



**SCOTTISH WATER**

**Water Industry Commission for Scotland (WICS) ANNUAL RETURN 2025/26**

## Section E– Operating Costs and Efficiency

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# 1 Table E3 – PPP project analysis

## 1.1 Overview

Table E3 and E3a provide details of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) major wastewater assets that are managed under separate PPP concession contracts.

Upon its creation in April 2002 Scottish Water inherited nine concession contracts which had been entered into with nine private sector consortia (PFI Companies) by its three predecessor authorities (i.e., East of Scotland Water, North of Scotland Water Authority and West of Scotland Water Authority). Scottish Water acts as the client body to the remaining private sector consortia that provide wastewater and sludge treatment and disposal services to Scottish Water.

Under the terms of the PPP concession contracts the private sector has either upgraded or built new wastewater and sludge treatment assets, and, in certain circumstances, network assets (e.g. sewers and pumping stations) in order to meet Scottish Water's legal obligations in respect of the treatment and disposal of these products. These consortia are also responsible for the operation and maintenance of these assets over the lifetime of each contract.

The assets that form part of each contract are detailed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: PPP schemes.**

| PPP Scheme     | Wastewater Treatment Works                            |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Moray Coast    | Lossiemouth, Buckie, Banff/Macduff                    |
| Tay            | Hatton                                                |
| Levenmouth     | Levenmouth                                            |
| AVSE           | Seafield, Newbridge, East Calder, Blackburn, Whitburn |
| Daldowie(1)    | Daldowie Sludge Treatment Centre                      |
| Dalmuir        | Dalmuir                                               |
| MSI (Ayrshire) | Meadowhead, Stevenston, Inverclyde                    |

Explanatory notes:

(1) Daldowie is a sludge treatment centre only.

## 1.2 Performance Trends

### E3.1 Annual average resident connected population

Population values in this commentary section are given in '000s to match the table values. The resident population connected to Public/Private Partnership (PPP) assets, as calculated by the Data Transformation Dept, has increased from 1,897.591 in AR25 to 1,918.010 in AR26.

These changes are shown by wastewater treatment works (WwTW) in Table 2 below. Reductions are reported for Moray Coast (Lossiemouth, Buckie, Banff/Macduff), AVSE (Newbridge, East Calder, Blackburn and Whitburn) and MSI (Stevenston). The overall change in population results in an increase of 20.419 population connected. The small variances within individual schemes are driven by changes in census data and are consistent with those seen in previous years.

**Table 2: Resident connected population change AR25 to AR26**

| E3_Column | E3_Pfi_Area_Name | E3_Stw_Name   | AR25 E3.1       | AR26 E3.1      | Difference    |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 30        | Tay              | Hatton        | 192.658         | 197.512        | 4.854         |
| 80        | Moray Coast      | Lossiemouth   | 37.153          | 36.576         | -0.577        |
| 90        | Moray Coast      | Buckie        | 13.306          | 13.058         | -0.248        |
| 100       | Moray Coast      | Banff/Macduff | 10.534          | 10.503         | -0.031        |
| 110       | AVSE             | Seafeld       | 626.608         | 634.834        | 8.226         |
| 120       | AVSE             | Newbridge     | 25.193          | 24.726         | -0.467        |
| 130       | AVSE             | East Calder   | 77.283          | 75.692         | -1.591        |
| 140       | AVSE             | Blackburn     | 18.642          | 18.135         | -0.507        |
| 150       | AVSE             | Whitburn      | 12.944          | 12.549         | -0.395        |
| 160       | Levenmouth       | Levenmouth    | 114.507         | 115.711        | 1.204         |
| 170       | Dalmuir          | Dalmuir       | 440.506         | 448.419        | 7.913         |
| 180       | Daldowie         | Daldowie      | 0               | 0              | 0.000         |
| 190       | MSI              | Meadowhead    | 188.526         | 188.804        | 0.278         |
| 200       | MSI              | Stevenston    | 67.574          | 67.316         | -0.258        |
| 210       | MSI              | Inverclyde    | 72.157          | 74.175         | 2.018         |
|           |                  |               | <b>1897.591</b> | <b>1918.01</b> | <b>20.419</b> |

Properties connected to the wastewater network are identified in the Geospatial Information system (GIS) and associated to their catchments. Population figures are then calculated from latest available National Records of Scotland (NRS) 2018 projections to 2043 using the same methodology as for tables A2 and A3. This method, as calculated by the Data Transformation Dept, is unchanged from AR25.

### E3.2 Annual average non-resident connected population

The annual average non-resident connected population, as calculated by the Data Transformation Dept, has been taken from the assessment and distribution of holiday populations described in the commentary for tables A2 and A3.

The total reported population is 21.435, which is an increase of 3.198 from AR25.

**Table 3: Average Non-resident connected population change AR25 to AR26**

| E3_Column | E3_Pfi_Area_Name | E3_Stw_Name   | AR25 E3.2     | AR26 E3.2     | Difference   |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 30        | Tay              | Hatton        | 2.166         | 2.617         | 0.451        |
| 80        | Moray Coast      | Lossiemouth   | 0.905         | 1.054         | 0.149        |
| 90        | Moray Coast      | Buckie        | 0.586         | 0.602         | 0.016        |
| 100       | Moray Coast      | Banff/Macduff | 0.408         | 0.451         | 0.043        |
| 110       | AVSE             | Seafield      | 5.586         | 6.895         | 1.309        |
| 120       | AVSE             | Newbridge     | 0.241         | 0.317         | 0.076        |
| 130       | AVSE             | East Calder   | 0.246         | 0.282         | 0.036        |
| 140       | AVSE             | Blackburn     | 0.121         | 0.14          | 0.019        |
| 150       | AVSE             | Whitburn      | 0.043         | 0.047         | 0.004        |
| 160       | Levenmouth       | Levenmouth    | 1.366         | 1.547         | 0.181        |
| 170       | Dalmuir          | Dalmuir       | 4.101         | 4.755         | 0.654        |
| 180       | Daldowie         | Daldowie      | 0             | 0             | 0.000        |
| 190       | MSI              | Meadowhead    | 1.649         | 1.78          | 0.131        |
| 200       | MSI              | Stevenston    | 0.427         | 0.514         | 0.087        |
| 210       | MSI              | Inverclyde    | 0.392         | 0.434         | 0.042        |
|           |                  |               | <b>18.237</b> | <b>21.435</b> | <b>3.198</b> |

### E3.3 Population equivalent of total load received

The population equivalent (PE) of total load, as calculated by the Data Transformation Dept, has increased by 1.85% (see Table 4 below).

**Table 4: Population equivalent of total load received change AR25 to AR26**

| E3_Column | E3_Pfi_Area_Name | E3_Stw_Name   | AR25 E3.3       | AR26 E3.3       | Difference    |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 30        | Tay              | Hatton        | 237.472         | 252.198         | 14.726        |
| 80        | Moray Coast      | Lossiemouth   | 44.058          | 43.512          | -0.546        |
| 90        | Moray Coast      | Buckie        | 26.576          | 23.611          | -2.965        |
| 100       | Moray Coast      | Banff/Macduff | 12.173          | 11.991          | -0.182        |
| 110       | AVSE             | Seafield      | 795.903         | 813.846         | 17.943        |
| 120       | AVSE             | Newbridge     | 31.539          | 30.867          | -0.672        |
| 130       | AVSE             | East Calder   | 110.095         | 109.877         | -0.218        |
| 140       | AVSE             | Blackburn     | 21.853          | 20.685          | -1.168        |
| 150       | AVSE             | Whitburn      | 13.991          | 13.631          | -0.360        |
| 160       | Levenmouth       | Levenmouth    | 203.564         | 205.526         | 1.962         |
| 170       | Dalmuir          | Dalmuir       | 557.826         | 570.572         | 12.746        |
| 180       | Daldowie         | Daldowie      | 0               | 0               | 0.000         |
| 190       | MSI              | Meadowhead    | 221.524         | 222.849         | 1.325         |
| 200       | MSI              | Stevenston    | 81.087          | 81.195          | 0.108         |
| 210       | MSI              | Inverclyde    | 84.494          | 87.033          | 2.539         |
|           |                  |               | <b>2442.155</b> | <b>2487.393</b> | <b>45.238</b> |

### Lines E3.4-E3.8 - Scope of Works

A breakdown of the scope of the PPP works is detailed in Table 5 and has not changed from AR25.

**Table 5: Sewerage Information (E3.4).**

| PPP Works     | Scope of works                                                                                                                               |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lossiemouth   | Includes 7 pumping stations and extensive pumping mains.                                                                                     |
| Buckie        | Includes 12 pumping stations and extensive pumping mains.                                                                                    |
| Banff/Macduff | Includes 10 pumping stations and extensive pumping mains.                                                                                    |
| Hatton        | Includes 16 pumping stations and associated pumping mains/gravity sewers.                                                                    |
| Levenmouth    | Includes 8 pumping stations and associated pumping mains and gravity sewers.                                                                 |
| Seafield      | Includes 7 pumping stations, the Esk Valley trunk sewerage network with associated pumping and a number of storm water works with overflows. |
| Newbridge     | Includes 2 pumping stations, a section of gravity sewer and a storm water works with overflow.                                               |
| Whitburn      | Includes 1 pumping station located within the site boundary.                                                                                 |
| Daldowie      | Includes 1 pumping station and associated pumping main.                                                                                      |
| Inverclyde    | Includes a short section of gravity sewer.                                                                                                   |

### E3.5 - Sewage Treatment

All PPP schemes have sewage treatment with the exception of Daldowie as it is exclusively a Sludge Treatment Centre (STC).

### E3.6 - Sludge Treatment

Permanent sludge treatment facilities for the PPP works are detailed in Table 6. These have not changed from AR25.

