

# 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Surry Waterworks  
VA3181850

## INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2025 is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to protect your water supply. The quality of your drinking water must meet state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

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

Ms. Molly Rickmond  
Town of Surry  
31 Colonial Trail East  
Surry, VA 23883  
Phone 757 294-3021

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic system;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70-year lifespan. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER AND TREATMENT

The *Surry* water system receives its water from *two* (2) wells located within the township. Your water is not treated.

The Virginia Dept. of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Waterworks in 2002. The wells were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the Source Water Assessment area, an

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

**WATER QUALITY RESULTS**

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The EPA requires that Table I reflect monitoring results for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021, through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, may be more than one year old. Only the most recent sample results from the prescribed period are reported. The table lists only those contaminants that had some level of detection. Many other contaminants have been analyzed but were not present or were below the detection limits of the lab equipment.

**DEFINITIONS**

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Non-detects (ND) – Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**WATER QUALITY RESULTS (Detected Contaminants Only)**

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.20	0.20 - 0.35	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.002	.002 - .002	No	2025	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.55	0.5– 0.6	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits.

A note about arsenic in drinking water: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

**LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS**

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCLG	Action Level	Level Detected	Range	# of samples above AL	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0114	0.0005-0.016	0	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.200	0.087-0.262	0	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

A note about lead in drinking water: Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Surry Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Town of Surry Water System, Ms. Molly Rickmond by calling 757-294-3021. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A service line inventory was completed on our waterworks in 2024 and information on the results of this survey is available by contacting Ms. Molly Rickmond at 757-294-3021.

**Additional Nonregulated Monitoring Results**

Analyte (units)	Level Detected	Range	Date of Samples	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	88	87.2 - 88.8	2025	Sodium occurs naturally in groundwater. However, sources such as road salt, water softeners, natural underground salt deposits, pollution from septic systems as well as saltwater intrusion due to proximity to the ocean are often causes of elevated levels in drinking water supplies.

A note about sodium in drinking water: Sodium was detected in your water sample. There is presently no established standard for sodium in drinking water. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used as drinking water by those persons whose physician has placed them on moderately restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be used as drinking water by those persons whose physician has placed them on severely restricted sodium diets.

**VIOLATIONS**

**NOTICE TO CONSUMERS  
of the TOWN OF SURRY WATERWORKS  
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Failure to Monitor for Radiological Contaminants**

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Although this situation does not require that you take immediate action, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2025, we did not monitor or test for gross alpha, combined uranium, and combined radium and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Radiological contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Gross Alpha	2 samples every six years	0	2020-2025	--
Combined Uranium	2 samples every six years	0	2020-2025	--
Combined Radium	2 samples every six years	0	2020-2025	--

**What is being done?**

We will collect our required samples.

For more information, please contact Mayor Bennie Savedge, Jr., at [townofsurry@aol.com](mailto:townofsurry@aol.com).