



RWSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Minutes of Regular Meeting
August 25, 2026

A regular meeting of the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority (RWSA) Board of Directors was held on August 25, 2026, at 2:16 p.m. at the Albemarle County Service Authority (1st Floor Conference Room), 168 Spotnap Road, Charlottesville, VA 22911.

Board Members Present: Mike Gaffney, Sam Sanders, Ann Mallek, Lloyd Snook (arrived at 2:18 p.m.), Quin Lunsford, Jason McIlwee.

Board Members Absent: Jeff Richardson.

Rivanna Staff Present: Bill Mawyer, Dave Tungate, Lonnie Wood, Jennnifer Whitaker, Daniel Campbell, Brian Ayala, Westley Kern, Jacob Woodson, Jon Williams, Austin Marrs, Madison Kelly, Dylan Schweikert, Thomas Corrice, Deborah Anama.

Attorney(s) Present Valerie Long

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mr. Gaffney convened the August 25, 2026, regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority at 2:16 p.m.

2. AGENDA APPROVAL

Ms. Mallek moved that the Board of Directors adopt the agenda. Mr. Sanders seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Richardson, Mr. Snook were absent)

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS BOARD MEETING ON JULY 28, 2026

Ms. Mallek moved that the Board of Directors approve the minutes for the July 28, 2026, meeting. Mr. Sanders seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Richardson, Mr. Snook were absent)

4. RECOGNITIONS

There were none.

5. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Mawyer welcomed and introduced Jason McIlwee as a new member of the Board of Directors. He stated Mr. McIlwee was recently promoted to be the Director of Utilities for the City. He introduced Justin Cooner, a recently hired Civil Engineer in the RWSA Project Engineering group. He stated Mr. Cooner had a bachelor's and master's degree in civil engineering from Georgia Tech. He stated Mr. Cooner previously worked for VDOT.

Mr. Mawyer stated he had sent the Board an article written by George Cheape, RWSA/RSWA Safety Manager. He stated the article, published in the *Tap Into Virginia*, AWWA Magazine, was about construction site safety. He stated that Mr. Cheape was previously a construction inspector and had firsthand knowledge of safety issues that could occur on construction sites. He congratulated Mr. Cheape on his publication.

Mr. Mawyer stated that this month was National Water Quality Month, and they celebrated that their water resources were plentiful and high quality, with all their reservoirs and water treatment plants doing very well. He stated they contrasted that to what was happening in other parts of the country that were not so fortunate, with the Colorado River crisis and Lake Mead at its lowest level on record. He stated there were several articles about the challenges the western US reservoir system was dealing with. He stated the water supply served seven states and about 40 million people.

Mr. Mawyer stated that in terms of rain and drought, the state map improved in the last month. He stated their rating in Central Virginia, the Middle James region, had improved from a "Warning" to a less severe "Watch" status for precipitation levels. He stated that yesterday, the South Rivanna Reservoir was spilling, which was great news. Sugar Hollow Reservoir was still down about a foot below the dam. He stated they were remaining in the "Drought Watch" status until water supply conditions improved further. He stated that Sugar Hollow and Beaver Creek water levels were still below the dams. He stated they wanted to see those two reservoirs recover before reducing water conservation measures. He stated they were monitoring the situation along with the Regional Drought Committee.

Mr. Mawyer stated they continued to communicate and collaborate across their community. He stated Westley Kern, Communications and Outreach Coordinator, had given a tour of the Observatory WTP to 7th through 12th graders that were in the UVA's Emerging Engineers Program. He stated that Daniel Campbell, Operations Director, and Mr. Kern had done a community meeting with the Places 29 Community Advisory Committee.

Mr. Mawyer stated that David Tungate, Deputy Executive Director, was partnering with Dr. Berger from UVA, who had spoken to our Board several months ago about measuring PFAS in the wastewater stream and PFAS research. He stated Mr. Tungate also had a presentation the night before with the Pantops Community Advisory Committee.

Mr. Mawyer stated they were prepared to issue revenue bonds on September 1. He stated the bond was for up to \$260 million, and that included about \$228 million in new funding for new projects and \$31 million for a refunding of an existing bonds. He stated that when they received bids for the bonds, they would decide with bond counsel whether they would go forward with the refunding. He stated the bonds would help fund their \$600 million five-year CIP. He stated Moody's had evaluated their credit and rated them at AA2 stable. He stated S&P had lowered their rating one level from AA+ to AA stable.