**Table 6: Permanent sludge treatment facilities (E3.6).**

| PPP Permanent Sludge treatment facilities | Details                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lossiemouth                               | Indigenous sludge, imports from Buckie and Banff/Macduff plus Scottish Water imports.                                                                                                             |
| Hatton                                    | Indigenous sludge plus Scottish Water imports.                                                                                                                                                    |
| Levenmouth                                | Indigenous sludge plus Scottish Water imports.                                                                                                                                                    |
| Seafield                                  | Indigenous sludge, imports from Newbridge, East Calder, Blackburn and Whitburn, plus Scottish Water imports.                                                                                      |
| Newbridge                                 | Ability for treatment of indigenous sludge, occasional imports from East Calder, Blackburn and Whitburn depending on operational status of Seafield WwTW.                                         |
| Dalmuir                                   | A permanent sludge treatment facility centrifuges some of the indigenous sludge in order to limit the pass forward of Dalmuir sludge to Daldowie STC to a maximum ferric content of 2 tonnes/day. |
| Daldowie                                  | Receives sludge from Dalmuir and Scottish Water wastewater treatment works (Daldowie, Shieldhall, Paisley, Dalmarnock and Erskine) by sludge pipeline and from Scottish Water tankered imports.   |
| Meadowhead                                | Indigenous sludge plus imports from Stevenston and Inverclyde.                                                                                                                                    |

### E3.7 - Terminal Pumping Station

Terminal Pumping Stations are pumping stations that are the final point on the forward flow path from a sewerage network into a wastewater treatment works and may include both pumping of all/partial Flow to Full Treatment (FFT) flows or stormwater flows to storm tanks and/or storm outfalls. The Terminal Pumping Station may form part of the sewerage network (i.e., be remote from the WwTW) or may be associated with a WwTW depending on actual location and power supply source. It is not a Combined Pumping Station or a Stormwater Pumping Station.

The works detailed in Table 7 below include incoming terminal pumping stations as part of the PPP schemes. Maximum capacity (l/s) of these terminal pumping stations, excluding standby capacity, is given in brackets. These have not changed from AR25.

**Table 7: Works with terminal pumping stations (E3.7).**

| PPP Works     | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lossiemouth   | Duffus Junction (33 l/s), Moycroft (300 l/s).                                                                                                                                                            |
| Buckie        | Nook (84 l/s), Shipyard (70l/s), Buckie WwTW (13 l/s).                                                                                                                                                   |
| Banff/Macduff | Craigfauld (552l/s), Banff/Macduff WwTW (222 l/s).                                                                                                                                                       |
| Hatton        | South Balmossie (1,563 l/s), West Haven (110 l/s), Inchcape Park (241 l/s).                                                                                                                              |
| Levenmouth    | All flow delivered via terminal pumping stations; Methil M2 (125 l/s), Leven (212 l/s), Buckhaven (133 l/s), Levenmouth WwTW inlet FFT flows (1,650 l/s), Levenmouth WwTW inlet storm flows (2,347 l/s). |
| Seafield      | A proportion of total flow is delivered via Marine Esplanade Terminal PS (1420 l/s).                                                                                                                     |
| Newbridge     | A proportion of total flow is delivered via the Ratho Sewer Terminal PS (196 l/s).                                                                                                                       |
| Whitburn      | A proportion of total flow is delivered via the Harrison Sewer Terminal PS (45 l/s).                                                                                                                     |

### E3.8 – Other

There are no works in the category 'Other.'

### E3.9–E3.14 - Effluent consent standards

Where an effluent consent standard (**Lines E3.9-3.13**) includes both Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) and Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD) elements the stricter standard is given in the Annual Return. The effluent consent standards, based on data from the current SEPA licences, are summarised as:

- Suspended solids consent (**Line E3.9**) – All CAR
- BOD consent (**Line E3.10**) – All UWWTD, except Newbridge, East Calder, Blackburn and Whitburn which are CAR parameters
- COD consent (**Line E3.11**) – All UWWTD
- Ammonia consent (**Line E3.12**) – All CAR
- Phosphate consent (**Line E3.13**) – All CAR

At Newbridge, East Calder, Blackburn and Whitburn the CAR consent is expressed as 'mean concentration of total phosphorus of any series of instantaneous samples taken at regular but randomised intervals in any period of 12 months'.

### E3.14 - Compliance with effluent consent standards

BOD, COD, SS, ammonia, and phosphate are reported for each works, based on the total number of sample results and exceedances (upper and lower tier) for sanitary determinands (to the exclusion of other parameters that may be included in the SEPA consent). Where an effluent consent standard includes both CAR and UWWTD standards, both sets of samples are used for the calculation of compliance.

Percentage compliance is calculated as:

$$(1 - (\text{total number of failures} / \text{total number of samples})) \times 100$$

The Operator Self-Monitoring (OSM) results for the period ending 31 December 2025, downloaded from Power BI, have been taken as the definitive data source and, as such, it has been assigned a confidence grade of A1.

Failures and exceedances at the PPP sites are listed in Table 8. A comparison of these is shown in the subsequent two tables (Table 9 and Table 10) which show an increase in the number of exceedances from 2 to 4 and no failures in either year.

The SEPA Licences generally contain two tiers of numerical standards. A 'Failure' can be considered as a gross breach of Licence (the Upper Tier) which would result in a Failing classification for the year ahead. An 'Exceedance' is a lower grade breach, a sample result that sits between Lower and Upper Tier boundaries. The Licence permits a small number of these breaches without affecting regulatory compliance. Any result below the Lower Tier limit is a compliant sample.

**Table 8: Exceedances and Failures 2025**

| Date       | Site        | CAR/UWWTD standards | Parameter | Exceedance (E) / Failure (F) |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 24/02/2025 | Blackburn   | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 14/05/2025 | Blackburn   | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 04/02/2025 | East Calder | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 03/03/2025 | East Calder | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 27/03/2025 | East Calder | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 24/04/2025 | East Calder | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 20/05/2025 | East Calder | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 30/10/2025 | East Calder | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |
| 14/08/2025 | Whitburn    | CAR                 | Ammonia   | E                            |

**Table 9: Exceedances 2024 vs 2025.**

| Site        | CAR/UWWTD standards | Parameter | 2024 (AR25) | 2025 (AR26) |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Buckie      | UWWTD               | COD       | 1           |             |
| Levenmouth  | UWWTD               | BOD       | 1           |             |
| Seafeld     | UWWTD               | BOD       |             |             |
| Inverclyde  | UWWTD               | BOD       | 1           |             |
| Inverclyde  | UWWTD               | COD       | 1           |             |
| Blackburn   | CAR                 | Ammonia   |             | 2           |
| East Calder | CAR                 | Ammonia   |             | 6           |
| Whitburn    | CAR                 | Ammonia   |             | 1           |

**Table 10: Failures 2024 vs 2025.**

|   | CAR/UWWTD standards | Parameter | 2024 (AR25) | 2025 (AR26) |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| * |                     |           | -           | -           |
|   |                     |           |             |             |

\* No Failures recorded in 2024 or 2025, therefore the table has been left intentionally blank

### **E3.15-E3.21 Treatment works category**

Information contained in the lines on treatment works category (**Lines E3.15-E3.21**) is extracted from the project agreements and is given a confidence grade of A1. These have not changed from AR25.

- Primary (**Line E3.15**) – all plants except Lossiemouth, Buckie, Banff/Macduff, Levenmouth and Meadowhead
- Secondary activated sludge (**Line E3.16**) - includes all plants except Blackburn
- Secondary biological (**Line E3.17**) - Blackburn
- Tertiary A1 (**Line E3.18**) – summarised in Table 11
- Tertiary A2 (**Line E3.19**) – summarised in Table 12
- Tertiary B1 (**Line E3.20**) - no plants in this category
- Tertiary B2 (**Line E3.21**) – summarised in the Table 13

**Table 11: Tertiary A1 – Activated sludge process (E3.18).**

| Site        | Treatment Process Details |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| East Calder | Nitrifying filters        |
| Whitburn    | Nitrifying filters        |
| Dalmuir     | Nitrifying filters        |

**Table 12: Tertiary A2 – Activated sludge process (E3.19).**

| Site        | Treatment Process Details         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Levenmouth  | Densadeg lamella settlement tanks |
| Newbridge   | Low head loss sand filters        |
| East Calder | Disc filters                      |
| Whitburn    | Low head loss sand filters.       |
| Meadowhead  | Biofors tertiary filter.          |

**Table 13: Tertiary B2 – biological sludge process (E3.21).**

| Site      | Treatment Process Details |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Blackburn | Disc filters.             |

### **E3.22 to E3.32 - Sewerage data**

The sewerage data includes all sewerage (sewers, pumping stations, rising mains, outfalls and long sea outfalls).

Data sources include Concession Contracts, Operator O&M manuals, Operator asset inventories, Scottish Water Geospatial Information system (GIS), as built drawings and SEPA consents. Pump capacity (kW) has been obtained from motor drive rating, not the pump duty point. The total length of outfalls, unless noted otherwise, is included in the overall length of sewers/pipelines. Where terminal pumping stations are located remotely from a wastewater

treatment works, the length of rising main connecting the terminal pumping station and wastewater treatment works is included. Further detail capturing the Total length of sewer per site has been included in Figure 1 below.

### E3.22 Total length of sewer

The total length of outfalls, unless noted otherwise, is included in the overall length of sewers/pipelines. Where terminal pumping stations are located remotely from a wastewater treatment works, the length of rising main connecting the terminal pumping station and wastewater treatment works is included. Further detail capturing the Total length of sewer per site has been included in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Total length of sewer per site for AR26.



No change from AR25.

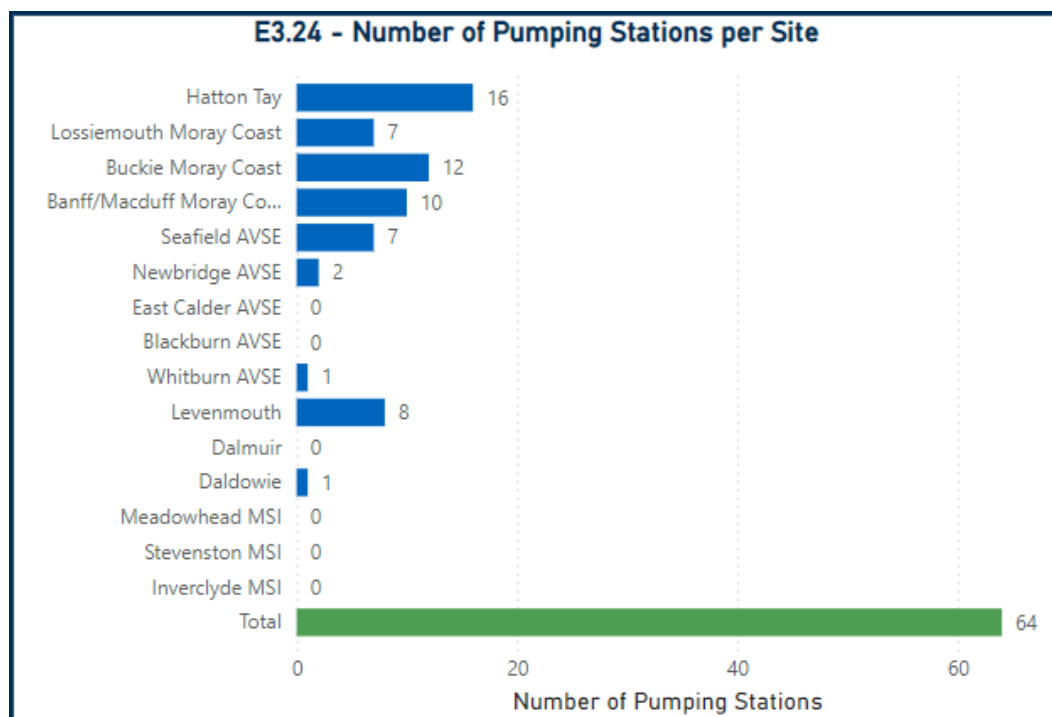
### E3.23 Total length of critical sewer

All PPP sewers (including relief sewers, rising mains and CSO outfalls) are deemed to be critical therefore the commentary for **Line E3.22** also applies to this line.

