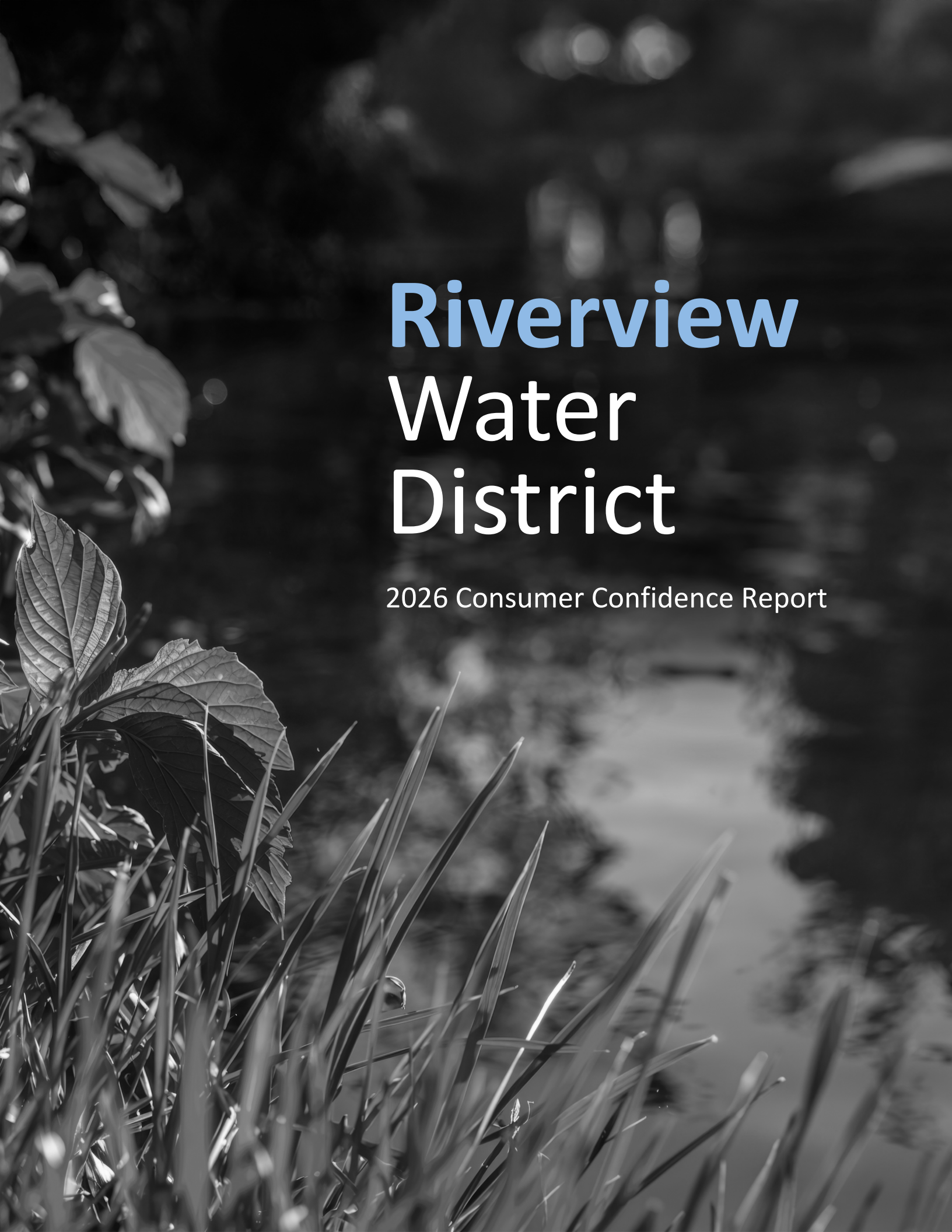


Riverview Water District

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

Riverview Community Water System

P.O. Box 416
Fort Mill, SC 29716
(803)-547-2458

June 30, 2026

RE: Water Quality Data for January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 as provided to Riverview Water District by the Town of Fort Mill.

The Riverview Water District, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, is providing the 2025 water quality data of regulated and unregulated contaminants detected in the City of Rock Hill's source water. Riverview, through contractual arrangements purchases its drinking water from the Town of Fort Mill. The Town of Fort Mill, through contractual agreements purchases its drinking water from the City of Rock Hill. The United States Environmental Protection Agency mandates that the Town furnish this list of contaminants to our master meter customers annually.

We are pleased to report that the water provided by the Riverview Water District met all water quality standards in 2025. If you have any questions concerning this data, please feel free to contact me at (803) 547-2458.

Sincerely,

Sam Leslie

Riverview Community Water System
Annual Drinking Water Report
System No. 4620001

The Riverview Community Water System is pleased to present the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is required by the Environmental Protection Agency and is designed to inform you about the quality water and services delivered to our customers every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of water and want to inform you of the efforts we make to continually improve our water system.

The goal of the Riverview Community Water System is to provide its customers with high quality, safe drinking water that exceeds every federal and state standard. As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, this **Consumer Confidence Report** details our water source, the results of our water tests, as well as other information.

