federal government. 42 USC § 300j-12(a)(2).
- Section 1452 of the SDWA (42 USC § 300j-12(a)(3)) states "…no assistance… shall be provided to a public water system that– (i) does not have the technical, managerial, and financial capability to ensure compliance with the requirements of this subchapter; or (ii) is in significant noncompliance with any requirement of the national primary drinking water regulations or variance." However, a waterworks may receive assistance if use of funds will ensure compliance and the owner agrees to undertake appropriate changes in operations (including ownership, management, accounting, rates, maintenance, consolidation, alternative water supply, etc.) to assure compliance over the long term.
- Section 32.1-172 of the *Code of Virginia* requires that a waterworks owner obtain a permit from the State Health Commissioner before establishing, constructing, or operating a waterworks. ODW's permitting process includes a WBOP, which addresses the waterworks owner's ability to supply safe drinking water over the long term by identifying sufficient technical, managerial, financial, and operational abilities.

3.4 Evaluation of TMF Capacity for Waterworks Seeking DWSRF Assistance

ODW requires documented criteria be submitted with construction, and planning and design fund applications to ensure that applicants have TMF capacity prior to obtaining assistance through the DWSRF. Specific program criteria follow:

Financial

- ODW collaborates with VRA to ensure that all potential recipients of DWSRF assistance have adequate financial capacity. VRA reviews annual audits and tax records, analyzes rate structures and cash flow, and completes a comprehensive credit review.
- Financial requirements of the program include:
  - Compliance with the *Virginia Public Procurement Act*,
  - Compliance with *Office of Management and Budget Circular A – 102,*
  - Compliance with the *Uniform Financial Report Manual* and the *Single Audit Act.*

Technical

- ODW completes a comprehensive technical evaluation of all potential recipients of DWSRF funds. Individual evaluations include review of compliance with the Regulations, ETT review, routine sanitary survey review, and an evaluation completed by the ODW Field Office staff. This review ensures that ODW provides no assistance to waterworks that do not have TMF capacity to ensure compliance with the SDWA, unless the assistance resolves the noncompliance.
- Technical requirements of the program include:
  - An environmental review to include environmental impacts as well as measures (alternatives, prevention, or mitigation) which could minimize adverse impacts from the construction of the project.
  - A permit is required prior to the construction or operation of any waterworks in accordance with Section 32.1-172 B of the *Code of Virginia and* 12 VAC 5-590-190 of the *Waterworks Regulations*.
  - A Field Office Scope Review Meeting is required. This provides for an exchange of information between all parties and ensures adherence to health protection and compliance objectives.
  - A Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) is required and must be prepared under the supervision of a Virginia licensed professional engineer. Information required for the PER, as referenced in 12VAC5-590-200 A of the *Waterworks Regulations*, will be determined during the Preliminary Engineering Conference. The DWSRF reserves the right to fund only the lowest cost alternative or the feasible options.
  - Plans, specifications, and construction documentation are required. Plans and specifications must comply with 12VAC5-590-200 of the Regulations. Construction documents must include:
    - Compliance with *Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972*
    - Certification on *Prohibition of Segregated Facilities* (1998, as amended in 2015)
    - Compliance with minority and women's business enterprise goals
    - Compliance with the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*

- Compliance with *Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Rehabilitation Act of 1973*, and the prohibition against sex discrimination; and,
- Utilization of small businesses in rural areas.

Managerial

- ODW completes a general managerial review of all potential DWSRF recipients. Staff conduct this review using compliance information, review of sanitary surveys, review of budget and rate information, and other information provided with each DWSRF application.
- Managerial requirements of the program can include a WBOP when additional information is required. Recipients are required to submit the WBOP and receive approval prior to DWSRF assistance.

  The WBOP includes seven parts, as follows:
  - Parts 1 through 4 consist of written statements, charts, or tables that describe the waterworks and its history, staffing arrangements, management and operations policies and procedures, and facility planning,
  - Part 5 consists of financial worksheets that summarize the waterworks' budget and financial resources,
  - Part 6 summarizes any sustainability improvements identified in the previous sections that would improve TMF capacity,
  - Part 7 is an owner's certification statement,
  - The WBOP handbook is available to the public here.
  - The WBOP web resources consist of the following:
    - Instructions for completing the WBOP for community and non-transient non-community waterworks
    - Companion financial worksheets in Excel format
    - A simplified worksheet for transient non-community WBOPs.

3.5 DWSRF Success Stories

The DWSRF Annual Report was submitted on October 9, 2026. The Virginia Department of Health Office of Drinking Water highlights the Fauquier County Water and Sanitation Authority's PFAS Treatment and Compliance Project (Planning & Design Only, an FY 2024 BIL Emerging Contaminant Project), and Pittsylvania County's Robin Court Subdivision Water Extension Project (an FY2024 BIL Supplemental Project), both of which closed during the reporting period. Detailed descriptions of the two success stories can be found in Appendix F of this report.

3.6 Capacity Development Success Stories

Capacity development staff are part of the Training, Capacity Development, and Outreach Division of ODW. During the reporting period, there were six full-time staff and one part-time staff actively supporting the Capacity Development Strategy. Three of the full-time positions are "Sustainability Coordinators," one full-time position is the Capacity Development Supervisor, one full-time position is the Training and Operator Certification Manager, and the part-time position is the Executive Administrative Assistant. The Sustainability Coordinators come from

backgrounds as ODW Environmental Health Specialists (Inspectors). They provide direct technical assistance to both waterworks and other ODW staff. During the reporting period, staff:

- initiated, coordinated, and provided instruction at training events for waterworks
- made marketing efforts to increase the number of waterworks personnel attending training events
- assisted in the construction and implementation of asset management plans
- aided consolidation efforts between waterworks
- collaborated with the ODW Financial Construction and Assistance Program to host funding workshops for waterworks in Virginia.
- worked with utility boards and staff to provide regulatory insight, discuss technical issues, and offer suggestions for funding options
- reviewed 25 applications in the first round DWSRF and BIL Construction Applications for TMF capacity. The process involves making recommendations for improvements to TMF as requirements for funding offers.

Capacity Development staff work with waterworks across the state on complex issues that often take a long time to resolve. In its work to enforce state and federal drinking water laws and regulations, VDH uses a range of regulatory, compliance, and both technical and financial assistance tools to improve the capacity of the 2,831 waterworks in the state. VDH has found that while statewide programs and initiatives are able to ensure that most waterworks comply with the regulations, often VDH must take a case-by-case approach to effect lasting change at specific waterworks. Despite many challenges facing the regulated waterworks community, VDH remains committed to its goal of protecting the health and promoting the well-being of all people in Virginia. Detailed descriptions of the success stories can be found in Appendix F of this report.

Appendix A

New Community and NTNC Waterworks
October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2025

Newly constructed facilities and existing facilities under new ownership are included. Please note that not all new waterworks listed have received operation permits.