Mr. Mawyer stated they participated in an Emergency Load Response Program (ELRP), which was sponsored by the Pennsylvania-Jersey-Maryland (PJM) Utility, a regional wholesaler of electricity. He stated Dominion Power purchased power from PJM if Dominion needed additional power during a high-demand period. He stated PJM had a program where they asked

RWSA to reduce its power demand by using our emergency power generator. He stated we used our generator at Moores Creek for about eight hours in July and were paid \$21,000 for participation in the ELRP program.

Mr. Mawyer stated construction was still full speed ahead as the Moores Creek Admin renovation and addition project was taking shape. He stated they needed the windows and doors installed but were close to getting the building shell completed so they could work inside through the winter.

Mr. Mawyer stated one of their large wastewater holding ponds had been drained, sludge removed and washed down to allow completion of concrete repairs. The basin holds about 8 million gallons of wastewater. He stated that when they had a heavy rainstorm, this was one of the ponds they used to divert that excess flow until they could run the wastewater through the plant treatment process.

Mr. Mawyer stated they continued with the Central Water Line project. He stated they had goals of getting the water line installed on Cherry Avenue in front of two schools during the summer before students returned in mid-August. He stated they were pleased with their contractor for getting that work completed on time. He stated the contractor for the Ragged Mountain to Observatory project was also making reasonable progress installing pipe and building the pump station.

Ms. Mallek stated she just wanted to share words from Sugar Hollow neighbors. She stated that between the second and third bridge, nobody could hear the emergency siren. She stated they were hopeful that the continued testing would allow some more speakers down river because they still had high water when the bladder thing happened in 2024. She stated that water in this area was eight feet up onto the road. She stated that was an issue.

Ms. Mallek stated somewhere recently that there was a research article about algae clamping onto the electrons of PFAS molecules. She stated what was not discussed in the article was what they did with clumps of material. She stated nobody had solved that final question of how to breakdown PFAS, but she would dig that up and share it with them. She asked if they measured exhaust from the diesel generators when they tested them.

Mr. Mawyer stated they had a permit from the DEQ Air Control section, and they had to report all discharge. He stated they were within the permitted requirements. He noted that only one RWSA generator ran as part of the PJM program.

6. ITEMS FROM THE PUBLIC

There were none.

7. RESPONSES TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mr. Mawyer stated regarding the comment from last month about whether they would secure the bond with any facilities, they did not secure any of their bonds with infrastructure or any facilities. He stated it was secured by the faith and credit of the revenue of the Authority. He

stated they reviewed the 2012 bond, and that was not secured with any facility. He stated it was secured by the project agreement to build the Ragged Mountain Dam.

8. CONSENT AGENDA

a. Staff Report on Administration & Communications

b. Staff Report on CIP Projects

c. Staff Report on Drought Monitoring

d. Staff Report on Finance

e. Staff Report on Information & Operational Technology

f. Staff Report on Maintenance

g. Staff Report on Operations

h. Staff Report on Wholesale Metering

i. Award of Contract for Lake Management Services (RFP # 26-08) – Jones Lake Management

j. Approval to Amend Professional Engineering Services Agreement– Moores Creek Administration Building Renovation and Addition Project – Short Elliot Hendrickson Inc.

Mr. Sanders moved that the Board of Directors approve the consent agenda. Ms. Mallek seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (6-0). (Mr. Richardson was absent)

9. OTHER BUSINESS

a. Presentation and Consider Vote to Approve Professional Engineering Services Authorization – North Rivanna Waterline Replacement and River Crossing Project – Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Jennifer Whitaker, Director of Engineering & Maintenance / Special Projects, stated she was there to talk about the North Rivanna water line replacement project, including the river crossing at the North Fork Rivanna River. She stated as background, the northern area of Albemarle County was what they called the northern service area.

Ms. Whitaker stated the water system in that area was served by four critical pieces of infrastructure: Airport Road Water Pump Station, which was relatively new; the North Rivanna Water Treatment Plant, the Piney Mountain Tank, and the North Rivanna Water Line, which were not relatively new. She stated recently there had been an increase in baseline water demand in the northern area, which was defined as everything north of the South Fork Rivanna River.

Ms. Whitaker stated there were two pressure zones in that area. She stated they had seen this recent water demand increase on the day-over-day demand. She stated in addition, they

142 anticipated some significant growth: residential, commercial, and industrial. She stated that staff
143 have had several presentations with the Board about the proposed AstraZeneca site.

144 Ms. Whitaker stated in 2024, staff completed a northern area master plan which identified
145 needed capital improvement projects, particularly in the five- to ten-year window, with many
146 projects being in the two- to three-year window. She stated that included the North Rivanna
147 Water Line Replacement and the second crossing of the North Fork Rivanna River. She stated
148 the North Rivanna Water Line (NRWL) was the backbone of the northern service area.