### E3.24 Number of pumping stations

Includes stormwater, combined and terminal pumping stations. Interstage and final effluent pumping stations forming part of a wastewater treatment plant are not included. Further information capturing the number of pumping stations per site has been included within Figure 2. No change from AR25.

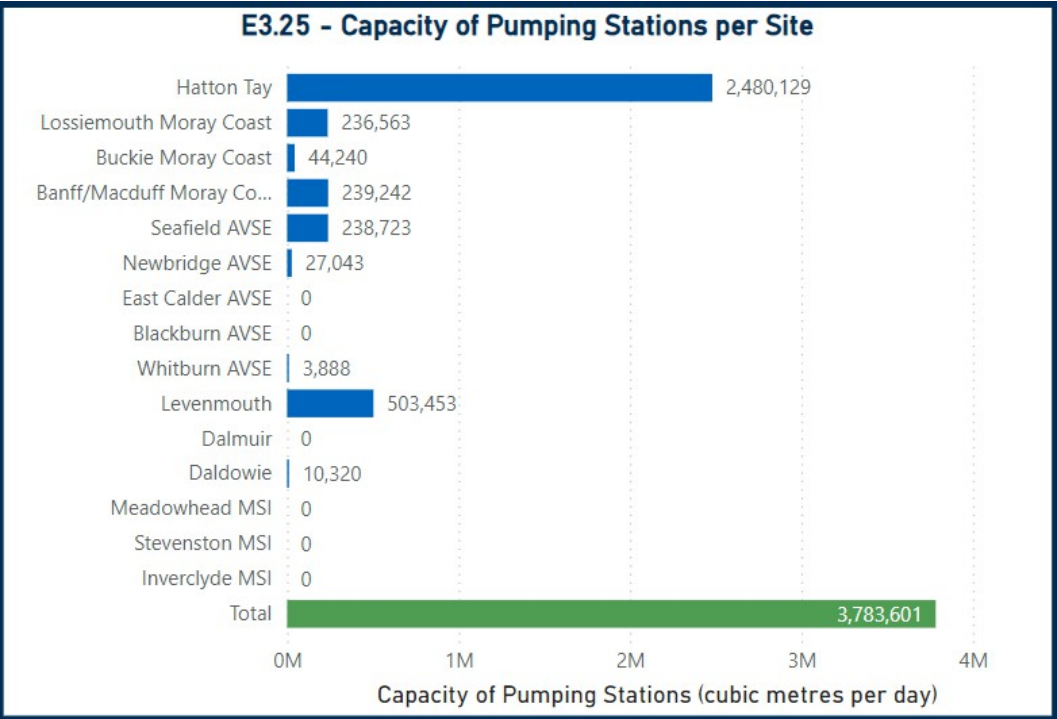
Figure 2: Number of pumping stations per site for AR26.



**E3.25 Capacity of pumping stations (m³/d)**

Includes stormwater, combined and terminal pumping stations. Maximum flow pumped forward per day. This excludes the capacity of standby pumps. No change from AR25. Further information capturing the Capacity of pumping stations per site has been included within Figure 3 below.

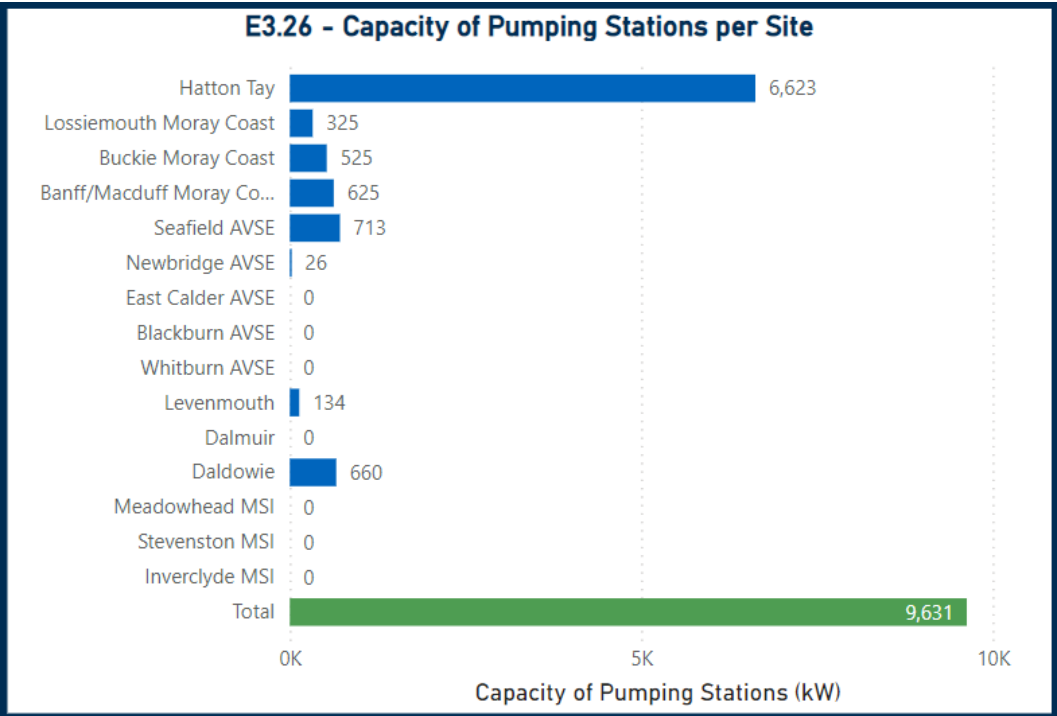
**Figure 3: Capacity (m³/d) of pumping stations per site for AR26.**



**E3.26 Capacity of pumping stations (kW)**

Includes stormwater and combined pumping stations, but not terminal pumping stations. Includes capacity of standby pumps. No change from AR25. Further information capturing the capacity of pumping stations per site has been included within Figure 4.

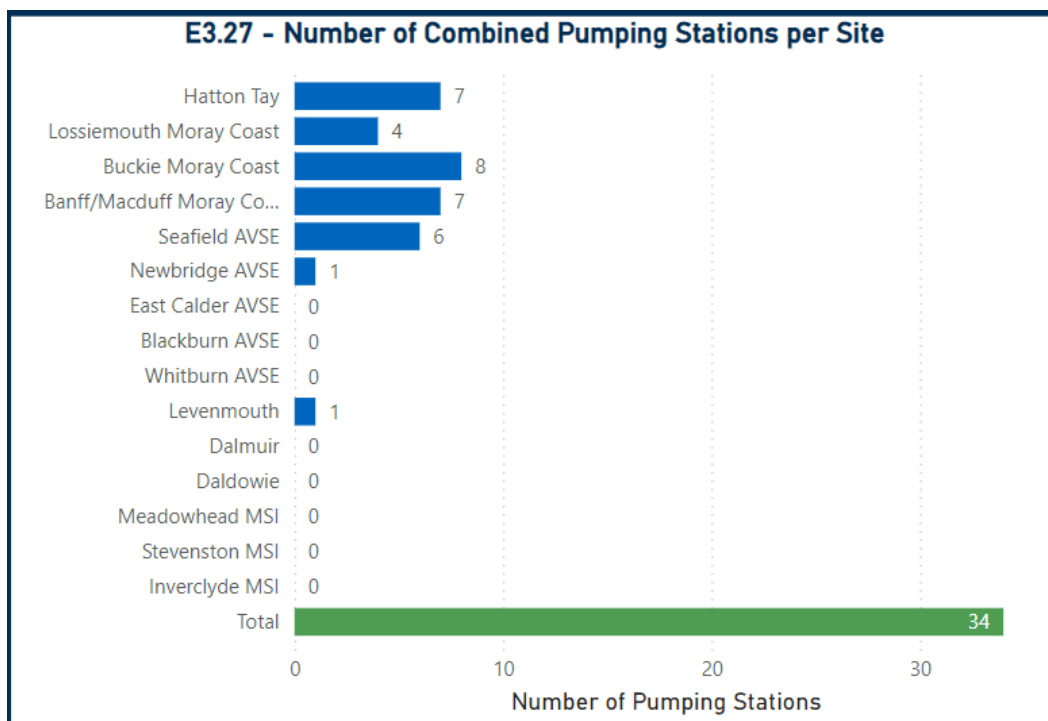
Figure 4: Capacity (kW) of pumping stations per site for AR26.



### E3.27 Number of combined pumping stations

Combined pumping station means a network wastewater pumping station containing a pump or pumps transferring wastewater and surface drainage within the downstream sewerage network. The transferred wastewater flow rate from the combined pumping station is known as the FFT rate, the generally accepted term used in design and SEPA consents. For the sake of clarity, where storm water storage tank returns are pumped back into the sewerage system for onward flow, this shall be classed as a combined pumping station (as such flows become part of FFT). Terminal pumping stations are not included. No change from AR25. Further information capturing the number of combined pumping stations per site has been included within Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Number of combined pumping stations per site for AR26.



The combined pumping stations listed in Table 14 are included.

