2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Scottland Riverview Water Supply
PWSID: 3181700

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).

If you have questions about this report, would like additional information about any aspect of your drinking water or want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water, please contact:

Mr. Bobby Weeks
PO Box 2128
Suffolk, VA 23432
757-650-9964

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances (referred to as contaminants) in source water may come from septic systems, discharges from domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facilities, agricultural and farming activities, urban stormwater runoff, residential uses, and many other types of activities. Water from surface sources is treated to make it drinkable while groundwater may or may not have any treatment.

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 synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- **radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

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 the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

SOURCE and TREATMENT OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is groundwater as described below:
Scottland Riverview Water Supply receives its water from two drilled wells, 332 and 385 feet deep. The water does not receive treatment.

VDH conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Scottland Riverview Water Supply 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 Definitions of Key Terms. The report is available by contacting your waterworks system owner/operator at the phone number provided above.

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 1st, 2021, through December 31st, 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

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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, or 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 Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS (Detected Contaminants Only)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.2	No	09/25	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate/ Nitrite (ppm)	1/10	1/10	.38	No	11/25	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.3	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alph Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50*	6	No	2022	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits

** The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mrem/year however EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern.*

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCLG	Action Level	Level Detected	Range	# of samples above AL	Date of Samples	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.052	ND - 0.079	0	09/23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.3	ND - 2.68	0	09/23	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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. Scottland Riverview Water Supply Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, 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 Bobby Weeks at (757) 650-9964. 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.

Additional Nonregulated Monitoring Results

Analyte (units)	Average Level Detected	Range	Date of Samples	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	91.8	N/A	09/25	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: Drinking water does not play a significant role in sodium exposure for most individuals. Those that are under treatment for sodium-sensitive hypertension should consult with their health care provider regarding sodium levels in their drinking water supply and the advisability of using an alternative water source or point-of-use treatment to reduce the sodium. For individuals on a very low sodium diet (500 mg/day), EPA recommends that drinking-water sodium not exceed 20 mg/L. The World Health Organization has established a drinking water guideline of 200 mg of sodium/L on the basis of esthetic considerations (i.e., taste).

For all of our customers that would like to be informed of all the tests and results that have been provided in this report, we have attached all testing reports and their findings. Not all tests are required to be conducted on a yearly basis; however, we will always update our website with current findings as new tests are conducted. Please feel free to reach out to us with any questions you may have concerning the testing process and procedure.

You are served by a galvanized requiring replacement service line. Your service line may contain lead.

We recently completed a service line inventory for our waterworks and we are required to notify you.

Scottland Riverview Waterworks
Life Essentials, Inc.
757-356-6517

Health effects of lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

The EPA has defined "Galvanized Requiring Replacement" to mean where a galvanized service line is or was at any time downstream of a lead service line or is currently downstream of a "Lead Status Unknown" service line. If the water system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized service line was never downstream of a lead service line, it must presume there was an upstream lead service line.

Lead is a common metal that has been in many consumer products but is now known to be harmful to human health if ingested or inhaled. It can be found in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, some types of pottery, and drinking water. Lead is rarely found in natural sources of water such as rivers, lakes, wells or springs.

Steps you can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water

- **Run your water before use.** Daily, allow the water to run at the tap for 5 minutes to flush water through the service line and plumbing in the house before using it for drinking or cooking. Taking a shower, running the dishwasher or flushing the toilet will also flush your lines.
- **Use cold water for drinking, cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water does not remove lead.
- **Obtain an NSF (National Sanitation Foundation) Certified home water treatment device** that is certified to remove lead.
- **Identify and replace plumbing fixtures** containing lead and any copper piping with lead solder.
- **Check home wiring.** Water service lines are sometimes used to ground electrical lines. The wiring in your home or building may be attached to your water service line or elsewhere in your plumbing. If you have a lead service line, this can accelerate its corrosion. Have a licensed electrician check your wiring.
- **Get your child tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child's blood tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.

Opportunities to Replace Lead Service Lines

Life Essentials has planned a Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Program with the goal of removing all the lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the water system. Construction for the first phase of this program commences in 2nd quarter of 2026. The program will remove all services lines and replace them with plastic pipes.

Commonwealth of Virginia
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
600 North 5th St.
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-648-4480

DCLS

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Report Date: 09/09/2025
DCLS Lab #: E250603241

Mail To

SCOTTLAND RIVERVIEW WATER SUPPLY INC
PO BOX 2128
SUFFOLK, VA 23432

ATTN: LIFE ESSENTIALS

PWSID 3181700
REGION 3

Sample Information

DATE RECEIVED	09/04/2025 13:30	**LOCATION**	EfITRYPOINT
SAMPLING DATE	09/03/2025 13:10	**FACILITY**	EP001
COLLECTED BY	LANDON WEEKS	**COMPLIANCE**	y
SAMPLE	DRINKING WATER	**TYPE**	RT
MATRIX	206-094 OW-METALS	**CATEGORY**	GE
ORDERED TEST	DW2025-Q3	**ORDER NUMBER**	116817
PROJECT NAME			