County/City	PWSID	Waterworks Name	System Type	Activity Date
Augusta County	VA2015780	Victory Worship Center	NTNC	2025/05/22
Botetourt County	VA2023298	Fincastle Mennonite Church	NTNC	2024/08/28
Fluvanna County	VA2065040	Antioch Christian Academy Daycare Center	NTNC	2024/01/24
Accomack County	VA3001658	Parksley Migrant Head Start	NTNC	2025/11/17
Accomack County	VA3001798	Shore Christian Academy	NTNC	2024/09/10
Accomack County	VA3001966	VCSFA Water System	NTNC	2026/09/22
Northampton County	VA3131137	Cheriton Migrant Head Start	NTNC	2025/12/08
Virginia Beach County	VA3810089	Brock Environmental Center	NTNC	2025/10/20
Williamsburg County	VA3830600	Riverside Doctors` Hospital Williamsburg	NTNC	2026/05/01
Charles City County	VA4036175	Mid-Atlantic Tribal Health Center	NTNC	2025/02/24
Chesterfield County	VA4041038	Beach Station Event Center-Daycare	NTNC	2024/02/23
Essex County	VA4057675	Blossoms Childcare Center	NTNC	2024/05/01
Gloucester County	VA4073350	Petsworth Baptist Church	NTNC	2026/07/10
Northumberland County	VA4133020	Boys and Girls Club Northumberland co	NTNC	2026/06/01
Northumberland County	VA4133590	VA American LaGrange Estates	C	2026/07/30
Richmond County	VA4159880	The Community's Christian Church	NTNC	2026/08/20
Westmoreland County	VA4193951	VA American level green	C	2026/08/04
Bedford County	VA5019185	Diamond Hill Mobile Home Park	C	2026/02/05
Bedford County	VA5019485	Chamblissburg MHC	C	2024/10/17
Patrick County	VA5141551	Patrick County PSA	C	2024/03/04
Pittsylvania County	VA5143361	Mill Creek Road	C	2026/06/08
Culpeper County	VA6047005	Germanna highway development	NTNC	2025/10/08
Loudoun County	VA6107077	Dominion wiring shop	NTNC	2026/07/30
Loudoun County	VA6107525	Orion Project (Hitt)	NTNC	2024/05/14
Rappahannock County	VA6157280	Hearthstone School	NTNC	2025/04/01

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List of New Water System Violations

As of the July 2026 published ETT list, no waterworks that became active during the reporting period (10/1/25-9/30/26) are priority systems according to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT).

PWSID	Waterworks Name	FED_REP_ID	Violation Type	Violation Description	Analyte Name	Determination Date	Begin Date
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	25	75	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE	2026/03/31
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	24	75	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE	2025/12/05
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	23	51	INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	LEAD & COPPER RULE	2025/09/11
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	2	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	3	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	4	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	XYLENES, TOTAL	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	5	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	DICHLOROMETHANE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	6	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	7	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	8	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	VINYL CHLORIDE	2025/01/27

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VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	9	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	10	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	11	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	12	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	13	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	14	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	15	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	16	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	17	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	18	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	19	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BENZENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	20	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TOLUENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	21	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ETHYLBENZENE	2025/01/27

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VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	22	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	STYRENE	2025/01/27
VA2023298	FINCASTLE MENNONITE CHURCH	BOTETOURT COUNTY	1	34	MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, MAJOR	E. COLI	2024/11/21
VA3001658	PARKSLEY MIGRANT HEAD START	ACCOMACK COUNTY	2014222	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2026/02/27
VA3001658	PARKSLEY MIGRANT HEAD START	ACCOMACK COUNTY	2014221	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2025/10/01
VA3001658	PARKSLEY MIGRANT HEAD START	ACCOMACK COUNTY	2014220	34	MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, MAJOR	E. COLI	2025/10/01
VA3001658	PARKSLEY MIGRANT HEAD START	ACCOMACK COUNTY	2014219	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2024/08/19
VA3001658	PARKSLEY MIGRANT HEAD START	ACCOMACK COUNTY	2014218	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2024/05/17
VA3131137	CHERITON MIGRANT HEAD START	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	1310742	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2026/02/26
VA3131137	CHERITON MIGRANT HEAD START	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	1310741	34	MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, MAJOR	E. COLI	2023/11/08
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	22	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ARSENIC	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	23	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BARIUM	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	24	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CADMIUM	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	25	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHLORIDE	2026/01/29

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VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	26	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHROMIUM	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	27	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	FLUORIDE	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	28	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	IRON	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	29	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MANGANESE	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	30	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MERCURY	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	31	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	NICKEL	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	41	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	SELENIUM	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	32	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	SODIUM	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	33	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	SULFATE	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	34	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ANTIMONY, TOTAL	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	35	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	36	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	THALLIUM, TOTAL	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	37	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ZINC	2026/01/29

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VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	38	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	COLOR	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	39	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CORROSIVITY	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	40	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TDS	2026/01/29
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	1	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	2	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	3	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	XYLENES, TOTAL	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	4	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	DICHLOROMETHANE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	5	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	6	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	7	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	VINYL CHLORIDE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	8	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	9	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	10	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	2025/07/21

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VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	11	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	12	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	13	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	14	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	15	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	16	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	17	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	18	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	19	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TOLUENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	20	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ETHYLBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4036175	MID-ATLANTIC TRIBAL HEALTH CENTER	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	21	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	STYRENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	22	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	23	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21

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VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	24	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	XYLENES, TOTAL	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	25	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	DICHLOROMETHANE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	26	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	27	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	28	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	VINYL CHLORIDE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	29	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	30	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	31	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	32	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	33	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	34	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	35	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	36	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/07/21

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VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	37	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	38	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHLOROBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	39	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	40	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TOLUENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	41	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ETHYLBENZENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	42	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	STYRENE	2025/07/21
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	1	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	2	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	3	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	XYLENES, TOTAL	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	4	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	DICHLOROMETHANE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	5	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	6	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	7	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	VINYL CHLORIDE	2024/07/17

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VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	8	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	9	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	10	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	11	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	12	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	13	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	14	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	15	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	16	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	17	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHLOROBENZENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	18	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BENZENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	19	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TOLUENE	2024/07/17
VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	20	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ETHYLBENZENE	2024/07/17

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VA4041038	BEACH STATION EVENT CENTER-DAYCARE	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	21	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	STYRENE	2024/07/17
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	23	66	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	LEAD & COPPER RULE	2025/04/02
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	2	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	3	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	4	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	XYLENES, TOTAL	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	5	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	DICHLOROMETHANE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	6	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	7	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	8	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	VINYL CHLORIDE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	9	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	10	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	11	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	12	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/01/27

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List of New Water System Violations

VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	13	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	14	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	15	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	16	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	17	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	18	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	CHLOROBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	19	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	BENZENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	20	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TOLUENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	21	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	ETHYLBENZENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	22	03	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	STYRENE	2025/01/27
VA4057675	BLOSSOMS CHILDCARE CENTER	ESSEX COUNTY	1	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2024/06/12
VA4133020	BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB NORTHUMBERLAND CO	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	446	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2025/10/20
VA4133020	BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	445	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2025/03/12