Table 14: Combined pumping stations (E3.27).

| Site          | Description                                                                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lossiemouth   | Burghead, Cummingston, Hopeman, Moycroft                                                         |
| Buckie        | Portgordon West, Portgordon East, Seatown, Cluny, Cullen East, Portknockie, Findochty, Portessie |
| Banff/Macduff | Whitehills, Whitehills Harbour, Inverboyndie, Scotstown, Castlehill Park, Union Road, Bankhead   |
| Hatton        | Riverside, KGV, Stannergate, West Ferry, Broughty Castle, Fort Street, Gray Street               |
| Levenmouth    | Methil M1                                                                                        |
| Seafeld       | Wallyford Transfer, Wallyford SWW, Portobello SWW, Harelaw SWW, Dalkeith SWW, Mayshade SWW*      |
| Newbridge     | Broxburn SWW                                                                                     |

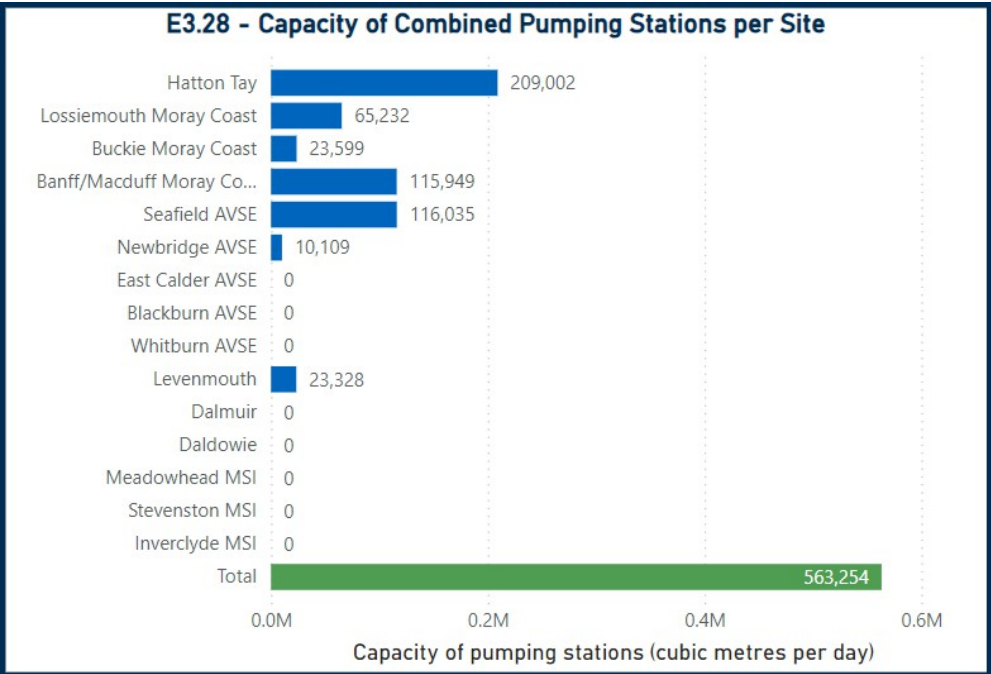
\*Mayshade SWW: pumping station comprises a separate duty/standby pump set in two separate storm tanks.

As only one duty pump operates at any one time (ie storm tank 1 emptied before commencing emptying of storm tank 2) these four pumps have been entered as a single combined pumping station on a 1 duty/3 standby basis.

**E3.28 Capacity of combined pumping stations (m³/d)**

This is the maximum flow pumped forward per day and excludes capacity of standby pumps. No change from AR25. Further information capturing the Capacity of combined pumping stations per site has been included within Figure 6 below.

**Figure 6: Capacity (m³/d) of combined pumping stations per site for AR26.**



### E3.29 Number of stormwater pumping stations

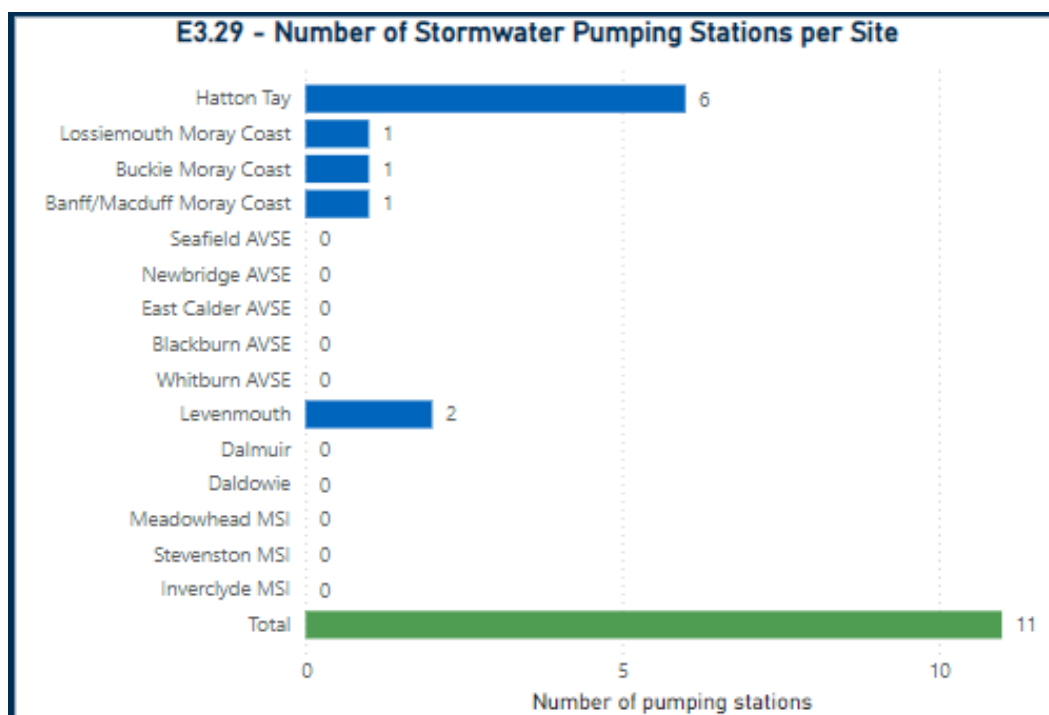
Stormwater pumping station means a network wastewater pumping station containing a pump or pumps transferring wastewater, containing stormwater, to a stormwater storage tank or storm overflow. The stormwater pumping station transfers wastewater in excess of FFT, the generally accepted term used in design and SEPA consents. For clarity, the function of the stormwater pumping station is to prevent and/or limit surcharging of the upstream sewerage system. No change from AR25. Further information capturing the number of storm water pumping stations per site has been included within Figure 7 below.

**Table 15: Stormwater pumping stations (E3.29)**

| Site          | Description                                                            |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lossiemouth   | Moycroft                                                               |
| Buckie        | Portessie                                                              |
| Banff Macduff | Bankhead                                                               |
| Hatton        | Riverside, KGV, Stannergate, Westhaven, Broughty Castle, Inchcape Park |
| Levenmouth    | Leven, Roundall                                                        |

The stormwater pumping stations in Table 15 are included.

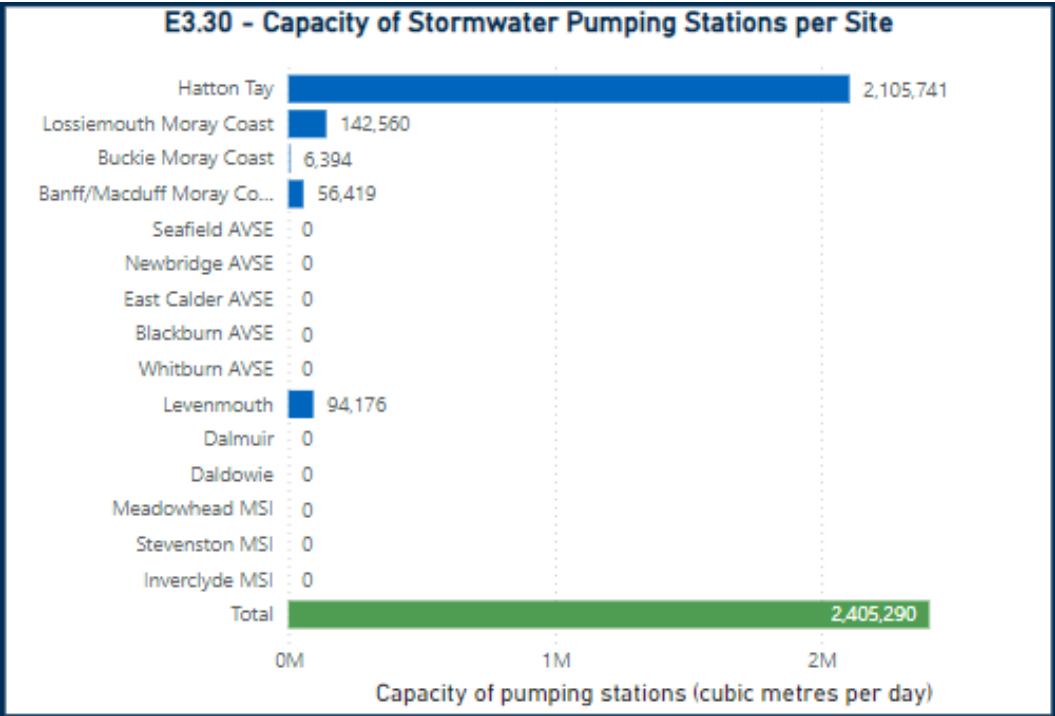
**Figure 7: Number of storm water pumping stations per site for AR26.**



**E3.30 Capacity of stormwater pumping stations (m³/d)**

Maximum flow pumped forward per day. This excludes the capacity of standby pumps. No change from AR25. Further information capturing the capacity of stormwater pumping stations per site has been included within Figure 8 below.

