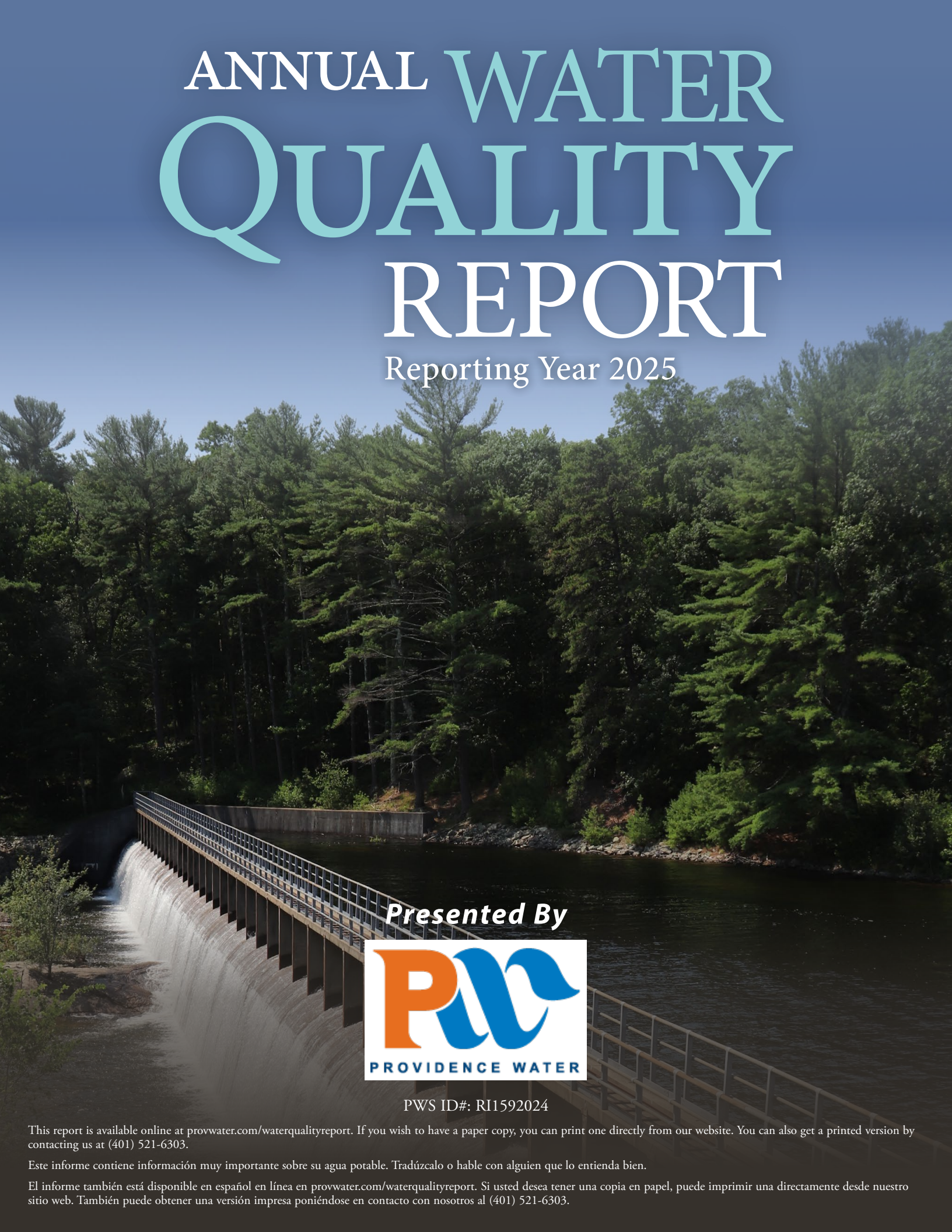
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

PROVIDENCE WATER

PWS ID#: RI1592024

This report is available online at provwater.com/waterqualityreport. If you wish to have a paper copy, you can print one directly from our website. You can also get a printed version by contacting us at (401) 521-6303.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

El informe también está disponible en español en línea en provwater.com/waterqualityreport. Si usted desea tener una copia en papel, puede imprimir una directamente desde nuestro sitio web. También puede obtener una versión impresa poniéndose en contacto con nosotros al (401) 521-6303.

Message From the General Manager

I am pleased to present the Providence Water Annual Water Quality Report which provides information about water quality testing performed in 2025 and compares this data to regulatory standards. I'm proud to report that the water you receive continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.

This year marks 75 years of professional forest management within our watershed. Over this span, dedicated foresters have applied their expertise and helped safeguard more than 16,000 acres of critical watershed property. Investing in our forest land plays a critical role in protecting the quality of our drinking water.