Appendix B

List of New Water System Violations

	NORTHUMBERLAND CO						
VA4133020	BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB NORTHUMBERLAND CO	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	440	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI	2023/10/17
VA5019485	CHAMBLISSBURG MHC	BEDFORD COUNTY	5027990	71	CCR REPORT	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	2025/10/07
VA5143361	MILL CREEK ROAD	PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY	2	27	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2026/08/31
VA5143361	MILL CREEK ROAD	PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY	1	27	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	TTHM	2026/08/31
VA6107525	ORION PROJECT (HITT)	LOUDOUN COUNTY	51	75	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE	2026/09/30
VA6107525	ORION PROJECT (HITT)	LOUDOUN COUNTY	1	52	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	LEAD & COPPER RULE	2025/09/02

VOC = Styrene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Benzene, Chlorobenzene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, Vinyl Chloride, P-Dichlorobenzene, O-Dichlorobenzene, Dichloromethane, Xylenes, Total, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

Appendix C

Enforcement Targeting Tool – July 2026

All ETT scores at or above 11 are highlighted in yellow								July 2026 SDWIS/FED Freeze	
PWSID	PWS Name	ETT Score	Sys has HB viols?	PWS Type	Population Served	Priority Since	Total Unresolved Points	On Path to Compliance?	School or Childcare
VA5111800	VICTORIA, TOWN OF	50	Y	C	1,900	6/30/2026	50	New >= 11	N
VA5135160	CREWE, TOWN OF	22	Y	C	2,465	3/31/2026	21	Previously >= 11 Not on Path	N
VA6153675	MCB QUANTICO - MAINSIDE	21	Y	C	19,000	3/31/2026	20	Previously >= 11 Not on Path	N
VA2109450	LOUISA, TOWN OF	15	Y	C	1,555	6/30/2026	15	New >= 11	N
VA2109510	LOUISA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	15	Y	C	4,254	6/30/2026	15	New >= 11	N
VA3093850	WILLING WORKERS CLUB	15	Y	C	31	6/30/2026	65	New >= 11	N
VA6107100	FOXCROFT SCHOOL	15	Y	C	301	6/30/2026	15	New >= 11	N
VA5031825	JONES ESTATES LYNCHBURG VA LLC	15	N	C	200	3/31/2026	13	Previously >= 11 Not on Path	N
VA2165117	CAMP STILL MEADOWS	13	N	TNC	50	3/31/2026	12	Previously >= 11 Not on Path	N

Appendix C

Enforcement Targeting Tool – July 2026

VA2163185	RELAX INN	12	N	TNC	350	3/31/2026	11	Previously >= 11 Not on Path	N
VA1155129	COVEY`S FAMILY CAMPGROUND NO. 2	11	Y	TNC	676	6/30/2026	9	New >= 11	N
VA4041787	THE LANDING	11	N	TNC	29	6/30/2026	11	New >= 11	N

Appendix D

EPA Grant Projects

Southeast RCAP EPA Projects
October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026

***ERP** - Emergency Response Plan; **SVA** - Security Vulnerability Assessment; **RRA**- Risk and Resiliency Assessment*
***CCR**- Consumer Confidence Report; **LSL**- Lead Service Line*

Location	County	Summary	Population
Brown's Mobile Home Village	Franklin	Assist with LSL Inventory	75
Central High School	Lunenburg	WIIN Grant	1,734
Charles City County	Charles City	Assist with income survey	6,773
Charlotte Court House Town	Charlotte	Assist in completing SVA	505
Church Road, Accomac	Accomack	Funding & TA for septic system upgrade	N/A
Crestview Co-Op	Rockbridge	Funding assistance	N/A
Drummondtown Road, Locustville	Accomack	Funding & TA for septic system upgrade	N/A
Emporia City	Emporia City	Assist with ERP	5,766
Fries	Grayson	Assist with Asset Management Plan	450
Greene County	Greene	Assist with ERP	20,552
Greene County	Greene	Funding assistance (DW)	20,552
Greene County	Greene	Funding assistance (WW)	20,552
Greenfield Mobile Home Park	Bristol City	Funding assistance (WW)	N/A
Gullion Fork Road, Wytheville	Wythe	Funding & TA for septic system upgrade	N/A
Hanover Road, Sandston	Henrico	Funding & TA for septic system upgrade	N/A
Hardy Road Trailer Park	Bedford	Assist with LSL Inventory	200
Hillsboro	Loudon	Assist with Rate Study	114
Kenbridge Elementary	Lunenburg	WIIN Grant	1,112
Lunenburg Middle School	Lunenburg	WIIN Grant	1,734
Moccasin Gap	Scott	Assist with ERP	2,043
Moccasin Gap	Scott	Assist with RRA	2,043
Mountain Lakes Water Company	Greene	Assist with ERP	N/A
Page County, Luray	Page	EFC Cat 3 National, stormwater, WW	4,831
Pamplin City, Town	Appomattox	Assist with RRA	138
Pamplin City, Town	Appomattox	Assist with ERP	138
Parksley, Town	Accomack	Assist with income survey	816
Reeves Family Septic Inspection	Spotsylvania	Septic system inspection	N/A
Rich Creek	Giles	Funding assistance (DW)	749
Rich Creek	Giles	Funding assistance (WW)	749
River Park	Clarke	Assist with income survey & financial plan	N/A
Smyth County	Smyth	Assist with ERP	29,800
Smyth County	Smyth	Funding assistance (DW)	29,800
Smyth County	Smyth	Funding assistance (WW)	29,800

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EPA Grant Projects

Suffolk - Hobson,	Suffolk City	EFC Cat 1 R-3 W/WW, Storm, evaluation	94,324
Suffolk – Pughsville	Suffolk City	EFC Cat 1 R-3 W/WW, Storm, evaluation	94,324
Sussex Service Authority	Sussex	EPA WW TW 1, Income Survey	10,829
Tangier	Accomack	Funding assistance (WW)	436
Victoria Town	Lunenburg	Assist in completing SVA	1,734
Victoria Town	Lunenburg	Assist in completing ERP	1,734
Victoria Elementary	Lunenburg	WIIN Grant	1,734
Weber City	Scott	Assist with ERP	1,250
Weber City	Scott	Assist with RRA	1,250

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EPA Grant Projects

Virginia Rural Water Association Training
October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026