Test Results

APPROVED BY: MMOUER, Scientist Senior DATE **APPROVED:** 09/09/2025

METHOD	*PARAMETER*	***RESULT***	***PMCL***	***SMCL***	***ANALYSIS DATE***
EPA200.7					
	Iron	< 0.05 ppm		0.3	09/09/2025
	Sodium	91.8 ppm			09/09/2025
	Silver	< 0.01ppm		0.10	09/09/2025
EPA200.8					
	Beryllium	< 0.002 ppm	0.004		09/09/2025
	Aluminum	< 0.05 ppm		0.05 - 0.2	09/09/2025
	Chromium	< 0.01ppm	0.1		09/09/2025
	Manganese	< 0.01ppm		0.05	09/09/2025
	Nickel	< 0.01ppm			09/09/2025
	Copper	< 0.010 ppm	1.3		09/09/2025
	Zinc	0.014 ppm		5	09/09/2025
	Arsenic	< 0.002 ppm	0.010		09/09/2025
	Selenium	< 0.01ppm	0.05		09/09/2025
	Cadmium	< 0.002 ppm	0.005		09/09/2025
	Antimony	< 0.002 ppm	0.006		09/09/2025
	Barium	< 0.010 ppm	2		09/09/2025
	Mercury	< 0.0002 ppm	0.002		09/09/2025
	Thallium	< 0.002 ppm	0.002		09/09/2025
	Lead	< 0.002 ppm	0.015		09/09/2025

Explanation of Terms and Disclaimers

PMCL is defined as the "Primary Maximum Contaminant Level." SMCL is defined as the "Secondary Maximum Contaminant Lever·. If blank, level not defined by EPA. Results denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate that the PMCL is exceeded. Test Results meet requirements of NELAP. Non-NELAP accredited analyses noted by AA_ The results included on this report relate only to this specific sample and not to other samples tested from this sampling location.

Commonwealth of Virginia
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
600 North 5th St. Richmond,
Virginia 23219
804-648-4480

DCLS

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Report Date: 09/25/2025
Lab No.: E250900664

Test Results

APPROVED BY: GJOHNSON, Analyst DATE **APPROVED:** 09/25/2025

METHOD	PARAMETER	RESULT	PMCL	SMCL	ANALYSIS DATE
EPA524.2					
	p-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.50 ppb	75		09/17/2025
	o-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.50 ppb	600		09/17/2025
	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	< 0.50 ppb	70		09/17/2025
	Total Xylenes	< 0.50 ppb	10000		09/17/2025

Explanation of Terms and Disclaimers

PMCL is defined as the "Primary Maximum Contaminant Level." SMCL is defined as the "Secondary Maximum Contaminant Lever·. If blank, level not defined by EPA. Results denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate that the PMCL is exceeded. Test Results meet requirements of NELAP. Non-NELAP accredited analyses noted by AA_ The results included on this report relate only to this specific sample and not to other samples tested from this sampling location.

Commonwealth of Virginia
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
600 North 5th St.
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-648-4480

DCLS

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Report Date: 09/25/2025
DCLS LIMS#: E250900664

Mail To

SCOTTLAND RIVERVIEW WATER SUPPLY INC
PO BOX 2128
SUFFOLK, VA 23432

ATTN: LIFE ESSENTIALS

PWSID 3181700
REGION 3

Sample Information

DATE RECEIVED	09/10/2025 14:39	**LOCATION**	ENTRY POINT
SAMPLING DATE	09/09/2025 07:30	**FACILITY**	EP001
COLLECTED BY	LANDON WEEKS	**COMPLIANCE**	y
SAMPLE	DRINKING WATER	**TYPE**	RT
MATRIX	206-101 M524	**CATEGORY**	GE
ORDERED TEST	DW2025-Q3	**ORDER NUMBER**	124745
PROJECT NAME			

Test Results

APPROVED BY: GJOHNSON, Analyst **DATE APPROVED:** 09/25/2025

METHOD	PARAMETER	RESULT	PMCL	SMCL	ANALYSIS DATE
EPA524.2					
	Vinyl Chloride	< 0.50 ppb	2		09/17/2025
	1,1-Dichloroethene	< 0.50 ppb	7		09/17/2025
	Methylene Chloride	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.50 ppb	100		09/17/2025
	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	< 5.0 ppb			09/17/2025
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	< 0.50 ppb	70		09/17/2025
	Chloroform	< 0.50 ppb			09/17/2025
	1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	< 0.50 ppb	200		09/17/2025
	Carbon Tetrachloride	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	Benzene	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	1,2-Dichloropropane	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	Trichloroethene	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	Bromodichloromethane	< 0.50 ppb			09/17/2025
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	Toluene	< 0.50 ppb	1000		09/17/2025
	Dibromochloromethane	< 0.50 ppb			09/17/2025
	Tetrachloroethylene	< 0.50 ppb	5		09/17/2025
	Chlorobenzene	< 0.50 ppb	100		09/17/2025
	Ethylbenzene	< 0.50 ppb	700		09/17/2025
	Bromoform	< 0.50 ppb			09/17/2025

Explanation of Terms and Disclaimers

PMCL is defined as the "Primary Maximum Contaminant Level." SMCL is defined as the "Secondary Maximum Contaminant Lever·. If blank, level not defined by EPA. Results denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate that the PMCL is exceeded. Test Results meet requirements of NELAP. Non-NELAP accredited analyses noted by AA_ The results included on this report relate only to this specific sample and not to other samples tested from this sampling location.