Highlights in 2025 include:

- Updating our Forest Stewardship Plan, which is our long-term roadmap for watershed management practices that protect the Scituate Reservoir.
- Completing a limnological assessment, or comprehensive "check-up", to determine the overall health of the Scituate Reservoir.
- Maintaining and supporting healthy forests within our watershed.
- Acquiring key parcels of land within our watershed to safeguard against pollution.

Providence Water remains dedicated to producing affordable, high quality drinking water to our consumers. As we look to the future, we will continue to invest in our watershed protection programs as well as infrastructure and innovative technology to ensure the safety, reliability, and sustainability of our water supply for generations to come. If you have any questions about your drinking water, please contact our Water Quality Hotline at 401-521-6303.

Source Water Assessment

In 2023, Providence Water evaluated potential risks to the Scituate Reservoir by examining land use, pollution sources, and overall conditions. The assessment confirmed the reservoir to be at medium risk of contamination, with the most common threats coming from agricultural activities and automotive-related pollution. The complete source water assessment report is available online at provwater.com/swap.

To ensure the continued protection of the Scituate Reservoir, Providence Water conducts an extensive water quality monitoring program and implements ongoing protection measures. These efforts include maintaining an active watershed management program focused on forest management, security, and overall watershed protection, all aimed at preserving high-water quality for its customers.

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Your drinking water comes entirely from surface water reservoirs within a 93-square-mile, mostly rural, forested watershed basin located primarily in Scituate. The main source of this water supply is the Scituate Reservoir, which is the terminal reservoir in a network of six interconnected reservoirs: the Scituate, Regulating, Barden, Ponaganset, Westconnaug, and Moswansicut Reservoirs.

Barden Reservoir

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or on the U.S. EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Rhode Island Department of Health, Drinking Water Quality: (401) 222-6867

Providence Water:

Billing Inquiries - (401) 521-5070

Emergency Leak - (401) 521-6300, Opt. 1

Laboratory - (401) 521-5073

Water Quality Hotline - (401) 521-6303

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. The drinking water that leaves the treatment plant in Scituate and goes through Providence Water's distribution system has no detectable levels of lead. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Providence Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your service connection. Our goal is to replace all lead service lines by 2033 in accordance with state legislation, as funding allows, and as access to customers' properties is provided. However, we cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing 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 lead at your tap. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your cold water tap to rid your home's plumbing of water that may have been in contact with lead-based pipes, solder, or brass in your home. If the water in the faucet has been sitting for more than 6 hours, flush your pipes for 3-5 minutes before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula. You can do this 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, Providence Water customers, including schools and childcare facilities, can call our **Water Quality Hotline at (401) 521-6303** to have a free lead test kit mailed to their home or business. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **www.provwater.com/lead and www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

In 2023 Providence Water initiated an accelerated lead service replacement program. This program uses federal and state funding to replace lead service lines for free. **Visit Providence Water's Lead Service Line Location Map at www.provwater.com/leadmap to learn if you have a lead service line and sign up for replacement by completing a Right of Entry form (only property owners can sign up).** All customers in Providence Water's distribution system are eligible for a free lead service replacement. Providence Water will replace as many lead service lines for free as funding allows.

For more information, please go to **www.provwater.com/lead**, call our **Lead Service Line Replacement Hotline at (401) 575-0076**, or email **PWLeadFree@cdmsmith.com**.