149 Ms. Whitaker stated the NRWL is about four and a half miles of mostly 12-inch cast iron pipe.
150 She stated there were a few sections of 14-inch as well. She stated it had been constructed in
151 1969, so it had reached the end of its useful life, and it was time for replacement. She stated there
152 was a history of high service pressures in that area. She stated the rolling topography meant that
153 in the low areas, they saw pressures of over 150 to 180 pounds per square inch. She stated that
154 had led to a history of line breaks, particularly in the phase one project area.

155 Ms. Whitaker stated that to cost-effectively replace the water main, staff performed extensive
156 modeling work with a consultant. She stated they segregated the pipeline into multiple segments
157 and applied current, future, industrial, and residential water demand projections. She stated they
158 began looking at how they would serve that area, how they would replace pipes, and what size
159 pipes they needed. She stated that once they put that pipe in the ground, it was going to stay in
160 the ground for about one hundred years. She stated she was advocating for installing the size
161 they needed to adequately serve the northern part of the County including projected growth.

162 Ms. Whitaker stated the map being shown to the Board was labeled with alphabetical notations.
163 Segment A was pipeline that ran up to the Piney Mountain Tank. She stated they were not
164 proposing to replace that until Phase 4 of the replacement work. She stated they were evaluating
165 additional water storage in this area. She stated the thought was that Segment A could be
166 replaced when they built additional storage.

167 Ms. Whitaker stated Segment B was just north of the Rivanna Futures site. She stated it is
168 located within Rt. 29 and did not need to be replaced immediately. She stated it was slated for
169 the Phase 3 timeline. She stated that Segment D would occur on either side of the North Rivanna
170 River. She stated this was the area where they had the majority of pipe breaks and where they
171 had seen the largest pressure challenges. She stated Section D needed to be replaced as soon as
172 practical, particularly considering the future high-demand users.

173 Ms. Whitaker stated Segments C, F, H and I were connector segments. She stated they were
174 identified as Phase 2. She stated Segment C was potentially going to be installed concurrent with
175 the Rivanna Futures roadway and additional work in that area.

176 Ms. Whitaker stated Segment F was connecting two projects that others were going to build. She
177 stated projects I and H were also connector pipes. She stated the purple lines that could be seen
178 on the slide, one by section B, one between H and I, and one between the pump station and F,
179 were all projects that are being constructed as a “betterment” with other projects.

180 Ms. Whitaker stated F was a VDOT project in the Berkmar Extended Road. She stated H to I
181 was a pipe that RWSA was going to have betterment with the North Pointe developer. She stated

182 Section B was the pipeline and roadway project that was going to be installed with the Rivanna
183 Futures' work.

184 Ms. Whitaker explained they were planning the right pieces, and sizes to be completed at the
185 right time. She stated as such, she was recommending going ahead with replacement of Phase
186 One and Phase Two at this time. She stated they were going to perform design work and field
187 investigation and have everything ready for all the different segments.

188 Ms. Whitaker stated VDOT was considering widening Route 29 in northern Albemarle County at
189 some future time. She stated there might be an opportunity for RWSA to partner with VDOT.
190 She stated the proposal that the Board had in front of them included design and preparation for
191 replacing all the piping, but only construction of Phases One and Two.

192 Ms. Whitaker stated that to date, they have done an extensive amount of preliminary design work
193 for the waterline. She stated they secured preliminary permission from VDOT for an alignment
194 within Route 29. She stated they had completed work at the North Fork Rivanna River Crossing:
195 geo-technical, threatened and endangered species, and wetlands delineation surveys.

196 Ms. Whitaker stated, if authorized to proceed into final design, the anticipated construction
197 completion date was November 2030. She noted that because the pipe was in Route 29, the
198 work would be nighttime construction. She stated it was probably going to be multiple crews
199 working for several years during nighttime hours. She requested that the Board approve the
200 authorization.

201 Ms. Mallek stated that the design was dependent on VDOT expanding to three lanes, but this
202 could take years. She asked if this was incidental to the rest of the project.

203 Ms. Whitaker stated it was. She stated that the VDOT widening was only impacting the final
204 phases of the pipe work. She stated it was the last section past Boulder's Road extension that
205 there might have been an opportunity, as that project progressed, to bring that pipe to fruition.

206 Ms. Whitaker stated they would have the alignment secured and design completed, so that,
207 should the pipe be needed at some future point, they could proceed quickly.

208 Mr. Lunsford stated that right sizing helps avoid future pain. He asked what the sizes of those
209 different segments were at that time.

