2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Victoria, Virginia Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2025

We are pleased to present this year's Consumer Confidence Report for the Town of Victoria. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Town to provide safe, dependable drinking water every day. The report covers water quality monitoring results for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2025.

If you read nothing else in this report, you should read this:

Victoria's drinking water is extremely clean, exceeding all state and federal quality standards.

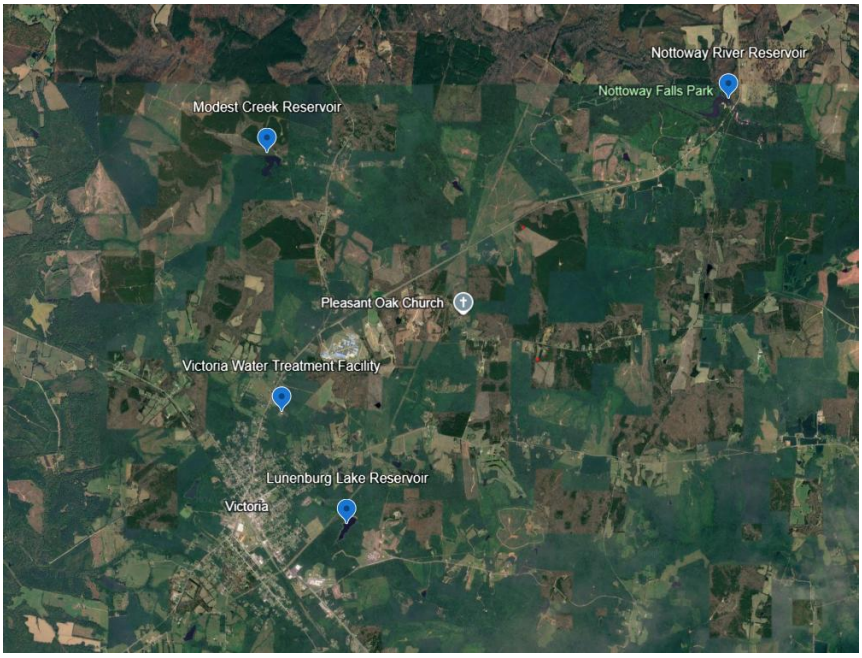
If you have questions about this report or your water service, please contact Rodney Newton, Town Manager, at (434) 696-2343, or Grayson Townsend, Waterworks Chief Operator, at (434) 696-2410.

Regular Town Council meetings are generally held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Town Office, 1809 Main Street, Victoria, Virginia. Customers are encouraged to participate in these meetings and stay informed about their water utility.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Victoria uses surface water sources to supply treated drinking water to its customers. These sources include the **Nottoway River**, **Lunenburg Lake**, and **Modest Creek Reservoir**.

Under a program developed by VDH, a detailed water assessment has been performed. The Source Water Assessment Report (SWAR) provides you with information concerning potential sources of contamination and measures to reduce or eliminate the sources of the contamination. This report may be viewed at the Town Office, 1809 Main Street, Victoria, Virginia during normal business hours.



The Nottoway River is the primary source of water for the Town of Victoria.

The Modest Creek Reservoir serves as the secondary source of water for the Town of Victoria.

Why are There Contaminants in my Drinking Water

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

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including SOCs and VOCs, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Drinking water, including bottled 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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).We have included detailed test results later in the report, **but here are the things we are testing for**:

Fluoride

Like many water systems, Victoria adds fluoride during the water treatment process, closely following the guidelines of the American Dental Association, the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institute of Health, and the Virginia Department of Health. Fluoride is the active ingredient in toothpaste and promotes good dental health.

Turbidity

Turbidity is just a fancy way to say how clear the water is. Soil runoff is the primary cause of turbidity problems.

Bacteriological Sampling

Bacteria: Naturally present everywhere in the environment, but we go to great lengths to keep it out of your drinking water.

Purpose: Ensure that water is free from contamination, safe to use, and compliant with health standards set by the EPA.