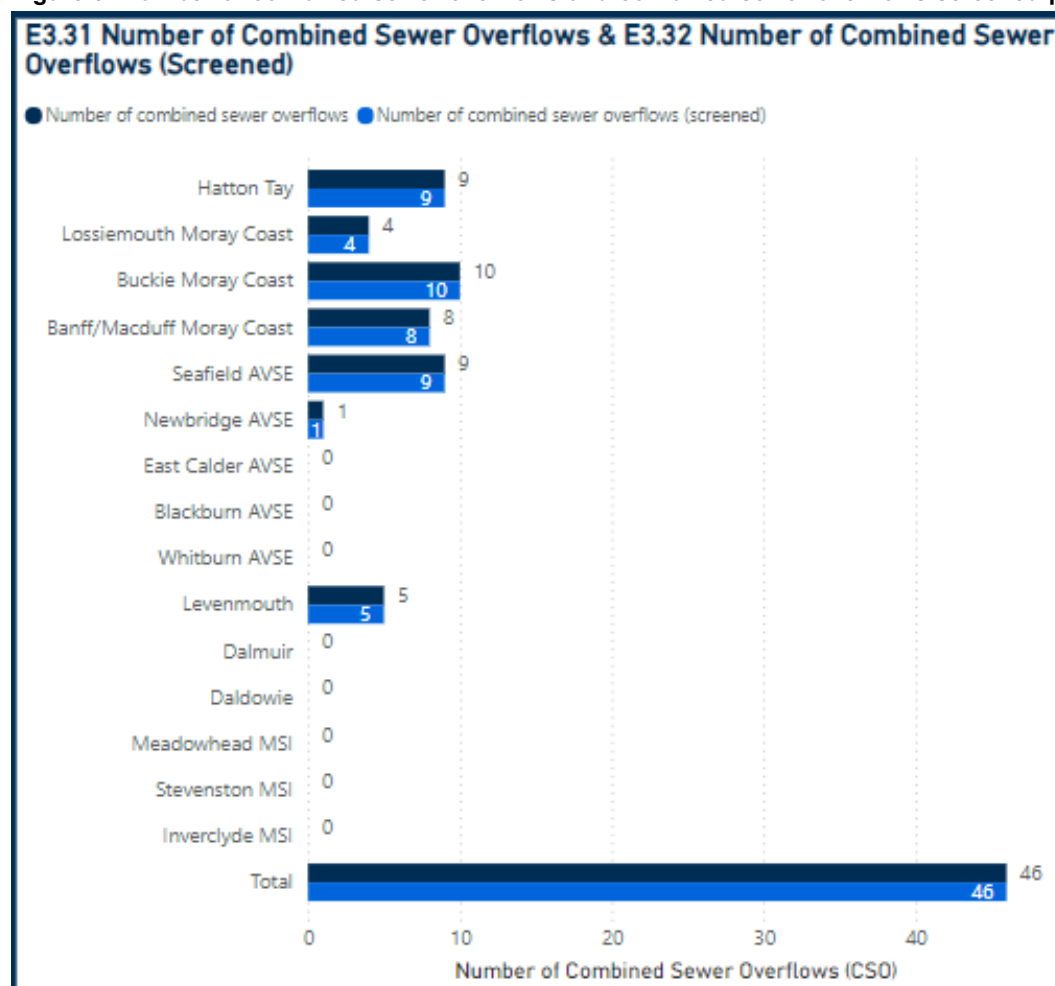
**Figure 8: Capacity (m³/d) of stormwater pumping stations per site for AR26.**



### E3.31 - Number of combined sewer overflows & E3.32 - Number of combined sewer overflows (CSO) (screened)

CSOs that overflow within the sewerage system rather than to an outfall discharging direct to the environment are not included. No change from AR25. Further information capturing the number of CSOs and the number of CSOs screened per site is included in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Number of combined sewer overflows and combined sewer overflows screened per site for AR26



The CSOs in Table 16 are included.

Table 16: List of CSOs (E3.31).

| Site          | Description                                                                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hatton        | Riverside, KGV, Stannergate, South Balmossie, Westhaven, Broughty Castle, Inchcape Park, Panmurefield/Balmossie Mill (2) |
| Lossiemouth   | Burghead, Cummingston, Hopeman, Moycroft                                                                                 |
| Buckie        | Portgordon West, Portgordon East, Seatown, Cluny, Nook, Cullen East, Portknockie, Findochty, Portessie, Shipyard         |
| Banff/Macduff | Whitehills, Whitehills Harbour, Inverboyndie, Scotstown, Castlehill Park, Union Road, Bankhead, Craigfauld               |
| Seafield      | Wallyford, Dalkeith*, Hardengreen, Harelaw, Haverall Wood, Middlemills, Newbattle, Newtongrange, Suttieslea*             |
| Newbridge     | Broxburn                                                                                                                 |
| Levenmouth    | Buckhaven, Methil M2 CSO2**, Methil CSO1**, Leven, Roundall                                                              |

\*Seafield - Dalkeith SWW consists of two separate screen overflows on two separate legs of the sewer which combine at the SWW. As each screened overflow is located on the same site and feeds one common storm water tank and outfall, this overflow has been recorded as a single CSO. Suttieslea: 'Copa Sac,' (equivalent to 6 mm screen), provided on outfall from storm tank.

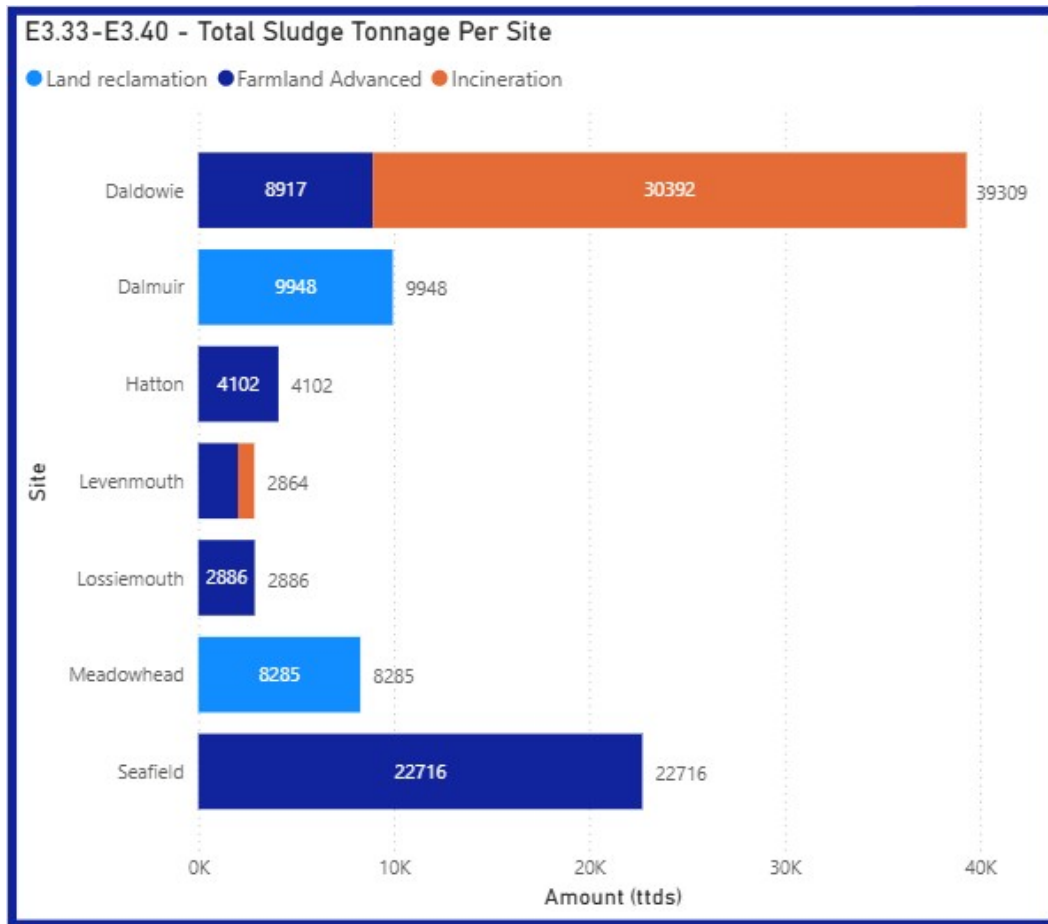
\*\*Levenmouth - Methil CSO1 and Methil M2 CSO2 discharge into a common outfall.

### E3.33-E3.40 Sludge Treatment and Disposal Data

The quantities reported are the total sludge tonnages prior to the sludge treatment process. This is in accordance with the methodology used in England & Wales. The information is based on PPP Company records of sludge disposed to the appropriate route.

Further information capturing the total sludge tonnages prior to the sludge treatment process per site is included in Figure 10, and captures data concerning Advanced Farmlands, Conventional Farmlands, Incineration, and Land Reclamations as the sludge treatment and disposal input is zero for the remaining lines.

Figure 10: Total sludge tonnage prior to the sludge treatment process per site for AR26.



For Daldowie, the data comes from the PFI Company and is used for contract payment purposes and therefore is validated. Therefore, a confidence grade of B3 is given. The confidence grade allocated to the other sludge disposal data is B4 as this is not associated with payment and is, therefore, not subject to the same level of contractual validation.

### E3.36 Incineration

97% of sludge to incineration came from Daldowie PFI. This data has been allocated a confidence grade of B3 given that:

- The data comes from the PFI Company and is used for contractual payment purposes and therefore is validated in accordance with Scottish Water procedures.
- The data provided by the PFI Company is in the form of tonnes of wet sludge and some back calculation is required in order to translate this to tonnes of dry solids as requested in the AR table.

The confidence grade allocated to the data relative to Levenmouth is B4 as this is not associated with payment and, therefore, not validated. However, this is only applicable to 3% of the overall submission (see Table 17). We therefore consider the overall confidence grade of B3 to be appropriate and consistent with previous years.

**Table 17: Sludge treatment and disposal data E3.36 Incineration.**

| Scheme       | CG        | ttds          | % of total |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Levenmouth   | B4        | 0.839         | 3%         |
| Daldowie     | B3        | 30.392        | 97%        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>B3</b> | <b>31.231</b> |            |

The overall reported ttds of sludge treatment and disposal (**Lines E3.33-E3.40**) will change year on year based on a number of factors including weather, sludge imports, operational incidents and operational decisions.

## **1.3 Data**

### **1.3.1 Data Sources**

Data sources and confidence grades for E3 remain the same as AR25.

### **1.3.2 Data Improvement Programmes**

There have been no notable data improvement programmes in AR26.

### **1.3.3 Forecast Data**

There are no forecast data for E3.

## 2 Table E3a – PPP cost analysis

### 2.1 Overview

Table E3a provides operating costs for each PPP scheme. Actual data is not available. Estimated direct operating costs have been calculated from the financial models prepared when the concession agreement was closed. The models do not take account of any additional plant constructed by the Concessionaires at the site. Where the financial models do not split costs into specific categories the following has been assumed:

**Works with a Sludge Centre:** 72% Wastewater Treatment Costs, 28% Sludge Costs. All other works: 80% Wastewater Treatment Costs, 20% Sludge Costs. These sludge costs have been allocated to the sludge treatment centre where the sludge is treated, e.g. Stevenston sludge costs appear against Meadowhead sludge centre.

The cost split was reviewed in detail and agreed with the Water Industry Commission for Scotland (WICS) auditor in May 2007 and has not been subject to further discussion since that date.

### 2.2 Performance Trends

The changes between AR25 and AR26 for Scottish Water cost and for annual charges are summarised below.

#### **E3a.1, E3a.8 and E3a.16 Estimated annual direct operating costs**

These are based on the Concessionaire's financial model adjusted for actual inflation.

Where the model specifically identified sums for rates and SEPA charges these have been deducted from that figure, otherwise the actual amount charged was deducted.