210 Ms. Whitaker stated they were all 12-inch pipes except for the section that went from Route 29
211 to North Rivanna Treatment Plant, which was 14-inch pipe. She added that Section A on the map
212 was also 14-inch pipe.

213 Mr. Snook asked what betterment meant.

214 Ms. Whitaker stated that when they referenced betterment, typically it meant somebody else was
215 doing a project, and that project required either relocation or replacement of the RWSA water
216 main. She explained that typically with a roadway project, if VDOT needed to move their
217 pipeline, the road project paid for the replacement of that pipeline. She stated if they wanted a
218 larger pipeline, such as a 24-inch pipe, RWSA would pay the differential, called "betterment".

219 Mr. Mawyer asked how many crossings they had at the river.

220 Ms. Whitaker stated they had one currently that is relatively new, and that this would be the
221 second crossing. She stated that the current pipe is 12-inches in diameter, and the new pipe will
222 be 24-inches. The pipe will provide redundancy and hydraulic capacity across that river.

223 Ms. Mallek asked if the new tank on Piney Mountain would be next to the old one.

224 Ms. Whitaker stated the northern service area has two pressure zones. Piney Mountain Tank
225 serves the higher-pressure area. A new tank will need to undergo a site alternatives analysis.

226 Ms. Mallek asked whether it would be raising the height of what they had or putting in a whole
227 new one.

228 Ms. Whitaker stated they had not fully determined what it would be.

229 Ms. Mallek asked if they would use the same right-of-way.

230 Ms. Whitaker stated they would most likely need to acquire additional property and right of way.

231 **Ms. Mallek moved that the Board of Directors authorize the Executive Director to execute**
232 **a Service Authorization with Kimley Horn and Associates, Inc. for an amount up to**
233 **\$1,597,000, to provide final design, permitting, bidding, and construction administration**
234 **services required to complete the North Rivanna Waterline Replacement and River**
235 **Crossing Project and any amendments up to 10% of the total Authorization amount. Mr.**
236 **Sanders seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (6-0). (Mr. Richardson was**
237 **absent)**

238 *b. Reservoirs, Drought and Operational Strategies*

239 Daniel Campbell, Director of Operations and Environmental Services, provided a presentation
240 on the reservoir, drought, and operational strategies for 2026. He started with an overview of
241 Albemarle County showing the five reservoirs and watersheds that stored the raw water for the
242 treatment plants. He stated the three urban reservoirs were South Rivanna, Ragged Mountain,
243 and Sugar Hollow. He stated that serving the Crozet community, they had the Beaver Creek
244 Reservoir and the Beaver Creek Watershed, and 20 miles south of Charlottesville was the Totier
245 Creek Reservoir and the Totier Creek Watershed.

246 Mr. Campbell reviewed the useable volume in the reservoirs. He stated that South Rivanna
247 Reservoir stored 885 million gallons supplied by a 259 square mile watershed. He stated those
248 facilities provided the primary production for the urban water system. He stated that the South
249 Rivanna Treatment Plant produced about 90% of the water required by the urban area. He stated
250 the Ragged Mountain Reservoir currently held about 1.4 billion gallons. He stated that after the
251 pool raise project was completed and with suitable precipitation, it will store about 2.1 billion
252 gallons. He stated it was served by a very small watershed of only two square miles.

253 Mr. Campbell stated Sugar Hollow Reservoir had 339 million gallons and an 18 square mile
254 watershed. He stated Beaver Creek had 489 million gallons with a 10 square mile watershed, and

255 Totier Creek had 155 million gallons with a 29 square mile watershed. He stated most figures
256 were from the last bathymetric data from 2018. He stated the next bathymetric surveys were
257 scheduled for 2028.

258 Mr. Campbell stated the reservoir monitoring program started in 2014. He stated they monitored
259 the South Rivanna, Ragged Mountain, and Beaver Creek reservoirs twice a month, April through
260 November. He stated they monitored the Totier Creek reservoir monthly, June through August.

261 Mr. Campbell stated that for Beaver Creek, they saw typical stratification and oxygen depletion,
262 but they recently saw less phosphorus and nitrogen, so there were fewer nutrients in the
263 reservoir. He stated this was attributed to a lack of rain. He stated that because of the lower
264 amount of nutrients, they experienced lower than normal algae activity.

265 Mr. Campbell stated that South Rivanna was a reservoir with a residence time of three days. He
266 stated the bottom of the reservoir had been warmer than normal, which tended to release
267 phosphorus, as it had in 2017, 2018, and 2025. He stated that the release of phosphorus and
268 increased detention time in the reservoir led to the algae bloom that they had experienced earlier
269 this summer.