Date	Title	Location	Attendees
10/20/2025	Basic VDOT Work Zone and Flagger Certification	Fishersville	20
10/21/2025	PFAS Sampling	Fishersville	79
10/21/2025	Electrical Safety	Fishersville	99
10/21/2025	Air in Pipelines - Water & Wastewater	Fishersville	95
10/21/2025	Meter Testing	Fishersville	39
10/21/2025	Discharge Monitoring Report How To's and Why's	Fishersville	21
10/22/2025	Backflow & Cross Connections - What you need to know	Fishersville	77
10/22/2025	Trenchless Technologies and Manhole Rehabilitation	Fishersville	26
10/22/2025	Initiating a Flushing Program and Exercising Valve Program	Fishersville	62
10/22/2025	Knock, Knock, VOSH is Here	Fishersville	65
10/27/2025	Sludge Digestion and Solids Handling	Verona	4
10/27/2025	Wastewater Operator Math	Verona	2
10/28/2025	Disaster Recovery Training	Verona	21
11/13/2025	Water & Wastewater Monitoring Tech	Roanoke	31
11/18/2025	Disaster Recovery Training	Exmore	3
12/11/2025	Basic VDOT Work Zone and Flagger Certification	Madison Heights	14
1/20/2026	Utility Executive Training	Fork Union	7
1/21/2026	Math for WW Operators	Fork Union	6
1/21/2026	Math for W Exam Candidates	Fork Union	2
1/21/2026	Guardians of Water: Reigniting Passion for the Essential Work of Water	Roanoke	14
1/22/2026	Sludge Digestion & Solids Handling	Fork Union	14
2/11/2026	Wastewater Collections Seminar for Public Utilities	Roanoke	12
2/18-19/2026	WW Operators Certification Class	St. Paul	2
2/23/2026	The Empowered Communicator	Online	5
2/24/2062	PFAS Drinking Water Enviro Workshop	Leesburg	22
2/26/2062	PFAS Drinking Water Enviro Workshop	Smithfield	21
3/11-12/2026	Prepare with a Purpose: WW certification	Verona	4
4/20/2026	A Utility Safety Workshop: Protecting People, Plants, and the Public	Roanoke	70
4/20/2026	Asset Management in Action	Roanoke	31

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4/20/2026	Office Professionals Mini-Conference	Roanoke	24
4/21/2026	A Rural Water's Journey Toward Sustainability	Roanoke	35
4/21/2026	Backflow Basics & Survey Tips	Roanoke	73
4/21/2026	Communicating During Uncertain Times	Roanoke	61
4/21/2026	Cyber Security and Your System	Roanoke	50
4/21/2026	Decentralized Water Reuse Project Delivery	Roanoke	31
4/21/2026	Differences Between Hollow Fiber PVDF Membranes	Roanoke	42
4/21/2026	Discussion of Common Problems in Water Distribution	Roanoke	65
4/21/2026	Drinking Water Regulatory Updates	Roanoke	86
4/21/2026	Emergency Preparedness	Roanoke	73
4/21/2026	Highs and Lows of Substance abuse in the Workplace	Roanoke	50
4/21/2026	Integrating a New Water Infrastructure into a Rural Town Water System	Roanoke	47
4/21/2026	Maximizing Cost Savings and Constructability through Collaborative Delivery	Roanoke	30
4/21/2026	Microscopy for WW (Part 1/2)	Roanoke	54
4/21/2026	Microscopy for WW (Part 2/2)	Roanoke	38
4/21/2026	Operator Ethics: The Foundation of Proper Decision-Making	Roanoke	49
4/21/2026	PFAS in Drinking Water: What VA Water Systems Need to Know	Roanoke	93
4/21/2026	Pipes, Pumps, and the Invisible Operator: How AI is Flowing into the Water Industry	Roanoke	48
4/21/2026	Steel & Concrete Surface Preparation Standards for WW Application	Roanoke	22
4/21/2026	Taking Control of Your Next Project	Roanoke	14
4/21/2026	Utilizing Polymerics to Protect and Rehabilitate W/WW Assets	Roanoke	30
4/22/2026	Ammonia-Based Aeration Control	Roanoke	20
4/22/2026	Countdown to Lead and Copper Rule Improvements	Roanoke	49
4/22/2026	FGX3-Novel Chemistry for FOG Control	Roanoke	32

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4/22/2026	Managing and Mitigating Byproducts in Drinking Water Systems	Roanoke	41
4/22/2026	PFAS Considerations for WW Professionals	Roanoke	49
4/22/2026	Pitting & Leaking - Water System Acquisition Pitfalls	Roanoke	54
4/22/2026	Reactive to Proactive: A Progressive Approach to Optimizing Your Maintenance Program	Roanoke	35
4/22/2026	Succes in Corrective and Preventive Action	Roanoke	38
4/22/2026	Teamwork Isn't Optional	Roanoke	35
4/22/2026	Temporary Storage Tanks and Instrumentation	Roanoke	58
4/22/2026	The Impacts of Hurricane Helene on SW VA WW Utility	Roanoke	55
4/22/2026	The Total Cost Equation of Pipeline Material Selection	Roanoke	19
4/22/2026	Town of Aldie Water Tank Replacement	Roanoke	60
4/22/2026	Understanding the Funding Playing Field for W/WW Projects	Roanoke	56
4/22/2026	VPDES Permit Requirements	Roanoke	44
5/19/2026	Cross Connection Control	Tazewell	24
5/19/2026	Pump Training Basics	Tazewell	28
5/20/2026	Operator Math	Tazewell	27
5/21/2026	Funding Sources for Utility Projects	Tazewell	22
5/21/2026	Emergency Preparedness	Tazewell	22
7/28-29/2026	2 Day Ww Certification Exam Prep	Buena Vista	4
8/20/2026	The 5-Year Horizon & The Power of Presence	Roanoke	74
8/20/2026	The Systemic Upgrade - State Standards & Funding Partners	Roanoke	67
8/20/2026	Applied Leadership in Action	Roanoke	72
8/20/2026	Intentional Connection: How Small Moments Shape Team Culture	Roanoke	72
8/20/2026	Professionalism as an Operation Standard	Roanoke	59

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EPA Grant Projects

8/21/2026	Facilitated Forum on the LLWI Practitioner Program	Roanoke	59
8/21/2026	Institutional Sustainability: The VRWA Horizon	Roanoke	45
9/30/2026	Funding Sources for Utility Projects in VA	St. Paul	12
9/30/2026	Essential Tools for Utility Financial Stability	St. Paul	6

VRWA Leak Detection
October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026

Nelson County Service Authority
Kevin Moore, Operations Specialist for Nelson County Service Authority, contacted Robbie Jones, Circuit Rider for Virginia Rural Water Association, for assistance. Mr. Moore, who also serves as the Water Superintendent, advised that the utility's water usage had risen significantly over the last several months by approximately 640,000 gallons per month. He was alarmed by the amount and needed assistance in determining the cause.

The Circuit Rider arrived on-site January 14, 2026, and after consultation with Mr. Moore and the utility billing department, and reviewing meter readings, an area of concern was determined to be in proximity to a ski resort. After further consultation and referring to drawings of the ski resort's water system, it was found that there was a minimal number of fire hydrants, and all the meters were inside the surrounding residences and facilities, making them difficult to access. Doing a meter-to-meter leak detection survey was ruled out. Fortunately, there were enough fire hydrants to effectively utilize the Correlux C from Seba KMT, which uses sensors attached to various hydrants to listen for leaks. After several hours of going from hydrant to hydrant, three distinct areas were found to be probable leaks. Additional acoustic equipment, an elephant attachment, was used to narrow down the approximate locations of the leaks. Manual locating devices were also deployed. After several days and receiving excavation approval, contractors were able to find one substantial leak and found a six-inch raw water line that the authority was unaware of and was not marked.