No adjustments were made at AVSE (for Rates), Daldowie (for Rates), and MSI (SEPA and Rates) as charges are paid by Scottish Water and are not included in the financial model. At Dalmuir, Scottish Water pays these charges, but amounts are also included in the financial model therefore an adjustment to the model costs is made (Rates and SEPA charges included in the model are refunded to Scottish Water).

An adjustment has been made to include the direct operational expenditure of the Dalmuir NTF and sludge treatment costs. 76% of the total fee is considered direct operational expenditure. This is further broken down to account for the ammonia treatment which is 84% of the ammonia fee and is allocated to wastewater treatment (Line E3a.8). The remainder is allocated to sludge treatment (Line E3a.16).

Additional cost for the operation of the Seafeld Odour Project is also included, from AR18, with wastewater treatment (Line E3a.8).

During AR20 one of the traders discharging trade effluent through Scottish Water's inlet reached agreement with the Meadowhead PPP operator to discharge directly into the WwTW which resulted in reduced costs to Scottish Water. This reduction of cost for the operation of the Meadowhead WwTW is included, from AR21 onwards, in wastewater treatment (Line E3a.8) and sludge treatment (Line E3a.16).

Actual costs are not known and could vary considerably from the contractual financial model. A confidence grade of D6 has therefore been used. A confidence grade of A3 was allocated to the Dalmuir sludge treatment costs as there is some visibility of these costs.

**E3a.2, E3a.9 and E3a.17 Rates paid by the PPP Contractor**

These are based on the rateable value and poundage published on the U K Government website ([www.saa.gov.uk](http://www.saa.gov.uk)). Rates paid by Scottish Water are also included and are based on actual charges for the year (Dalmuir, Daldowie, MSI, AVSE).

Confidence grade for total rates paid for each site is A2, but because rates must be split to take account of the sewerage, treatment and sludge elements, a lower confidence grade has been applied (see Table 18).

**Table 18: Confidence grades for total rates paid.**

|               | <b>E3a.2</b>    | <b>E3a.9</b>            | <b>E3a.17</b>           |                                                                                                                       |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Site</b>   | <b>Sewerage</b> | <b>Sewage Treatment</b> | <b>Sludge Treatment</b> | <b>Comment on confidence grade</b>                                                                                    |
| Lossiemouth   | N               | B3                      | B3                      | Cost distribution is estimated, based on the Financial Model                                                          |
| Buckie        | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works, sludge cost moved to Lossiemouth                                                           |
| Banff/Macduff | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works, sludge cost moved to Lossiemouth                                                           |
| Hatton        | N               | B3                      | B3                      | Cost distribution is estimated, based on the Financial Model                                                          |
| Levenmouth    | N               | B3                      | B3                      | Cost distribution is estimated                                                                                        |
| Seafeld       | N               | B3                      | B3                      | Cost distribution is estimated, based on the Financial Model                                                          |
| Newbridge     | N               | B3                      | B3                      | Cost distribution is estimated, based on the Financial Model                                                          |
| East Calder   | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works, sludge cost moved to Newbridge                                             |
| Blackburn     | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works, sludge cost moved to Newbridge                                             |
| Whitburn      | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works, sludge cost moved to Newbridge                                                             |
| Dalmuir       | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sludge treatment centre in the conventional sense – intermittent sludge thickening as operational need, no imports |
| Daldowie      | N               | N                       | A2                      | No sewage treatment at works                                                                                          |
| Meadowhead    | N               | B3                      | B3                      | Cost distribution is estimated                                                                                        |
| Stevenston    | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works, sludge cost moved to Meadowhead                                            |
| Inverclyde    | N               | B3                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works, sludge cost moved to Meadowhead                                                            |

### **E3a.3, E3a.10 and E3a.18 SEPA charges paid by the PPP Contractor**

Cost allocation is as per the relevant SEPA invoices for AR26.

The confidence grades have been assigned as per Table 19.

**Table 19: CGs for PPP Contractor SEPA charges.**

|               | <b>E3a.3</b>    | <b>E3a.10</b>           | <b>E3a.18</b>           |                                            |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Site</b>   | <b>Sewerage</b> | <b>Sewage Treatment</b> | <b>Sludge Treatment</b> | <b>Comment on confidence grade</b>         |
| Lossiemouth   | A2              | A2                      | N                       | No subsistence charge included in invoices |
| Buckie        | A2              | A2                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works                  |
| Banff/Macduff | A2              | A2                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works                  |
| Hatton        | A2              | A2                      | N                       |                                            |
| Levenmouth    | A2              | A2                      | A2                      |                                            |
| Seafeld       | A2              | A2                      | A2                      |                                            |
| Newbridge     | A2              | A2                      | N                       | No WML charge included in invoice          |
| East Calder   | N               | A2                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works  |
| Blackburn     | N               | A2                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works  |
| Whitburn      | N               | A2                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works  |
| Dalmuir       | N               | N                       | A2                      | Only WML fees paid by the PFI Co           |
| Daldowie      | N               | N                       | A2                      | Sludge treatment only                      |
| Meadowhead    | N               | N                       | A2                      | Only WML fees paid by the PFI Co           |

### **E3a.4, E3a.11, E3a.19 and E3.23 Total Direct Costs - Total of E3a.1- E3a.3, E3a.8-E3a.11 and E3a.16-E3a.18.**

Total direct costs are the sum of estimated Direct Operating costs (**Lines E3a.1, E3a.8 and E3a.16**), Rates paid by PPP contractors (**Lines E3a. 2, E3a.9, E3a.17**) and SEPA charges paid by the PPP contractor (**Lines E3a.3, E3a.10 and E3a.18**). The most significant element of this calculation is the estimated direct operating costs (**Lines E3a.1, E3a.8 and E3a.16**) which has a confidence grade of D6. Therefore the confidence grade for total direct cost has been allocated as D6. A confidence grade of A3 was allocated to the Dalmuir sludge treatment costs as there is some visibility of these costs.

### **E3a.5, E3a.12 and E3a.20 Scottish Water general and support expenditure**

This includes:

- Costs such as advisors and legal costs, power, rent and insurance and the cost of the Scottish Water PPP department which administers PPP projects. Costs have been allocated to projects, relative to the operational costs at each site. Costs are as per the Profit & Loss (P&L).
- Scottish Water costs for inter-site sludge tankering and terminal pumping costs (where tankering or pumping has taken place between a Scottish Water works and a PFI site) and additional support costs.

The confidence grade for total charges is A1, but because Scottish Water PPP department costs must be split across all sites, and all charges have to be split to take account of the sewerage, treatment and sludge elements, the following confidence grades have been assigned (see Table 20).

**Table 20: Confidence grades for total charges.**

|               | <b>E3a.5</b>    | <b>E3a.12</b>           | <b>E3a.20</b>           | <b>Comment</b>                                     |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Site</b>   | <b>Sewerage</b> | <b>Sewage Treatment</b> | <b>Sludge Treatment</b> | <b>Comment on confidence grade</b>                 |
| Lossiemouth   | C4              | C4                      | C4                      |                                                    |
| Buckie        | C4              | C4                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works                          |
| Banff/Macduff | C4              | C4                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works                          |
| Hatton        | C4              | C4                      | C4                      |                                                    |
| Levenmouth    | C4              | C4                      | C4                      |                                                    |
| Seafeld       | C4              | C4                      | C4                      |                                                    |
| Newbridge     | CX              | C4                      | C4                      | Network cost very small                            |
| East Calder   | N               | C4                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works          |
| Blackburn     | N               | C4                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works          |
| Whitburn      | CX              | C4                      | N                       | Network cost very small, no sludge centre at works |
| Dalmuir       | N               | C4                      | A3                      | No sewerage                                        |
| Daldowie      | C4              | N                       | C4                      | No sewage treatment at works                       |
| Meadowhead    | N               | C4                      | C4                      | No sewerage                                        |
| Stevenston    | N               | C4                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works          |
| Inverclyde    | CX              | C4                      | N                       | Network cost very small, no sludge centre at works |

A confidence grade of A3 was allocated to the Dalmuir sludge treatment costs as there is some visibility of these costs.

### **E3a.6, E3a.13 and E3a.21 Scottish Water SEPA Charges**

With the exception of Dalmeir and MSI, all CAR License SEPA charges are paid for by the PPP Company and are included in the service fees (see Table 23 below).

Costs are as per the Profit & Loss account and reflect charges as invoiced by SEPA.

Table 21 only includes sites where SEPA fees are paid by Scottish Water.

**Table 21: Confidence grades for Scottish Water SEPA charges.**

|             | <b>E3a.6</b>    | <b>E3a.13</b>           | <b>E3a.21</b>           | <b>Comment</b>                                                 |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Site</b> | <b>Sewerage</b> | <b>Sewage Treatment</b> | <b>Sludge Treatment</b> | <b>Comment on confidence grade</b>                             |
| Dalmeir     | N               | A2                      | N                       | Treatment cost only, sludge (WML) costs are paid by the PFI Co |
| Meadowhead  | N               | A2                      | N                       | Treatment cost only, sludge (WML) costs are paid by the PFI Co |
| Stevenston  | N               | A2                      | N                       | No sewerage and no sludge centre at works                      |
| Inverclyde  | BX              | A2                      | N                       | No sludge centre at works                                      |

### **E3a.7, E3a.14 and E3a.22 Total sewerage cost, total sewage treatment cost, total sludge treatment costs and disposal costs**

- Confidence grade is D6 as per **Lines E3a.1, E3a.8 and E3a.16** (estimated direct operating cost) as these are the largest components of the total costs calculations and carry a confidence grade of D6.
- A confidence grade of A3 was allocated to the Dalmeir sludge treatment and disposal costs as there is some visibility of these costs.

### **E3a.15 Estimated terminal pumping cost**

- Reported costs are as per the costs incurred for the Scottish Water operated terminal pumping stations.
- Where the terminal pumping station is part of the PPP scheme the costs are met by the Concessionaire and are included in the tariff rates and not reported as part of **Line E3a.15**.

### E3a.24 Total Scottish Water cost

- The Total Scottish Water cost is calculated as the sum of Scottish Water general and support expenditure, and Scottish Water SEPA Charges (**Lines E3a.5-E3a.6, E3a.12-E3a.13, and E3a.20-E3a.21**).
- While the underlying total charges are supported by robust information, the requirement to apportion Scottish Water PPP department costs and internal recharges across all sites means a C4 confidence grade has been applied.
- The total costs variance is +£0.705m An explanation of the variance is contained in Table 22.