Sample Schedule: Water operators sample monthly for bacteriological samples.

Location: There are 7 sample sites throughout town that water operators sample from routinely.

Inorganic Contaminants

These include nitrates, which also are present in natural deposits but can also come from fertilizer run-off or septic systems. They also include barium, another naturally occurring element that can also be the result of mining and metal processing. Fluoride, which can dissolve in water from natural deposits in the ground, is also in this group.

Radiological Contaminants

This Is a measure of radioactivity in the water which can come from both natural and man-made deposits.

Lead & Copper

These are two inorganic contaminants that have their own special testing requirements. While both elements can be found in the natural environment, their special consideration is due to their presence in water distribution and plumbing features.

Disinfection Contaminants

Disinfection is an important part of the treatment process, but it can create unwanted by-products. Organic carbon in the water can react with the chlorine used as a disinfectant to produce undesirable chemicals called trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. We test for both substances, as well as the organic carbon that contributes to them. Finally, we test for the leftover chlorine in the water. We want the water to have just enough chlorine to keep it clean after it leaves the water treatment plant until it gets to you, but not enough to impact the quality of the water.

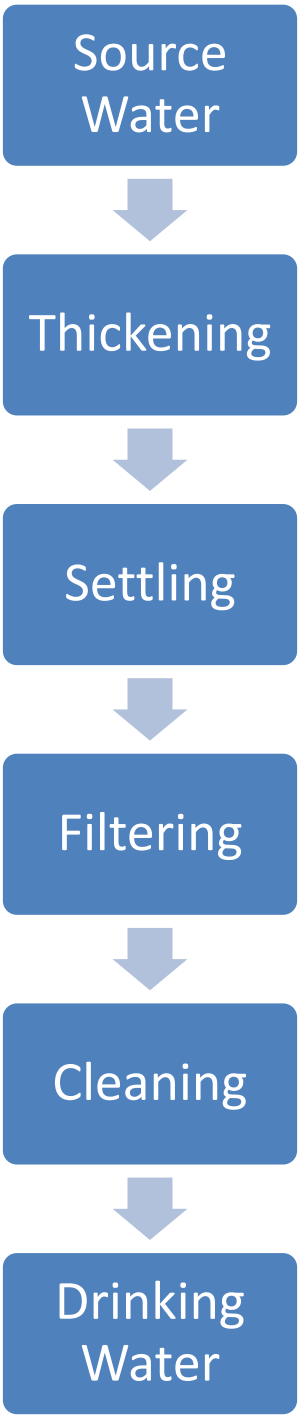
How hard is your drinking water (and what does that mean, anyway)?

Hardness is a measure of minerals, mostly calcium and magnesium, dissolved in water. Water with a lot of dissolved minerals is called “hard” and water with very little is referred to as “soft”. Hardness is measured in parts per million (ppm). Water with less than 60 PPM is considered soft and water with more than 120 PPM is hard.

Hardness isn’t really a quality issues (both hard and soft water are perfectly safe to drink), but it can be a nuisance. Hard water can interfere with soaps and detergents. It can also reduce the efficiency of water heaters, coffee makers, and other appliances.

The hardness of the drinking water in Victoria averages between 30 and 50 PPM.

HOW IS YOUR WATER TREATED



The water that comes into the plant from our natural water sources is put into large mixing basins. Safe chemicals are then added to make the tiny particles suspended in the water clump together creating much larger particles. This process is called flocculation or coagulation, which are just other ways of saying thickening.

The larger particles are too heavy to stay suspended in the water. Over time, they fall (settle) to the bottom of the mixing basin where they are removed.

The water that comes off the top of the mixing basin is filtered through layers of fine sand and anthracite coal to remove even smaller pollutants.

The water coming out of the filters is very clear, but it may still contain some bacteria and viruses. Chlorine is added to disinfect (clean) the water. Fluoride, the same thing that is in your toothpaste, is added to help prevent tooth decay.