Water Distribution System Rehabilitation

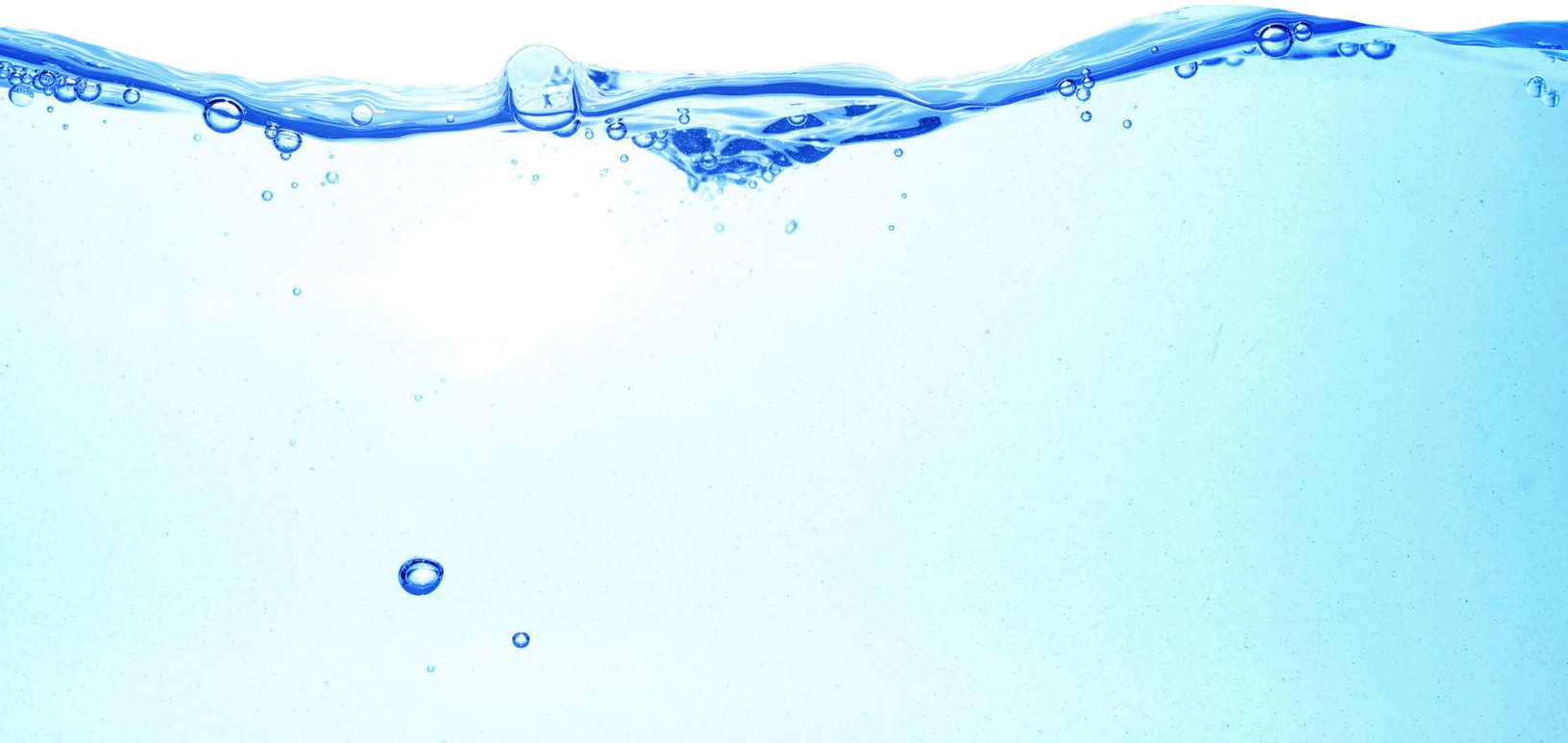
The Providence Water system comprises approximately 1,100 miles of transmission and distribution mains ranging in diameter from 6 to 102 inches. Like many older water systems, a large portion of the transmission and distribution system consists of water mains where the interior surface is bare cast iron with no protective coating. As the system ages, these mains experience internal corrosion. Since around 1950, all newly installed cast and ductile iron water mains have been coated with a protective cement lining. Almost all the water mains installed before 1950 were of the unlined variety, and it is estimated that about 55 percent, or 550 miles, of these mains were unlined cast iron, with about 40 to 50 percent installed prior to 1900. Water main rehabilitation has been part of Providence Water's infrastructure replacement program since its inception in 1996. Since then, Providence Water has reinvested $715 million in the system (capital improvements and infrastructure replacement combined), during which time it has expended about $213 million on water main rehabilitation of approximately 910,000 feet (173 miles).

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality may deteriorate in areas of the distribution system over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them. Flushing removes sediments that may accumulate in the pipes over time. These sediments can affect the taste, clarity, or color of the water. During flushing operations in your neighborhood, you may notice some short-term increases in the color and iron level in your cold water. You should avoid using your tap water for household purposes during this period, as it may cause minor staining of fixtures and laundry. If you do use the tap, open the faucet fully and allow your cold water to run for a few minutes before use, and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Public Participation

Meetings of the Providence Water Board of Directors are open to the public and normally scheduled on the third Wednesday of each month. Meetings begin at 5:15 p.m. and are held in the David F. Walsh Memorial Boardroom at our Central Operations Facility, located at 125 Dupont Drive.



What's in My Water

During 2025, Providence Water tested thousands of water samples to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those substances that were detected in the water and exactly how much of each substance was present.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.006	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.49	<0.01–1.12	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.77	0.58–0.77	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5][1] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	21.1	13.5–22.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (percent positive samples)[2]	2025	TT	NA	0.55	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon [TOC][3] (removal ratio)	2025	TT	NA	1.81	1.67–1.94	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs][1] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	64.6	27.7–71.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[4] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.24	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.012	<0.001–0.095	0/100	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	2	<1–16	1/100	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	2025	11.6	11.2–11.8	Runoff from road deicing operations; Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Compliance is based on the highest quarterly LRAA, and range is based on the lowest and highest individual measurement.

[2] This value refers to the highest monthly percentage of positive samples detected during the year. For 2025, Providence Water collected 2,198 samples for Total Coliform Rule compliance monitoring. One of these samples was positive for total coliform bacteria. None were positive for *E. coli*.

[3] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

[4] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.