Mr. Moore and his team were extremely appreciative of the quick response and efforts to address the water loss issues. Approximate savings to the system were estimated to be $10,000 due to not having to excavate a large parking lot and finding the raw water line.

Town of McKenney
On February 3, 2026, Nathan Rupert Water Superintendent for the Town of McKenney contacted Robbie Jones Water Circuit Rider with The Virginia Rural Water Association. Superintendent Rupert explained that since the weather had turned brutally cold starting at the end of January the town’s water usage had increased substantially and he was concerned that leaks had developed in the system. The town had just repaired two leaks that had readily

surfaced but the concern was that others may have developed and requested Virginia Rural Water Circuit Rider Assistance.

Circuit rider Jones responded on the 4th of February to the Town Office and met with Superintendent Rupert. After referencing water distribution drawings, an action plan was developed to proceed with leak detection efforts. After several hours using Fluid Conservation Systems L Mic with magnetic attachment listening on fire hydrants, valves, and blow offs, several leaks were detected. Two leaks were on fire hydrants, and one was taken out of service by shutting its valve off. The other hydrants leak was greatly reduced by exercising the hydrant but was not completely eliminated. A third and fairly substantial leak was found on a service line going to a private residence. The towns' water usage went down by addressing these leaks, but usage was still much higher than normal. Circuit Riders Robbie Jones, Ken Talley and Tony Roark responded over the next several days to locate further leaks hampering the towns' ability to keep the elevated tanks full. Using Acoustic Correlation Leak Detection Equipment, a probable location area was found to be a possible culprit, but several inches of snow and ice made exact locating almost impossible.

Superintendent Rupert contacted Circuit Rider Jones several days later after the weather had moderated and a substantial amount of snow and ice had melted to report that a large leak had been found very near where the correlator had indicated. Superintendent Rupert was extremely appreciative of the efforts Virginia Rural Water Circuit Riders Jones, Talley, and Roark had made in finding the leaks and had no doubt saved the town from having to go on a boiled water notice and losing pressure.

Town of Middleburg

The Town of Middleburg contacted the Virginia Rural Water Association office for help with water loss. Circuit Rider Ken Talley responded and arranged an appointment.

The Circuit Rider worked alongside Operations Specialist Vince Gugliotta. During the last of three visits, four significant leaks were discovered on East Federal and Liberty Street, 13 West Federal, the southwest corner of Federal and Pendleton, and the intersection of Federal and The Plains Road. All the breaks occurred on six-inch cast-iron main lines.

The savings to the Town of Middleburg are estimated to be $8,500 for leak detection, water loss, and production costs.

King George County Service Authority

The last week of May, circuit rider Talley received a request from King George County Service Authority to help locate a leak that has been ongoing for quite some time. The leak has never surfaced but was discovered via the master meter in a water audit. The leak was in excess of 43,000 gallons per day over at least 3 years according to the distribution operator.

Circuit Rider Talley made an appointment for Friday May 29th. Upon arrival, he gathered information on the location and helped locate the lines. Using a ground mic, three leaks were found in the lines supplying their treatment plant. Two were found on hydrants and the largest

leak was in the service line. When it was isolated, the leak stopped. According to the meter, the leak indicated the flow at over 30 gallons per minute / 43,200 gallons per day/ 15.768 million gallons per year.

Estimated savings for the system are in excess of $94,600 per year, not to mention that it has been ongoing for more than 3 years and the savings for leak detection services.

Town of Chilhowie

The Town of Chilhowie operates out of the Mill Creek Regional Water Treatment Plant in conjunction with the Washington County Service Authority. The source is groundwater under surface water influence, with the operation of three springs. The Chilhowie Public Works Department maintains hundreds of miles of water and sewer lines and appurtenances in the town and in Smyth and Washington Counties. Virginia Rural Water Association Circuit Rider Tony Roark received a request for leak detection from Water Superintendent and Operations Specialist Don Cole and Public Works Director Tyler Keen. The town lost 15 PSI on a section of eight-inch main of four to five miles in length. This pressure drop equates to about 600 gallons per minute, with a total of 864,000 gallons per day lost.

The Circuit Rider arrived on-site and met with Mr. Cole and Mr. Keen. It was decided that the best course of action would be to check the gravity-fed areas around the suspected problem location and eliminate that as the problem. During the investigation of these areas, a service line was found to be leaking and broken from an abandoned house. This meter box was 14 or 15 feet uphill from a street and was leaking through the 15-foot bank as if it were a spring. The line was leaking an estimated 28 gallons per minute, or 40,000 gallons per day, at a cost of lost revenue of $450 per day. In the area with the pressure drop, the Circuit Rider found an air relief valve that was not working and leaked profusely from its connection to the main. It was also found that a service line was leaking around the meter setter in the meter box. The Circuit Rider used the FCS L-Mic and the MetroTech SEBA KMT acoustic listening devices to listen to hydrants, valves, and meters throughout the problem areas during this process.

The three leaks cost the system $325,000 per month. The services provided by the Circuit Rider provided an additional savings of $10,000, bringing the total savings to $335,000.

Town of Pulaski

The Town of Pulaski is a Class 2 permitted Public Water system with a PWSID #1155635. It is a conventional surface water system that supplies safe drinking water to the Town of Pulaski and Pulaski County citizens and businesses. It has approximately 4438 connections. It is rated at 4.0(MGD) million gallons a day with a normal average output of 2.1 MGD. The Town's water source of water is Peak Creek and an impoundment of its water that forms Gatewood Dam and 162 water acre reservoir.

On 12/22/2025 the Town's Distribution Maintenance Supervisor contacted the Virginia Rural Water Circuit Rider # 3 Tony Roark. The Town’s water treatment plant was operating about 10 hours per day over normal operation hours. Mr. Smythers stated that his staff were repairing leaks, and it seemed to not be helping the situation. Mr. Smythers also stated that the Town had

found a leak on its raw water line leading to the treatment plant. Mr. Roark advised that this raw water leak could be part of the reason why the plant was running 10 hours over normal. A visit was scheduled for the following day of 12/23/2025. Mr. Smythers and his staff were dealing with a collapsed sewer line and Mr. Smythers asked if it would be possible to bring someone to help with traffic control at the leak detection sites. Mr. Roark called VRWA Circuit Rider # 1 Robbie Jones to help.

Upon arrival VRWA staff were given multiple areas of concern, the first being on New Bern Road. There was an area on the road pavement that seemed to stay damp continuously. Mr. Roark preceded to use his VRWA-issued equipment from Fluid Conservation Systems. The FCS L-MIC acoustic listening device was lightweight and since there was a big area to listen to it was used. Mr. Jones watched traffic while Mr. Roark listened. Mr. Roark started going from valve to valve, then meter to meter and finally hydrant to hydrant. When Mr. Roark got to the vicinity of the address 835 New Bern Road, he could hear a significant leak. After listening to the meter for the 835 address and the closest hydrant and listening to the pavement above the main, Mr. Roark determined that the leak was on the main at the corporation stop going to the 835 address. Mr. Smythers had stated previously that this was a 6-inch ductile iron main and that in previous repairs they had found it full of breaks at corporate stops. It is estimated that this leaked approximately 30000 gallons per day.