**Table 22: Summary of changes in Total Scottish Water cost from AR25 to AR26.**

| Site          | AR25 £m       | AR26 £m       | Variance £m  | Comments                                                                                                      |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lossiemouth   | 0.296         | 0.238         | -0.058       |                                                                                                               |
| Buckie        | 0.014         | 0.016         | 0.002        |                                                                                                               |
| Banff/Macduff | 0.023         | 0.019         | -0.004       |                                                                                                               |
| Hatton        | 0.479         | 0.467         | -0.012       |                                                                                                               |
| Levenmouth    | 0.306         | 0.343         | 0.037        |                                                                                                               |
| Seafield      | 1.019         | 1.100         | 0.081        |                                                                                                               |
| Newbridge     | 0.029         | 0.034         | 0.005        |                                                                                                               |
| East Calder   | 0.011         | 0.012         | 0.001        |                                                                                                               |
| Blackburn     | 0.006         | 0.006         | 0.000        |                                                                                                               |
| Whitburn      | 0.007         | 0.008         | 0.001        |                                                                                                               |
| Daldowie      | 4.793         | 5.037         | 0.244        | Variance driven by an increase in internal tankering costs                                                    |
| Dalmuir       | 2.657         | 2.832         | 0.175        | Variance due to increase in the calculated sewage treatment cost (E3a.12) and sludge treatment cost (E3a.20). |
| Meadowhead    | 0.975         | 1.039         | 0.064        |                                                                                                               |
| Stevenston    | 0.445         | 0.508         | 0.063        |                                                                                                               |
| Inverclyde    | 0.595         | 0.701         | 0.106        | Variance due to increase in internal ABM (Terminal Pumping and Headworks costs)                               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>11.655</b> | <b>12.360</b> | <b>0.705</b> |                                                                                                               |

### E3a.25 Total operating cost

Confidence grade for total operating cost is D6 as per **Line E3a.23** Total direct cost, as this is the most significant element of total operating cost.

### E3a.26 Annual charge

As per previous reporting years this data is based on the service fees for the year, provisions and business rates (including rebates). Expenditure is taken from the Scottish Water P&L.

The data relative to the annual charges for each of the PPP schemes has been allocated a confidence grade of A1, with the exception of the data relative to annual charges for the individual sites included in the AVSE PPP scheme (Seafield, Newbridge, East Calder, Blackburn and Whitburn). These have been allocated a confidence grade of B3 as the AVSE operator annual charges are based on the total flows from the AVSE PPP rather than for each of the individual sites. The data therefore has to be disaggregated for annual return reporting purposes and the allocation of charges to each site is not validated.

The data relative to the total annual charge for the AVSE PPP in its entirety has been allocated a confidence grade of A1 as it is validated, therefore we consider the overall confidence grade of A1 for the line to be appropriate.

A detailed explanation of the variance is contained in the table.

The changes in Annual Charge from AR25 to AR26 are summarised in Table 23.

**Table 23: Summary of changes in Annual Charge from AR25 to AR26.**

| Site          | AR25<br>£m     | AR26<br>£m     | Variance<br>£m | Variance                                                                                                                          |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hatton        | 27.893         | 27.956         | 0.063          |                                                                                                                                   |
| Lossiemouth   | 5.771          | 5.847          | 0.076          |                                                                                                                                   |
| Buckie        | 3.476          | 3.604          | 0.128          |                                                                                                                                   |
| Banff/Macduff | 3.579          | 3.815          | 0.236          | Increase as a result of inflation and higher flows. AR25 charge was low as it accounted for 4 years of UV contract Change rebate. |
| Seafield      | 29.639         | 29.327         | -0.312         | Reduction as a result of accrual reversal (£1.3m), contract payment adjustments (ammonia performance) in the Almond Valley.       |
| Newbridge     | 3.940          | 3.892          | -0.048         |                                                                                                                                   |
| East Calder   | 2.256          | 2.225          | -0.031         |                                                                                                                                   |
| Blackburn     | 1.160          | 1.147          | -0.013         |                                                                                                                                   |
| Whitburn      | 1.402          | 1.378          | -0.024         |                                                                                                                                   |
| Levenmouth    | 19.577         | 18.820         | -0.757         | Reduction in wholesale gas prices affecting contract indexation mechanism.                                                        |
| Dalmuir       | 19.870         | 18.699         | -1.171         | Reduction in costs associated with the operation of Dalmuir Capital Project assets                                                |
| Daldowie      | 27.972         | 30.135         | 2.163          | Increased fee as a result of additional costs associated with grit and rag arising from the catchment.                            |
| Meadowhead    | 8.782          | 6.600          | -2.182         | Reduction due to capital and opex savings associated with switch off of the sludge dryer (contract change).                       |
| Stevenston    | 4.018          | 4.166          | 0.148          |                                                                                                                                   |
| Inverclyde    | 4.226          | 4.525          | 0.299          |                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>163.561</b> | <b>162.135</b> | <b>-1.426</b>  |                                                                                                                                   |

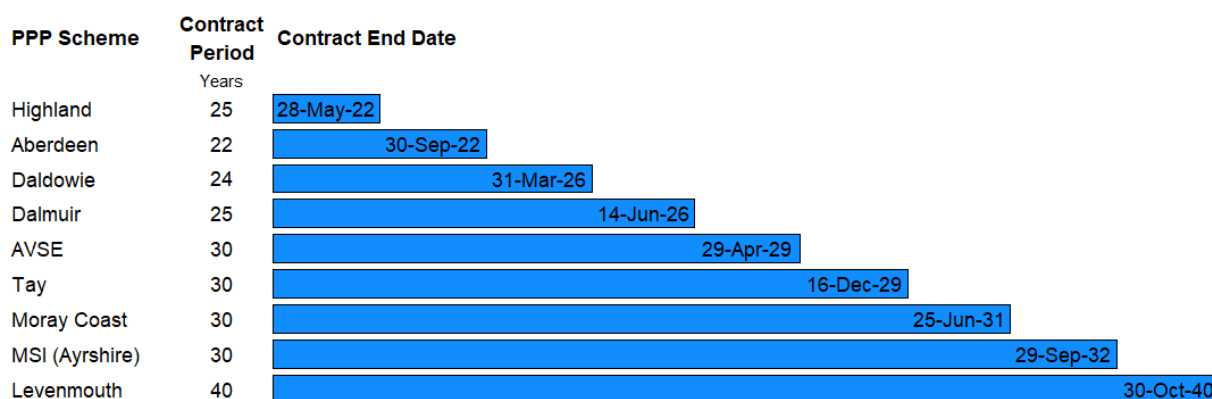
### E3a.27 Public sector capital equivalent values

Values were derived from the base model incorporated in a report to the Transport and Environment Committee on 21 June 2001, adjusted for inflation. At Daldowie the PPP cost was used in the absence of a Public Sector Capital Equivalent (PSCE) value. Similarly, for Levenmouth, and AVSE the values have been taken from AR02.

### E3a.28 Contract period and E3a.29 Contract end date

The period quoted and the contract end date are as defined in the contract. Further details highlighting the contract period and the contract end dates per site have been captured within the below visual, Figure 11.

Figure 11: PPP scheme contract period and contract end dates.



## **2.3 Data**

### **2.3.1 Data Sources**

Data sources and confidence grades for E3a remain the same as AR25.

### **2.3.2 Data Improvement Programmes**

There have been no notable data improvement programmes in AR26.

### **2.3.3 Forecast Data**

There are no forecast data for Table E3a.

## 3 Table E4 – Water resources and treatment

### 3.1 Overview

Table E4 provides information on operating costs and efficiencies relating to water resources and treatment allocated to areas.

There is a difference in how source sites are reported in the E and H tables, so there is no direct read across between the two tables. In line with the table definitions, the sources in E4 are only included if they are direct sources, and operational (including emergency) during the year.

Table H3 reports all assets that are operational, emergency, out of service or work in progress (as classified in the Works & Asset Management system (Maximo)), at the end of the year.

Line H3.3 raw water aqueducts are infrastructure assets that are sourced from Scottish Water's Geospatial Information system (GIS) and have no equivalent asset in the E4 table.

### 3.2 Performance Trends

#### 3.2.1 Lines E4.1-E4.7 - Source Types

**Source Type** and **Operational Status** are derived from the Works & Asset Management system (Maximo), with additional manipulation and classification to determine which sources feed direct to Water Treatment Works (WTW) as well as to check status of a small number of emergency sources each year.

**Number of Sources:** As per the AR26 guidance for Table E, a source is defined as an independent raw water supply to a treatment works. Only sources which feed directly to the treatment works are counted, so any indirect sources are not included. Standby or mothballed sources from which no water has been obtained in the year are to be included in the number of sources. As a result of this particular definition of sources counted for Table E4, the number of sources should not be expected to match any other source counts included AR25 (e.g. Table H3 which reports all direct and indirect source assets that are operational, emergency, out of service or work in progress at the end of the year.)

**Average Daily Output data** is exported from the corporate Distribution Input (DI) reporting system (Z-One) - more detail on this data is provided in the Table A2 commentary.

As in previous years and in line with the reporting requirements, columns 110-140 have been completed by assuming that, where multiple sources feed a WTW, the total average daily output comes only from the primary and hardest to treat source. The primary source is therefore allocated 100% of the DI and all other sources are allocated 0%.

There are eight WTWs where the primary source is already assigned as the primary source to another WTW (conjunctive use sources). In order to ensure all WTW DI totals are included, the DI volume for these WTWs is manually re-assigned to the appropriate 'duplicate' conjunctive source entry for the WTW. For example, Megget Reservoir primarily feeds to Glencorse WTW but is also assigned as the primary source for Marchbank and Bonnycraig WTW.

Generally, raw water supply sources, catchments, and the WTW they supply, are located within the same region. However, the following four WTW are supplied from outside their region:

- Daer WTW: Source and WTW are in South Region, but a small proportion of the Daer WOA crosses over into West Region.

- Balmore WTW: Sources and WTW are in West Region, but there are four different WOAs supplied from Balmore; 3 of which are in the South Region (Balmore & Carron Valley WOA, Balmore South Region Nith WOA, Balmore South Region Tweed WOA).
- Afton WTW: Source and WTW are in West Region, but it supplies a small area in South Region (Afton South Region WOA).
- Turret WTW: Source and WTW are in East Region, but it also supplies areas in West Region (Turret West Region WOA).

Since Average Daily Outputs are derived from WTW DI, the cross-boundary flow is accounted for and assigned to the region within its treatment rather than abstraction. This approach is consistent with previous years.

The confidence grade for the number of sources (columns 10-40) is assessed as B1.