270 Mr. Campbell stated Ragged Mountain experienced stratification in early May and turnover in
271 late November, which was similar to Beaver Creek. He stated they typically saw the turnover
272 between Halloween to Thanksgiving.

273 Mr. Campbell stated that algae could cause operational issues at the treatment plants. He stated
274 regardless of the speciation, whether it was blue-green or green, certain species of algae could
275 cause issues at the treatment plant including filter clogging. He stated the operators would see the
276 loss of head go up, which meant they had to backwash filters more frequently, and the plant
277 would not be running as efficiently as it could be. He noted taste and odor concerns, algal toxins
278 (those mainly being cyanotoxins), and increased chemical use.

279 Mr. Campbell stated a lot of times when they were getting algae in the treatment plants, they had
280 to use more coagulant. He stated if they used more coagulant, they had to use more pH
281 adjustment; those were all issues that could happen because of algae. He stated they had an algae
282 and algal byproduct management plan that governed and assisted them in making treatment
283 decisions for the reservoirs and how they handled those issues.

284 Mr. Campbell stated he included one table from that plan that showed the three reservoirs they
285 typically treated most often and what went into those decisions. He stated for example, for South
286 Rivanna, they would typically treat it when they saw 10,000 cells of blue-green algae per mL in
287 two consecutive sample events. He stated if they saw that at sampling point SR2, they knew it
288 might be coming to sampling point SR1, with SR1 being the closest sampling point to the intake
289 and SR2 being further upstream.

290 Mr. Campbell stated for Beaver Creek, the criteria for treatment was 5,000 cells of blue-green
291 algae per mL in one sampling event, and it was the same metric with Ragged Mountain. He
292 stated they used the same guidance document to assist them in making decisions on when they
293 needed to sample for cyanobacteria.

294 Mr. Campbell stated that reservoir treatments could also be triggered based on operating
295 conditions at the plant. He stated they had had treatments in the past where they did not meet
296 those thresholds, but they were seeing symptomatic issues at the treatment plant that required a
297 treatment. He stated when they did treat, they used an engineered copper sulfate product by
298 SePro called SeClear.

299 Mr. Campbell stated essentially, SeClear worked by binding with the excess phosphorus, making
300 it unavailable for algae growth. He explained that algae needed light, carbon dioxide, and
301 nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, to grow, and warm temperatures bolstered those
302 reactions and growth. He stated if they took away the nutrients, the algae could not grow.

303 Mr. Snook asked what happened to the copper sulfite once it bonded to the algae.

304 Mr. Campbell stated that most ended up in the soil, but they did not test the solid deposits in the
305 past. He stated they tested the copper concentration in the finished water leaving the treatment
306 plant every year, and they had always been well within compliance with VDH. He stated they
307 had never actually tested the bottom of the reservoir for those concentrations.

308 Mr. Snook asked if there were any concerns about impacts to vegetation or wildlife.

309 Mr. Campbell stated there were not.

310 Ms. Mallek stated they did not know unless they tested. She stated that regarding the aquatic
311 benefit and having the diversity of the ecosystem of Beaver Creek, she felt they needed to find
312 out, and she hoped they would put that on the consideration list.

313 Ms. Mallek asked whether the bathymetric survey measured the depth of sediment at the bottom
314 of the reservoir.

315 Mr. Campbell stated he believed that the survey did not penetrate the bottom of the reservoir, so
316 it did not account for accumulated sediment.

317 Mr. Campbell stated for the last year of algae treatment applications, there had been no
318 treatments at Sugar Hollow and Totier Creek Reservoirs, which was typical for them. He stated
319 they had conducted six treatments in 2025 at Beaver Creek and two at Ragged Mountain. He
320 stated that this year, they had only treated Beaver Creek three times. He stated they had to treat
321 South Rivanna one time when they lost the spill and were not getting any movement through the
322 reservoir.

323 Mr. Campbell stated watershed protection was also one of their efforts, and they coordinated
324 with the City and the County on land management around the reservoirs, which included
325 recreational access, boat docks, allowable use, safety signage, and enforcement of Albemarle
326 County ordinances.

327 Mr. Campbell stated there were ordinances for their reservoirs; some conditions were common,
328 such as no swimming, no gas motors, and no hunting, but others were specific, such as no
329 boating of any kind in Sugar Hollow, including no canoes. He stated that this was part of their
330 efforts, along with reservoir surveillance.

331 Mr. Campbell stated reservoir surveillance was an effort conducted by the water department. He
332 stated they would check Beaver Creek, South Rivanna, and Ragged Mountain twice a year. He
333 stated they looked for trash, dump sites, illicit discharges, unauthorized water withdrawals,
334 unauthorized docks, invasive aquatic weeds, and potential water protection ordinance violations.
335 He stated that they checked Sugar Hollow and Totier Creek once a year.