The next area was a 6-inch main that led to the Mt. Olive storage tank. The Town's Water Treatment Plant could not seem to get this tank full. The tank was losing 30 feet of water in 10 hours of shutdown. The tank is 60 feet tall and holds 300,000 gallons. Town Staff had stated earlier that a ravine following this road up the mountain was normally dry (unless of a rain event) but it seemed to have a creek flowing through it. Mr. Roark went down into the ravine and collected a sample of the water which tested positive for chlorine, then Mr. Roark preceded to use the FCS L-Mic going hydrant to hydrant, valve to valve, and meter to meter. Mr. Jones again was traffic control as this main and its valves were located directly in the roadway. Mr. Roark located a Hydrant at 630 Mt. Olive Road that was leaking out of the bottom of the hydrant, it was estimated to be leaking approximately 16 gallons per minute which equates to 23,000 gallons a day.

Then Mr. Roark found at 3321 Mt. Olive Road an abandoned water tank that had a vault that, when it was opened, was full of water and with the naked ear a leak could be heard. Using the FCS L-Mic it was determined that the 6-inch main going to the tank was leaking before the vault and the valve to the tank was not completely shut. Water could be heard flowing past this valve and into the tank and out of the drain. It was estimated that this is approximately 50 gallons a minute which equates to 75,000 gallons a day.

When Mr. Roark collected and tested the water in the Mt. Olive ravine at a storm drainpipe that went under Mt. Olive Road, Mr. Roark heard water running. The 6-inch main went above this pipe in the middle of the roadway. Mr. Roark and Mr. Jones went back to this area and used the FCS device, but due to the water going to the storm drain could not pinpoint the leak. Mr. Roark and Mr. Jones used the Metrotech HL 6000 Leak Detector correlator to pinpoint this leak, and as the main was directly in the road, traffic control was needed. The correlator was attached to the

valve above and below the suspected leak area. The device pinpointed a leak midway in the pipe above the storm drain. Until the other leaks are fixed and because of its proximity to them, it would be hard to estimate gallons per day.

The amount of lost water found in this leak detection is estimated to be 3,840,000 gallons per month, using the town's in-town base rate town of $27.74 per 1000 gallons would equate to a minimum revenue loss of $107,000 per month. This would not include the extra time of operating the treatment plant, the cost of finding these leaks, nor repairing the leak sites. This $107,000 only pertains to the revenue generated if the water was sold.

Town of Gate City

The Town of Gate City (permit # VA1169405) is a Class 3 conventional surface water facility that pulls its raw water from Big Moccasin Creek. It is permitted for a total withdrawal rate of 0.5 Mgd. According to the 2020 census the Town serves a population of 2,043, with 1150 connections.

On 8/31/2026 Virginia Rural Water Association received a request for leak detection. The Town had several areas of suspected leaks and needed confirmation of these leak areas. On 9/1/2026 Virginia Rural Water Circuit Rider # 3 Tony Roark contacted Gate City Chief Water operator Steve Rutherford to schedule a visit on 9/2/2026.

On the morning of 9/2/2026, Mr. Roark met with Mr. Rutherford and went to the areas of interest. Mr. Rutherford had previously taken pressure readings and found pressure discrepancies that determined these areas to check out. The first area was on Ravine Street in the area of a 2-inch main that feeds multiple customers. Water was coming from the roadbed. Mr. Roark used the FCS L-Mic listening to the service line water meters and determined that the leak in question was two service lines leaking and following the main till it came to an area that allowed the water to surface. The second area was Anderson Street (a street above Ravine St.). Again using the FCS L-Mic, Mr. Roark listened to several meters and determined that a meter service line at the corporation stop was leaking. Also, the 2-inch main that crossed from Ravine Street up to Anderson St. was leaking at the valve that connected the 2 streets. On Beverly Circle, Mr. Roark listening to customer meters found a meter connection to a ¾-in service line leaking in the meter box. In the fifth area of concern, Sharon Street, Mr. Roark found two meters leaking, one at the meter box connection to the ¾-in service line, the other at the connection of the ¾-in service line to the main at the corporation stop.

These leaks were estimated to be combined at a minimum of 50 gpm. This would have equated to approximately 72,200 gallons per day of lost water leaking. Mr. Rutherford stated that the leaks had been ongoing for about 3.5 weeks; if this is the case then the water lost in these leaks would have been an estimated 2,166,000 gallons in 30 days. Using the Town's water base rate of $33.75 per first 2000 gallons and $8.75 per 1000 gallons after, these leaks would have cost the town in revenue for the month an estimated $18,935.00. When you add in the time of the Town's staff narrowing down areas to focus leak detection on and the cost of VRWA Staff member looking, this leak would have cost $25,000.00 in one month.

Appendix D

EPA Grant Projects

University of Maryland - Environmental Finance Center (UMD-EFC)
October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026

- Rate Assessments – UMD-EFC provided rate assessments for the following communities:
  - Bowling Green: Completed rate assessment.
  - Parksley: Rate assessment is substantially complete, but may be revised based on results of an income survey.
  - Iron Gate: Draft rate assessment completed. Revisions planned for Q1 of next year.
  - Mountain Lakes Water Company: Completed rate assessment.
- Chincoteague
  - Continued to provide coordination assistance to Chincoteague as the town considered submitting a VDH Planning & Design Grant
- Lovettsville
  - Assisted with resources and alternative funding programs to help address PFAS concerns