Styrene	< 0.50 ppb	100	09/17/2025

Explanation of Terms and Disclaimers

PMCL is defined as the "Primary Maximum Contaminant Level." SMCL is defined as the "Secondary Maximum Contaminant Lever·. If blank, level not defined by EPA. Results denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate that the PMCL is exceeded. Test Results meet requirements of NELAP. Non-NELAP accredited analyses noted by AA_ The results included on this report relate only to this specific sample and not to other samples tested from this sampling location.

Commonwealth of Virginia
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services

600 North 5th St.
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-648-4480

DCLS

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Report Date: 09/29/2025
DCLS Lab #: E250900663

Test Results

APPROVED BY: RMUSTAK, Analyst Senior **DATE APPROVED: 09/29/2025**

METHOD	PARAMETER	RESULT	PMCL		ANALYSIS DATE
SM 2130 B-11					
	Turbidity	0.14 NTU			09/10/2025
SM 2540 C-15					
	Total Dissolved Solids	225 mg/L		500	09/12/2025 07:45
SM 2330B					
	Aggressive Index	11.8 Al			09/25/2025 08:27

This is a *calculated value from methods that are accredited.*
** Lab not certified*

Explanation of Terms and Disclaimers

PMCL is defined as the "Primary Maximum Contaminant Level." SMCL is defined as the "Secondary Maximum Contaminant Lever'. If blank, level not defined by EPA. Results denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate that the PMCL is exceeded. Test Results meet requirements of NELAP. Non-NELAP accredited analyses noted by"". The results included on this report relate only to this specific sample and not to other samples tested from this sampling location.

Commonwealth of Virginia
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
600 North 5th St.
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-648-4480

DCLS

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Report Date: 09/29/2025
LIMS #: E250900663

Mail To

SCOTTLAND RIVERVIEW WATER SUPPLY INC
PO BOX 2128
SUFFOLK, VA 23432

ATTN: LIFE ESSENTIALS

PWSID 3181700
REGION 3

Sample Information

DATE	09/10/2025 12:05	**LOCATION**	ENTRY POINT
RECEIVED	09/09/2025 07:20	**FACILITY**	EP001
SAMPLING DATE	LANDON WEEKS	**COMPLIANCE**	y
COLLECTED BY	DRINKING WATER	**TYPE**	RT
SAMPLE	206-095 INORGANICS	**CATEGORY**	GE
MATRIX	DW2025-Q3	**ORDER NUMBER**	124745
ORDERED TEST			
PROJECT NAME			

Test Results

APPROVED BY: RMUSTAK, Analyst Senior DATE **APPROVED:** 09/29/2025

METHOD	PARAMETER	RESULT	PMCL	SMCL	ANALYSIS DATE
EPA300.0					
	Chloride	9.6 mg/L		250	09/10/2025 17:05
	Fluoride	< 0.2 ppm	4	2	09/10/2025 17:05
	Sulfate	< 5.0 mg/L		250	09/10/2025 17:05
	Ortho Phosphate as P	0.12 mg/L			09/10/2025 17:05
SM 2320 B-1114500-H B-11					
	Alkalinity, Total	134 mg CaCO3/L			09/19/2025 15:31
	pH@20 °C	8.06 S.U.		6.5 - 8.5	09/19/2025 15:31
	PARAMETER QUALIFIER: Sample Held Beyond Normal Holding Time				
	End Point pH	4.55 S.U.			09/19/2025 15:31
	PARAMETER QUALIFIER: Sample Held Beyond Normal Holding Time				
SM 2120 B-11					
	Color-PCU@ pH 7.4	< 5PCU		15	09/10/2025 14:54
	This result represents the measurement of apparent color.				

Explanation of Terms and Disclaimers

PMCL is defined as the "Primary Maximum Contaminant Level." SMCL is defined as the "Secondary Maximum Contaminant Lever'. If blank, level not defined by EPA. Results denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate that the PMCL is exceeded. Test Results meet requirements of NELAP. Non-NELAP accredited analyses noted by M_ The results included on this report relate only to this specific sample and not to other samples tested from this sampling location.

SM 2510 B-11

Specific Conductance	277 umho/cm@25.0°C	09/19/2025 15:31

ASTM D6919/SM 2340 B

Calcium Hardness	47 mg/L	09/12/2025 16:24

This is a *calculated value from methods that are accredited.*
** Lab not certified*

Hardness-Total	106 mg/L	09/12/2025 16:24

Explanation of Terms and Disclaimers

PMCL is defined as the "Primary Maximum Contaminant Level." SMCL is defined as the "Secondary Maximum Contaminant Lever'. If blank, level not defined by EPA. Results denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate that the PMCL is exceeded. Test Results meet requirements of NELAP. Non-NELAP accredited analyses noted by M_ The results included on this report relate only to this specific sample and not to other samples tested from this sampling location.