336 Mr. Campbell stated that they have a drought management plan that they have been utilizing a
337 lot recently. He stated he was part of the drought committee that had been meeting almost
338 weekly for the last month or two. He provided a quick overview of the drought management
339 plan, noting that it provided guidance on the three drought stages: “watch”, “warning”, and
340 “emergency”.

341 Mr. Campbell stated they were still in the “watch” stage, which was a combination of two things:
342 the South Rivanna Reservoir level and the probability forecast of system storage. He stated they
343 utilized the OASIS model, which simulated current system operations over the historic
344 hydrologic record to indicate what percent of storage volume would be available in a certain
345 number of weeks. He stated those were the tools that they used as the drought committee to give
346 recommendations.

347 Mr. Campbell stated they had been meeting weekly and were set to meet again the following
348 week. He stated the committee was made up of staff from RWSA, ACSA, the City, and the
349 County, and they also had a separate trigger stage level for storage in Beaver Creek Reservoir for
350 Crozet.

351 Mr. Gaffney asked if the trigger levels would change once they finished the pipeline to Ragged
352 Mountain.

353 Mr. Campbell stated the pipeline would change a lot of things including the drought and
354 operating strategies.

355 Mr. Campbell stated the operational strategy was used for the urban reservoirs. He stated it
356 determined where they were withdrawing the water from, what time of year, and how much they
357 were treating. He stated that it was driven by two things: summer peak demand versus winter
358 off-peak demand and whether South Rivanna Reservoir was overflowing.

359 Mr. Campbell stated that if it was off-peak or peak demand and South Rivanna was overflowing,
360 they were maximizing South Rivanna production. He stated that once that water went over the
361 dam, it eventually ended up in the James River, and they could not use it. He stated that anytime
362 that South Rivanna was overflowing, they were maximizing South Rivanna production and
363 minimizing Observatory production to try to save the water in Ragged Mountain.

364 Mr. Campbell stated that when they lost the spill, that flipped and they maximized Observatory
365 production, using the water they had stored in Ragged Mountain and decreased production at the
366 South Rivanna water treatment plant. He stated the lowest level they were willing to draw Sugar
367 Hollow down to was 10 feet during the peak demand season and 19 feet during the off-peak
368 demand.

369 Mr. Campbell presented a graph to visualize the South Rivanna Reservoir level during the recent
370 event where they lost the spill at South Rivanna Reservoir from about July 4 to August 3. He
371 stated it was almost a month. He stated that in the upper left, the blue bars showed when they had
372 overflow over the top of the dam.

373 Mr. Campbell stated that on August 4, they lost the spill over the dam. He stated that when they
374 lost the spill, they were minimizing operations there, but the plant had to sustain a certain amount
375 of operations to provide water to the Pantops service area. He stated that without the Central
376 Water Line, South Rivanna WTP still had to run, but they also had to operate the mud gates at
377 the dam daily to release water downstream.

378 Mr. Campbell stated that they had a MIF, a minimum in-stream flow requirement, and they had
379 to release water to meet the DEQ requirements. He stated that the reservoir level started to drop
380 once the spill was lost. He stated the drought watch was declared on July 14, and they were
381 almost four-tenths of a foot down at that time. He stated the lowest they got was on August 1, at
382 negative 1.15 feet. He stated they received 2.33 inches of rain on August 2 that not only refilled
383 the 1.15 feet, but it also gave them spill over the dam.

384 Mr. Campbell stated at Sugar Hollow, a louder siren had been installed in December 2025. He
385 stated that they tested it monthly, and Mr. Kern did a great job of sending notices to let residents
386 know they were testing the siren. He stated that the warning signs had been installed, and siren
387 systems and signs were still planned for all their reservoirs.

388 Mr. Campbell stated the transfer pipeline was a \$107 million project consisting of seven miles of
389 36-inch raw water piping from South Rivanna to Birdwood, which was going to give them a 25
390 MGD transfer capacity. He stated that right now, they only had a 3 MGD transfer capacity from
391 Sugar Hollow, which was going to go away once the pipeline was done. He stated that once the
392 Ragged Mountain pool raise project was complete, they would begin transferring water.

393 Mr. Campbell stated that most of that filling of the 700 million additional gallons was going to
394 come from South Rivanna, which included a raw water pump station and intake. He stated that it
395 was going to allow them to keep that new, larger Ragged Mountain Reservoir full heading into a
396 drought.