Appendix D

EPA Grant Projects

Moonshot Missions

October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026

Community	County	Assistance Provided	Confirmed Outcomes	TA Program
Town of Victoria	Lunenburg	Guided operators through the switch from chlorine gas to sodium hypochlorite. Helped operators troubleshoot filter problems after a January 2026 storm shut down the plant. Supported grant applications for new instruments and SCADA. Briefed the Town Council on short- and long-term options.	Chemical costs reduced about $40,000 a year. A backup source Moonshot helped evaluate, Modest Creek Reservoir, kept the Town in service for nearly a week after the January 2026 storm. $129,095 in SERCAP grants for instruments and SCADA. $30,000 VDH planning grant for an asset management plan and capital improvement plan.	EPA National Environmental Finance Center
Town of Bowling Green	Caroline	Supported the Town's Gross Alpha corrective action path and coordination with its engineer. Wrote the scope for a VDH GIS planning grant, then drafted the GIS and asset management RFP the Town issued in June 2026. Completed a water and sewer rate assessment with the University of Maryland EFC and initiated a full rate study to be completed by 2027. Presented to the Town Council in January 2026.	$30,000 VDH GIS planning grant awarded. $45,000 VDH grant to investigate the Gross Alpha exceedance. First water and sewer rate assessment since 2004.	EPA Region 3 and National Environmental Finance Centers
Carroll County Public Service Authority	Carroll	Held a kickoff in November 2025. Piloted a water asset inventory. Reviewed the PSA's existing GIS software with the vendor. Toured water and wastewater operations in March 2026. Re-engaged the PSA in September 2026 and is coordinating with SERCAP on GIS updates and condition assessments.	Site Visit Assessment Report and Asset Management Roadmap delivered April 2026. Updated work plan approved September 2026. The PSA now has a practical path to asset management using software it already owns.	EPA Region 3 Environmental Finance Center
Scott County Public Service Authority and Town of Gate City	Scott	Held a kickoff with both parties in November 2025. Reviewed system assets, condition, capital needs, and operating costs. Interviewed leaders from both entities, the Gate City plant operator, and funding and regulatory partners. Ran a survey of other key leaders. Delivered a draft Acquisition Evaluation and Recommendations Report in March 2026 and a final report in June 2026.	Final Acquisition Evaluation Report delivered June 2026, covering system condition, costs, governance, affordability, and customer impacts. Supported handoff to partners for financial due diligence.	EPA Region 3 Environmental Finance Center
Monacan Indian Nation,	Amherst	Completed a site assessment of the system's technical, managerial, and	Site assessment report finalized August 2026. Work plan drafted September 2026	EPA National Environmental Finance Center

Appendix D

EPA Grant Projects

Orchard Hills Estates		financial capacity. Met with Nation leaders to confirm priorities.	for standard operating procedures, an emergency response plan, and an asset management plan, due spring 2027.	
Western Virginia Water Authority	Roanoke	Met with Authority leaders in February 2026 to scope needs. Facilitated a water sustainability workshop with staff on May 1, 2026. Led the selection of a consultant for a full water loss study.	Consultant selected September 2026 for a full water loss study (AWWA M36 water audit). Final approval of corporate funding for the study is in progress.	Corporate-funded water stewardship program
Town of Elkton	Rockingham	Reviewed production and billing data to estimate non-revenue water (about 68 percent of water produced). Reviewed the Town's three-phase water line replacement program. Developed a project concept for Phase 3, which is designed but unfunded (about $3 million). Led the selection of a consultant for a full water loss study.	Preliminary water loss estimate and project concept completed. Consultant selected September 2026 for a full water loss study (AWWA M36 water audit). Final approval of corporate funding for the study is in progress.	Corporate-funded water stewardship program
Town of Woodstock	Shenandoah	Reviewed production and billing data to estimate water loss (about 25 percent of water produced). Reviewed flushing practices, main break history, and distribution system operations study. Met with Town staff in March 2026 to identify project options. Led the selection of a consultant for a full water loss study. Also assisting their wastewater system, including a funding options report and financial health checkup.	Preliminary water loss estimate completed. Consultant selected September 2026 for a full water loss study (AWWA M36 water audit). Final approval of corporate funding for the study is in progress.	Corporate-funded water stewardship program

Appendix E

2026 Triennial Capacity Assessment Questions

Technical	Is the waterworks score on the 2025 ETT ≤ 10?	Does the waterworks have sufficient operator coverage for sick leave and vacation?	Has the waterworks either not received significant deficiencies, or completed timely correction of all significant deficiencies?	Did the waterworks address recommendations from recent sanitary surveys?	Does the waterworks have a written policy for responding to customer complaints?	Are all plans and reports up to date and implemented (e.g. BSSP, LCR Plan, CCCP, CCR, WBOP, Sampling, etc.)?
Managerial	Did the waterworks consistently operate within 80% of its permitted capacity in the last 3 years?	Does the system meet Waterworks Regulations design and construction standards?	Are the waterworks facilities and appurtenances in good operating condition?	Are all service connections metered and is there a water accountability program in place?	Does the waterworks meet all established National Primary Drinking Water Standards?	Have all operators attended a technical training seminar or conference each year covered by this survey?
Financial	Did the waterworks pay the technical assistance fee?	Does the waterworks have at least 45 days cash on-hand to cover expenses?	Is the waterworks budget independent from subsidization by general funds, sewer funds or other funding sources?	Does the waterworks have a written Capital Improvement Plan?	Have the waterworks' rates been adjusted in the past three years?	Does the waterworks have an Asset Management Plan?

Appendix F

ODW Success Stories and Technical Assistance

The following Success Stories are a snapshot of assistance provided by ODW across the state. Staff provide technical assistance on a variety of topics, with an emphasis on facilitating education of waterworks staff and ensuring compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and *Virginia Waterworks Regulations* requirements. Their work is important for improving TMF capacity at waterworks in Virginia through identification and resolution of deficits as well as on-site training and assistance.

Technical Assistance to Middleburg Tennis Club

During a routine inspection, ODW's Culpeper Field Office (CFO) observed a significant deficiency on one of two wells serving the Middleburg Tennis Club in Fauquier County. The well cap was no longer properly affixed to the casing and was instead propped up on some scrap lumber that was resting on the casing, leaving two large gaps that opened up the well to a substantial pathway for contamination. Staff at the club had been concerned about the structural integrity of the casing, which was heavily corroded due in part to the storage of pool chlorine in the building housing the well, and had set the cap on the lumber to distribute its weight differently.

CFO advised the waterworks that they must issue a Boil Water Advisory or take the well out of service, and implemented a Corrective Action Plan for the repair of the well. The waterworks was able to take the well out of service while considering repair options with the assistance of CFO staff. Because the well is situated in a very tight space, options for removing the damaged equipment and ensuring a sturdy repair were limited. Ultimately, CFO and the waterworks agreed on a plan to replace the cap with a pitless adapter setup. The surrounding concrete was jack hammered and the existing casing was cut below the floor level. A new section of casing was welded into place, fittings installed, and concrete work completed. All items in the Corrective Action Plan were completed on time, and the well was returned to service.

Technical and Managerial Assistance to SESMA Utilities

In August 2024, SESMA Utilities in Louisa County (PWSID 2109265) entered into a consent order to improve reliability of the waterworks. Prior to the consent order the waterworks experienced multiple system-wide water outages that resulted in boil water advisories and hauling of water which cost thousands of dollars each time water was hauled. Part of the corrective action plan included completion of an Asset Management Plan to help understand the condition and criticality of infrastructure at the waterworks. ODW's Richmond Field Office (RFO) reached out to the Virginia Chapter of AWWA's Water Reach Committee to help the waterworks in developing the plan free of charge. The Committee members were able to meet with the waterworks and develop the Plan which was approved December 15, 2025. In addition, ODW staff assisted with the completion of a waterworks business operations plan which was also required under the corrective action plan. The successful completion of the asset management plan and waterworks business operation plan helped the waterworks assess their waterworks and ultimately make the system more reliable, which allowed termination of the consent order on September 28, 2026. During the past year, RFO has not received any complaints or reports of water outages at the waterworks.