The Riverview Community Water System through a wholesale agreement with the Town of Fort Mill purchases its drinking water. The Town of Fort Mill through an agreement with the City of Rock Hill purchases its drinking water. The supply system between the City of Rock Hill and Fort Mill consists of a 24" transmission main installed in the Highway 21 right-of-way from the Catawba River Bridge to delivery points throughout the town. The Riverview Community Water System purchases its water through a meter located on Harris Street. From this master meter water is then distributed throughout its service district.

The City of Rock Hill's raw water source is Lake Wylie, a surface water body. Lake Wylie is a reservoir of the Catawba-Wateree River sub-basin that is located on the North Carolina-South Carolina border approximately five miles north of Rock Hill. The lake has been classified as good to fair in previous water quality assessment reports. The city established and maintains a 200-foot buffer zone around the raw water intake. The South Carolina Wildlife Commission polices this area.

The Riverview Community Water System is pleased to report that its drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. The tables in this report contain only the contaminants that were detected in our drinking water for the monitoring period of January I to December 31, 2025. All detected contaminants were well within the federal and state acceptable limits. Also included with these tables is a list of other regulated and nonregulated contaminants that were tested for but not detected in our water.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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.

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.

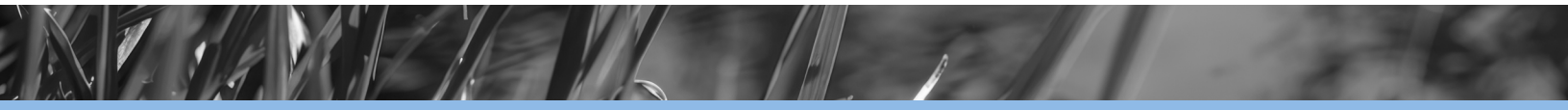
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or results from urban stormwater runoff, farming, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- 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 and urban stormwater runoff.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

Sam Leslie
Riverview Community Water System
(803) 547-2458



REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure	Max Allowed	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentile	Likely Source
TURBIDITY	NO	NTU	1.0	0	TT=0.3	0.03	100%	Soil Runoff

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year	Likely Source
Nitrate	NO	PPM	10.0	10.0	0.43	0.43 - 0.43	2025	Runoff From Fertilizer Use: Leaching From Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits Water Additive Which Promotes Strong Teeth
Contaminant	**Violation**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Year**	
Fluoride	NO	PPM	4.0	4.0	0.64	0.64 - 0.64	2025	

*EPA's MCL is 4.0 ppm./SC has set a lower MCL to better protect human health

RADIONUCLIDE CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226 & 228	NO	pCI/L	0	5.0 mrem/yr	1.41	<LLD- 0.141	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

**EPA considers the 50pCI/L to be the level of concern for Beta/Photon emitters

	Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year	Likely Source
Tritium	NO	pCI/L	0	4 mrem/yr	1910 pCI/L	452 - 1910	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

**Average annual concentration assumed to produce a total body or organ dose of 4mrem/yr for Tritium is 20,000 pCI/L

LEAD AND COPPER

	Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile Value	# Of Sites Exceeding AL	Date	Likely Source
*Lead	NO	PPB	0	15	Not Detected	Not Detected	9/10/23	Corrosion Of Household Plumbing; Erosion Of Natural Deposits
Contaminant	**Violation**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCLG**	**AL**	**90th Percentile Value**	**# Of Sites Exceeding AL**	**Date**	**Likely Source**
*Copper	NO	PPM	1.3	1.3	0.064	0	9/12/23	Erosion Of Natural Deposits; Leaching From Wood Preservatives; Corrosion Of Household Plumbing

*Violations Table - Lead and Copper Rule

*The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detection	Highest Level Detected	Year	Likely Source
Chlorine	NO	PPM	4.0	4.0	1.00-1.00	1.00	2025	Water Additive Used To Control Microbes
Contaminant	**Violation**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Range of Detection**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Year**	**Likely Source**
STAGE II DBPR HAAS	NO	PPB	N/A	60	12.10- 26.30	18.00	2025	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection
TTHM	NO	PPB	N/A	80	12.10 - 40.50	28.00	2025	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Contaminant	Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Year	Likely Source
Sodium	NO	PPM	Not Required	Not Required	5.2	5.2.- 5.2	2025	Sodium Not a Regulated Parameter in Drinking Water. Large Amounts of Sodium May Be Harmful To Persons Suffering From Cardiac, Renal And Circulatory Diseases

Key to Table and Definitions

Detects - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/1) - One part million corresponds to one (1) penny in $10,000.
Picocures per liter (pCI/I) - A measure of radioactivity in water.
Action Level - 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there Is no known risk to health. MCLG's allow for margin of safety.

Required Lead and Copper Language

If present, elevated levels of 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 Fort Mill is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds-2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

The Riverview Community Water System purchases drinking water from the Town of Fort Mill. The Town of Fort Mill purchases drinking water from the City of Rock Hill. The following data provided by Rock Hill.

Hardness: Tap water is soft with an average level of 35.0 mg/L.
Sodium: Tap water sodium level is 5.2 mg/L.
Explanation: Sodium is not a regulated parameter in drinking water. Large amounts of sodium in drinking water may be harmful to persons with cardiac, renal and circulatory diseases.

REQUIRED SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWAP) STATEMENT:
Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at
https://scdhec.gov/environment/your-water-coast/source-waterprotection.

If you do not have internet access, please contact
Sam Lesslie at (803)-547-2458
to obtain a copy or to review this document.