397 Mr. Campbell stated that they had proactive reservoir, drought, and operational programs to
398 support water supply and treatment strategies. He stated that they partnered with the County and
399 the City on water protection and land use around reservoirs. He stated they had a predictive
400 program to assess reservoir capacities and community water demand every 10 years, with the
401 next report due in 2030.

402 Ms. Mallek asked if there were recording devices near the sirens to make monitoring the sirens
403 easier.

404 Mr. Campbell stated he would have to check on that. He stated that the sirens were connected to
405 the SCADA system, and they received notification every time the siren was active.

406 *c. Laboratory Facilities and Resources*

407 Madison Kelly, Laboratory Manager, provided an overview of the laboratory facilities and
408 resources. She stated that this would include services they provided, the workload they managed,
409 in addition to the equipment they used and some improvements and optimizations they would be
410 making over the next fiscal year.

411 Ms. Kelly stated that the laboratory department was composed of three chemists and herself. She
412 stated they fell under the Operations and Environmental Services Division, as their work largely
413 supported the wastewater and drinking water operations.

414 Ms. Kelly stated their main goal was to provide analytical data that supported regulatory
415 compliance, operational decision-making, and protection of environmental and public health.
416 She stated that for the drinking water system, this included running compliance testing and
417 reporting to DEQ and VDH. She stated it included testing the distribution system for water
418 quality monitoring, as well as providing data-driven operational guidance that helped with
419 treatment process optimization.

420 Ms. Kelly stated much was the same for the wastewater system, with the exception that
421 compliance testing was reported to DEQ alone, and they also supported the industrial
422 pretreatment program. She stated that on the environmental and public health monitoring side, a
423 large portion of testing was to look at the nutrient levels in the reservoirs before the water
424 underwent treatment at the plants.

425 Ms. Kelly stated that recently they were helping to collect water quality data in the Glenmore
426 and Farmington areas. She stated that underpinning all of this was their quality assurance. She
427 stated they were a DCLS-certified and VELAP accredited laboratory in the state of Virginia. She
428 stated this required that they undergo annual proficiency testing by a third party.

429 Ms. Kelly stated they regularly updated their Standard Operating Procedures to make sure they
430 operate at the highest efficiency, as well as following the most recent procedures according to
431 their Standard Methods. She stated they were also responsible for training their operators and
432 sample collectors to ensure they were also operating under the same operating procedures when
433 collecting samples. She stated that along with all their testing, they ran a rigorous round of
434 quality assurance and quality control standards.

435 Ms. Kelly stated that to give some numerical data on what operations looked like on an annual
436 basis, they ran approximately 15,000 analyses across water, wastewater, and environmental
437 monitoring programs. She stated these were sourced from approximately 8,500 samples that
438 were received in their laboratory on an annual basis. She stated these came from their treatment
439 plants and reservoirs, as well as samples that they collected themselves throughout the
440 distribution system.

441 Ms. Kelly stated they were certified to run 13 analytes, six of those for drinking water and seven
442 for wastewater. She noted that they were very proud to report that they were currently operating
443 at a 100% compliance record with no regulatory violations or reportable events in the last year.
444 She stated that to further break down some of those analyses, they ran approximately 1,290 tests
445 per month.

446 Ms. Kelly stated just under half of those were dedicated to water quality monitoring programs,
447 with about a third dedicated to water compliance testing. She stated just under a quarter of that
448 number was dedicated to wastewater, with about equal amounts dedicated to monitoring and
449 compliance.

450 Ms. Kelly stated they recently upgraded their optical BOD (biological oxygen demand) probe.
451 She stated the previous equipment they had been using had been purchased in the 1980s. She
452 stated they had upgraded to an optical probe, which allowed for more accurate calibration and
453 better data integrity. She stated it was highly efficient in that it used less consumable equipment.

454 Ms. Kelly stated they were working on the installation of a new autoclave, as the previous one
455 had reached the end of its life cycle. She stated the next upgrade was the analytical balance,
456 which was also at the end of its life cycle and needed to be updated. She stated other items
457 included the suspended solids oven, a distillation unit, and some dishwashers, all for the same
458 reason.

459 Ms. Kelly stated one optimization they were very excited about implementing this year was the
460 use of a laboratory information management system. She stated this process had started back in
461 the fall of 2025 when they had identified some opportunities for data integrity improvement. She
462 stated they first started by evaluating four separate vendors and eventually selected "QBench".

463 Ms. Kelly stated that QBench was the vendor supplying the system, and they were working with
464 them on a weekly basis to help build what would be their new workflows. She stated this system
465 would help to standardize the workflows. She stated they would gain the ability to track samples
466 electronically, as well as gain some traceability capability. She stated that the highlight of what
467 they would be gaining was overall strength and data integrity.