Definitions and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are the "ideal standard"
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- **Action Level (AL)**: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)**: the average of analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Location Running Annual Average (LRAA)**: an average of sample results taken at a specific monitoring location over the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
- **Non-detect (ND)**: Not detected.
- **Parts per million (PPM)**, or **milligrams per liter (mg/L).**
- **Parts per billion (PPB)**, or **micrograms per liter (µg/L).**
- **Parts per trillion (PPT)**
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**: a measure of radioactivity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)**: a measure of water clarity. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person
- **Variances and exemptions** – state or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Water Quality Monitoring Results

The Town of Victoria routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below has been updated using the 2025 results shown in the uploaded chemistry workbook for PWS ID VA5111800.

Microbiological Contaminants							
What are we looking for?	**The Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**The highest level allowed (MCL)**	**What did we find?**	**Were there any violations?**	**When did we check?**	**Where does it come from?**	**Does it meet Regulatory Standards?**
Turbidity (Clarity)	NA	0.3 NTU 95% of monthly samples must be <0.3 NTU	100% of samples were < 0.3 NTU Max 0.29 NTU	No	Daily	Soil runoff	Yes
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in less than 5% of the monthly samples	0	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment	Yes

Inorganic Contaminants							
What are we looking for?	**The Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**The highest level allowed (MCL)**	**What did we find?**	**Were there any violations?**	**When did we check?**	**Where does it come from?**	**Does it meet Regulatory Standards?**
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	Range 0.4-0.00 ppm	No	Daily	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Yes
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.07 ppm	No	May 2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.028 ppm	No	May 2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	YES

Radiological Contaminants							
What are we looking for?	**The Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**The highest level allowed (MCL)**	**What did we find?**	**Were there any violations?**	**When did we check?**	**Where does it come from?**	**Does it meet Regulatory Standards?**
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0.1 pCi/l	No	August 2025	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Alpha Emitters	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	<0.27 pCi/L	No	August 2025	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Gross Beta Particle Activity	0 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	2.15 pCi/L	No	August 2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	YES

Lead & Copper							
What are we looking for?	**The Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**The highest level allowed (MCL)**	**What did we find?**	**Were there any violations?**	**When did we check?**	**Where does it come from?**	**Does it meet Regulatory Standards?**
Lead	0	15 ppb	<2 ppb – 2.03 ppb	No	August 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Copper	ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.01 ppm – 0.136 ppm	No	August 2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood products	YES

Disinfection By-products (Findings are Highest LRAA)							
What are we looking for?	**The Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**The highest level allowed (MCL)**	**What did we find?**	**Were there any violations?**	**When did we check?**	**Where does it come from?**	**Does it meet Regulatory Standards?**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	80 ppb	55 ppb max LRAA range 28-76 ppb	No	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water chlorination	YES
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	NA	60 ppb	37 ppb max LRAA range <1-53 ppb	No	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water chlorination	YES

Disinfection By-Products Precursors							
What are we looking for?	**The Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**The highest level allowed (MCL)**	**What did we find?**	**Were there any violations?**	**When did we check?**	**Where does it come from?**	**Does it meet Regulatory Standards?**
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NA	TT	0.97 – 1.63 Removal Ratio	No	Quarterly	Naturally present in the environment	YES

Disinfection Residual Contaminants							
What are we looking for?	**The Ideal Goal (MCLG)**	**The highest level allowed (MCL)**	**What did we find?**	**Were there any violations?**	**When did we check?**	**Where does it come from?**	**Does it meet Regulatory Standards?**
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.18 ppm – 1.46 ppm	No	Monthly	Drinking water disinfection	YES

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Victoria is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components beyond the meter. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or on the EPA's website.

Service Line Inventory

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions require water systems to maintain a service line inventory. The Town of Victoria has prepared a service line inventory in accordance with applicable requirements. Please contact the Town for information on how to access the inventory and learn whether your service connection is classified as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead, or unknown.