Technical and Managerial Assistance to Southeast Virginia

Staffin ODW's Abingdon Field Office delivered presentations at six VT/VDH continuing education seminars/workshops, for 12 sessions of the annual Virginia Water Operator Short School, two state-wide

VT broadcasts (with 300 attendees), EPA training on Sanitary Surveys, the Virginia Water Joint Annual Meeting (VA AWWA/VWEA), and the AWWA Partnership for Safe Water conference. The total number attending continuing education provided by AFO staff exceeded 1,000. A number of waterworks managers said that the presentations helped their operators pass the operator licensure exams needed to become a licensed water operator — and this addresses the critical need for licensed drinking water operators, especially in rural Virginia. The presentations provided the continuing education hours required to maintain licensure. Public health protection will be improved by waterworks implementing the information presented.

Technical, Managerial, and Financial Assistance to Town of Victoria

The Town of Victoria (PWSID: 5111800), located in Lunenberg County, has aging infrastructure in their water treatment plant. Their sedimentation basin and related equipment were installed in the 1970s and have deteriorated in recent years, leading to turbidity violations in January and February 2026. TCDO assisted in and awarded a Planning and Design Fund application for the Town to develop a preliminary engineering report (PER) for the replacement of the existing flash mix basin, the two existing flocculation basins, and two existing sedimentation basins, as well as the replacement of the media in the two existing dual media filters. The PER was approved by ODW's Danville Field Office (DFO) in July 2026 and used for the Town's application for construction funding through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The Town is also working with TCDO via a Small Projects Engineering Services grant to assist them with an asset management plan and a capital improvement plan alongside their water treatment plant upgrades.

Financial Assistance in Franklin County

A small community of seven homes had been sharing a single private well with poor water quality in the Union Hall area of Franklin County. The well owner had had several maintenance issues with the well and overall system during 2025. During that time, the homeowners and well owner were having conflicts over cost, speed of repairs, and water quality. The well owner became frustrated with the homeowners and sent a letter to inform them that she would be disconnecting her well from the waterline feeding their homes and that the homeowners would have to drill their own wells. The well owner gave the homeowners about a year to get the wells drilled. Some of the homeowners did try to develop wells, but due to geologic conditions, none of the attempts were successful.

A homeowner contacted DFO to ask for help. DFO researched the area and found a public waterworks within a close distance to the small community, then contacted TCDO to ask about possible help in getting a waterline extension to serve the seven homes. TCDO was able to offer financial help to quickly get the waterline extension designed and built. From the first phone call to the approval of funds was about three months. The homeowners and well owner were extremely happy with how ODW handled the situation and the speed at which it was handled.

BIL-010C-24 – Fauquier County Water and Sanitation Authority's PFAS Treatment and Compliance Project (Planning & Design Only)

The Fauquier County Water and Sanitation Authority (FCWSA) provides essential drinking water and wastewater service to residents and businesses throughout Fauquier County, Virginia. First chartered in 1964, this publicly owned authority operates sixteen water systems serving approximately 7,500 water

accounts.

Beginning in 2023, FCWSA sampled its groundwater sources for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and identified seven community water systems with levels above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) finalized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in April 2024. The affected systems, New Baltimore Regional, Bealeton Regional, Marshall, Waterloo Estates, The Meadows (Remington), Bethel Academy and Botha Subdivision, serve approximately 15,900 residents. Some results far exceeded the standards, including PFHxS at 200 parts per trillion in Marshall and PFOS at 120 parts per trillion in Waterloo Estates.

To address these issues and ensure long-term regulatory compliance, FCWSA developed a phased program evaluated through Preliminary Engineering Reports (PERs). Ion exchange (IX) treatment was selected for the smaller groundwater systems. For New Baltimore, the County's largest system, FCWSA chose regionalization: purchasing finished water through an interconnection supported by a new booster pump station, transmission main and distribution modifications.

Funding provided through a $5.8 million principal forgiveness loan closed in 2025 under the Fiscal Year 2024 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) enabled FCWSA to begin planning and design for all seven systems. This initial award positioned the Authority to secure additional funding, bringing the total accepted or assigned to the program to approximately $63 million. Today, more than half of the PERs have been approved, the New Baltimore interconnection is in final design, and kick-off meetings for the FY2026 projects have been held.

Once complete, the program will bring all seven systems into compliance and remove a long-term health risk for their customers. In New Baltimore, the new supply will also relieve declining aquifers and improve water quality. Overall, the project represents a long-term investment in public health, regulatory compliance, water supply resiliency and affordability for the communities of Fauquier County.

BIL-011S-24 – Pittsylvania County's Robin Court Subdivision Water Extension Project

The **Pittsylvania County Public Works Department** provides essential drinking water to residents and businesses within Pittsylvania County, Virginia, including the towns of Chatham, Hurt, and Gretna. This publicly owned community waterworks operates twelve different water systems throughout the County to serve approximately 3,500 customers.

Robin Court Subdivision Water System was constructed in the early 1970s and served residents through a groundwater supply system operated by Pittsylvania County Public Works. The system is located north of Chatham, Virginia off Mill Creek Road that consists of 17 residential connections serving approximately 43 residents.

Over time, the system experienced recurring water challenges, including radiological contaminants as well as elevated levels of naturally occurring iron and manganese and was issued with a Consent Order from the Virginia Department of Health - Office of Drinking Water, effective October 9, 2020, for Primary Maximum Contaminant Level (PMCL) exceedances of Combined Radium for three consecutive quarters beginning in late 2019.

To address these issues and ensure long-term regulatory compliance, Pittsylvania County evaluated multiple alternatives through a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER), which identified connection to the Town of Chatham public water system as the most cost-effective and sustainable solution. The extension needed to access Robin Court along Mill Creek Road is primarily residential with a few large tracts of agricultural land along the route extending from the Town of Chatham.

Funding provided through a $905,000 principal forgiveness loan closed in October of 2025 under the Fiscal Year 2024 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) enabled the County to implement the recommended project. The improvements included the construction of approximately 7,100 linear feet of 8-inch water main, 1,290 linear feet of 6-inch water main, a master meter and vault, nine fire hydrants, associated valves and appurtenances, and the connection of the 17 existing residences. Notice to Proceed on the project began in early September 2025 starting with mobilization, and completed in late February 2026, one month ahead of schedule.

The completed project delivered significant public health, infrastructure, and community benefits. By eliminating reliance on the existing groundwater source, the project provides customers with a reliable supply of high-quality treated drinking water from the Town of Chatham system. The new infrastructure enhances system resiliency, improves long-term operational reliability, and reduces future treatment and maintenance needs associated with groundwater contaminants.

In addition to improving drinking water quality, the project provides fire protection to an area that previously lacked public fire hydrants, enhancing public safety and potentially improving emergency response capabilities. The new water main extension also creates opportunities for future development by making public water service available to an estimated 30 or more additional properties along the project corridor.

Overall, the project represents a long-term investment in public health, regulatory compliance, infrastructure reliability, fire protection, and economic development for the residents of the Robin Court community and surrounding areas.