468 Ms. Kelly explained that they were currently using multiple handwritten logbooks upon sample
469 receipt in the laboratory. She stated when they began their analyses, they were using Microsoft
470 Suite applications to store their data and calibrations. She stated from there, with that manual
471 entry, the data also needed to go into separate compliance reports, which required entering data
472 into different platforms until it finally got reported to its regulator.

473 Ms. Kelly stated what they hoped their workflow would look like in the future was that from the
474 time samples were received in the laboratory, they would immediately be logged into their
475 laboratory information management system. She stated from there, operators and managers from
476 other departments would be able to track that sample and see where it was from the time it was
477 received to the time they no longer had the sample.

478 Ms. Kelly stated that the worksheets would also have automated QC and QA functions with no
479 configuration, meaning there would be less opportunity for human error. She stated there would
480 also be one point of data entry instead of several platforms, and they would even gain the
481 opportunity to interface some of their equipment, meaning there would be no need for human
482 data entry. She stated the regulatory compliance reports would be automated, as well.

483 Ms. Kelly stated they currently operate with a budget of about \$800,000. She stated the majority
484 of that went toward personnel, and about \$156,000 went toward operations and maintenance for
485 equipment. She stated about \$58,000 went toward replacing the equipment, \$28,000 went toward

486 IT, and the lower areas included about \$4,000 for professional services, \$2,300 for office
487 supplies, and \$1,500 for other services and charges.

488 Ms. Kelly stated that looking ahead, they intended to complete the QBench implementation as
489 soon as possible and continue to improve and evaluate further optimizations in the laboratory.
490 She stated they intended to support emerging monitoring needs. She stated this included
491 information the EPA had just put out on UCMR 6, which would appear to be effective in 2028.
492 She stated they had just begun additional monitoring of PFAS for industrial users under VA
493 House Bill 938 that became effective July 1, 2026. She stated that finally, they intended to
494 continue supporting the industrial pretreatment program.

495 Ms. Mallek asked about sediment sampling.

496 Ms. Kelly stated that they had a bench sheet that they were using. She stated she did not know
497 the number off the top of her head, but she noted there were quite a few different sampling
498 stations, whether they were at the actual sampling stations owned by ACSA or elsewhere. She
499 stated she believed one was at the actual Glenmore treatment plant, and some were pulled from
500 tanks and such.

501 Mr. Mawyer stated that there had been a sediment problem at several residences in Farmington
502 and Glenmore that was thought to have been related to the corrosion inhibitor used in our
503 treatment process. He stated that water age was all part of this. He stated that they did sample in
504 those neighborhoods to monitor the pH of the water and how that may have been contributing to
505 any precipitate that a few residents were finding in their appliances and their hot water.

506 Ms. Mallek asked if the metals being found were at a significant level, and if they were related to
507 industrial discharges.

508 Ms. Kelly stated that they were not currently measuring wastewater. She stated they were only
509 measuring the metals through separate phases of the drinking water production.

510 Ms. Mallek asked if they saw significant levels of metals in the drinking water.

511 Ms. Kelly stated she would have to review the data, but she had not noticed any abnormal levels.

512 Ms. Mallek asked whether QBench was developed specifically for the Authority.

513 Ms. Kelly stated that QBench provided an information management system. She stated QBench
514 was chosen because they had other utility customers and were environmental laboratories. She
515 stated QBench provided the software system and helped the Authority build out the workflows to
516 meet their needs.

517 Mr. Gaffney asked if they performed in-house testing for PFAS.

518 Ms. Kelly stated that they did not. She stated they had considered budgeting it for FY 27, and it
519 would cost about \$500,000 in equipment to implement. She stated it was more cost-effective to
520 send the testing to an external laboratory.

521 ***10. OTHER ITEMS FROM BOARD/STAFF NOT ON THE AGENDA***

522 Ms. Mallek stated she attended the Critical Infrastructure Protection Forum at PVCC. She stated
523 she wanted to extend her kudos for all the water supply and quality presentations provided by
524 RWSA over the last three years, because they talked a lot about those issues. She noted that it
525 was one of the biggest risks for agencies such as this.

526 ***11. CLOSED MEETING***

527 There was no reason for a closed meeting.

528 ***12. ADJOURNMENT***

529 **Mr. Snook moved that the Board of Directors adjourn the meeting at 3:25 p.m.. Ms. Mallek**
530 **seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (6-0). (Mr. Richardson was absent)**

531 Respectfully submitted,

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Mr. Jeff Richardson
Secretary - Treasurer