- Reliability band is B; changes to source and WTW status are based on data from the corporate Works & Asset Management system (Maximo) but requires some additional manipulation / interpretation to arrive at final data, e.g., classification of Direct vs Indirect status.
- Accuracy band for number of sources is 1 (accuracy range less than +/- 1%).

The confidence grade for the average daily output of these sources (columns 110-140) is assessed as B2 (in line with reported confidence grade for Table A2, unchanged from AR25).

The overall confidence grade assigned for Table E4 **Lines E4.1- E4.5** is therefore **B2** as this is the lower of the two confidence grades described above.

The confidence grade for Table E4 **Lines E4.6- E4.7** (Bulk water exports and imports) is AX as Scottish Water does not have any raw water exports or imports to other water companies.

The overall number of direct sources has reduced by two, from 265 to 263. As shown below in Table 24, the reduction in source count is due to the change in status of two spring sources feeding Blairnamarrow WTW. These sources were changed from Operational to Abandoned at some point between April and September 2024. They were therefore valid for inclusion in last year's AR25 report, but removed for AR26 as they will not have been used during the April 2025 to March 2026 reporting period.

**Table 24: Change in number of sources from AR25 to AR26.**

|            | <b>AR25 No. of sources</b> | <b>265</b> |
|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Additions  | N/A                        | 0          |
| Reductions | Sources abandoned          | 2          |
|            | <b>AR26 No. of sources</b> | <b>263</b> |

Compared to AR25, DI increased by 30.181 MI/d to 1866.969 MI/d. Changes to DI in AR26 are detailed in Table 25 below:

**Table 25: Changes to DI sources**

| Source Type                 | AR25            | AR26            | Net Change    |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
|                             | <i>MI/d</i>     |                 |               |
| Impounding reservoirs       | 1520.608        | 1538.724        | 18.116        |
| Lochs                       | 22.057          | 22.345          | 0.289         |
| River and burn abstractions | 217.572         | 225.341         | 7.768         |
| Boreholes                   | 76.551          | 80.559          | 4.008         |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>1836.788</b> | <b>1866.969</b> | <b>30.181</b> |

### 3.2.2 Lines E4.13-E4.14 Peak Demand and Pumping Head

The Peak Demand used in **E4.13** for the AR26 period was 1,963.76 MI/d with a Peak to Average ratio of 1.053, which is higher than AR25 (Peak demand = 1,974.99 MI/d; Peak to average ratio 1.045). The peak week was recorded during the spring in the week ending 18/05/2025. The confidence grade of C3 remains the same as AR25.

The Average Pumping Head is extrapolated from historic data on work done at raw water pumping stations and proportioned based on the change in the total Distribution Input at Scottish Water Region level each year. This is due to Scottish Water not having the meters in the network required to measure and calculate Average Pumping Head. The Average Pumping Head reported in **Line E4.14** is slightly lower in AR26 at 26.441 m (compared to 26.823 m in AR25). All pumping stations where the work done (m4) is known were included in the calculations, which is 66% of the total number of pumping stations. The confidence grade of C4 remains the same as AR25.

### 3.2.3 Lines E4.15-E4.39 Functional costs by operational area, process and size band

#### Methodology

For 2025/26, cost analysis in E Tables (E4, E6, E7, E8, E9 and E10) was prepared using reports from Scottish Water's 2022/23 Activity Based Management (ABM) model, updated for 2025/26 general ledger costs, on a historic cost basis excluding IFRS adjustments. The costs included in the E Tables reflect Scottish Water's Tier 1 operating expenditure plus an element of Tier 1a (responsive repair and refurbishment) expenditure that has been recharged to projects during the year, which would have previously been classified as operating expenditure in SR15, to enable a consistent comparison of functional expenditure. Tier 1a expenditure captured directly in projects that was previously classified as operating expenditure in SR15 is not captured in the E Tables but is presented in lines M18.29W and M18.30WW of the M Tables

ABM provides analysis of the costs of key activities and processes and links these to the factors that cause or drive the level of cost. This allows us to develop an understanding of the full cost of providing services, either internally within Scottish Water, or to our external customers.

#### Cost Allocation

Consistent with prior years, costs are captured or allocated in line with Regulatory Accounting Rules. For allocated costs, a consistent approach with 2024/25 has been adopted whereby costs are allocated based on 2022/23 activity levels.

A more detailed commentary on ABM methodology and cost allocation is provided in support of Regulatory Accounts Tables M18 and is not repeated in this document. ABM data (financial and non-financial) is captured in various corporate systems which are also described in the M18 methodology document.

#### Lines E4.15-39 Functional costs by operational area, process and size band

|                         | Total<br>£m     |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Functional expenditure: |                 |
| 2025/26                 | 104.239         |
| 2024/25                 | <u>88.653</u>   |
| Variance                | <u>(15.586)</u> |

Water resources and treatment costs increased by £15.6m (18%) from 2024/25, reflecting the following key movements:

- £4.6m (23%) increase in employment costs due to pay inflation, the employers' NI increase, and the additional costs associated with the change in pensionable pay definition;
- £4.6m (35%) increase in general and support costs primarily due to hires to support drought-related activity an increase in digital costs with new systems going live during the year and to a lesser extent the same drivers as employment costs for support functions;
- £3.0m (16%) increase in power costs primarily driven by higher wholesale energy prices; and
- £2.9m (50%) increase in hired and contracted costs relating to drought-related activity and a water quality incident at Killin WTW caused by external pollution.

#### Analysis of water resources and treatment costs by region:

|                         | North          | East           | South          | West           | Direct          | General and Support | Total           |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Functional expenditure: | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m              | £m                  | £m              |
| 2025/26                 | 17.632         | 24.736         | 17.923         | 26.143         | <b>86.434</b>   | 17.805              | <b>104.239</b>  |
| 2024/25                 | 14.888         | 21.703         | 15.074         | 23.762         | <b>75.427</b>   | 13.227              | <b>88.653</b>   |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b>(2.744)</b> | <b>(3.033)</b> | <b>(2.849)</b> | <b>(2.381)</b> | <b>(11.007)</b> | <b>(4.578)</b>      | <b>(15.586)</b> |

Functional expenditure has increased across all regions, in line with the above drivers, with higher drought-related costs in the North and South.

Minor changes to the numbers of WTW by process type and size band have arisen as a result of operational changes and process re-classifications in WTW during 2025/26. This has resulted in one WTW being reclassified from W3 to W4. Re-stating 2024/25 figures on like-for-like basis shows the following variations:

#### Analysis of water resources and treatment costs by process type:

|                                                          | 2025/26<br>£m  | 2024/25<br>£m | Variance<br>£m  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Process Type                                             |                |               |                 |
| SD : Simple Disinfection                                 | 1.822          | 1.673         | (0.149)         |
| W1 : SD plus simple physical or chemical treatment       | 0.122          | 0.127         | +0.005          |
| W2 : Single stage complex physical or chemical treatment | 16.258         | 14.931        | (1.327)         |
| W3 : Multiple stage complex treatment, excluding W4      | 56.783         | 49.021        | (7.762)         |
| W4 : Very high cost treatment Process                    | 11.449         | 9.675         | (1.774)         |
| <b>Direct</b>                                            | <b>86.434</b>  | <b>75.427</b> | <b>(11.007)</b> |
| General and Support                                      | 17.805         | 13.227        | (4.578)         |
| <b>Total</b>                                             | <b>104.239</b> | <b>88.653</b> | <b>(15.586)</b> |

#### Analysis of water resources and treatment costs by size band:

|                     | 2025/26<br>£m  | 2024/25<br>£m | Variance<br>£m  |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Size band           |                |               |                 |
| <=1 MVd             | 11.130         | 8.134         | (2.996)         |
| >1 to <=2.5 MVd     | 4.950          | 4.229         | (0.721)         |
| >2.5 to <=5 MVd     | 5.487          | 4.840         | (0.647)         |
| >5 to <=10 MVd      | 6.987          | 5.928         | (1.059)         |
| >10 to <=25 MVd     | 12.118         | 11.833        | (0.285)         |
| >25 to <=50 MVd     | 13.682         | 12.247        | (1.435)         |
| >50 to <=100 MVd    | 17.352         | 14.713        | (2.639)         |
| >100 to <=175 MVd   | 9.355          | 8.477         | (0.878)         |
| >175 MVd            | 5.373          | 5.025         | (0.348)         |
| <b>Direct</b>       | <b>86.434</b>  | <b>75.427</b> | <b>(11.008)</b> |
| General and Support | 17.805         | 13.227        | (4.578)         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>104.239</b> | <b>88.653</b> | <b>(15.586)</b> |

The allocation of costs by size band has remained broadly consistent with 2024/25.

Costs which are directly attributable to abstraction and treatment are charged to the specific asset cost code in the General Ledger, either via direct charging, Maximo timesheets or work orders. Of the £86.4m total direct resource and treatment costs, £65.6m of costs or 76% have been directly charged to assets in our corporate costing system.

Other costs have been allocated to Water Resources and Treatment through ABM support activity allocation, e.g. stores based on number of issues, IT applications based on number of users, etc. Therefore, support costs are allocated on a resource consumed basis. However, many of these costs are not specific to an asset; they are generally attributable to an employee. Consequently, the majority of these support costs have been allocated to the activities the employees have been completing. For 2025/26 support activity, allocations from 2022/23 were used to allocate support costs to Water Resources and Treatment.

**Confidence Grades** – Confidence grades on Table E4 are consistent with grades in the general Section E commentary and remain consistent with 2024/25.

### 3.2.4 Lines E4.20-27 Water Treatment Works by Process Type

There are 225 Water Treatment Works reported for AR26 which is a decrease of two compared to AR25. Two sites were removed as shown in Table 26 below.

**Table 26: Water Treatment Works Additions and Removals.**

| Plant No  | Site Description                                                              | Added/Removed | Process Type |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| WTW000493 | CRAIGHEAD WTW 1974<br>NJ497405.<br>Replaced by CRAIGHEAD WTW<br>2021 NJ496405 | Removed       | W3           |
| WTW000708 | YARROWFEUS WTW 1988<br>NT338256                                               | Removed       | SD           |

Table 27 is empty as no Water Treatment Works changed process category this year.

**Table 27: Changes in treatment process.**

| Plant No | Site Name | Region | AR25 WIC E | AR26 WIC E | Reason |
|----------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|--------|
|          |           |        |            |            |        |

Combining the above status and process changes in Table 26 and Table 27 the resulting changes to the number of WTW in each process type are as presented in Table 28 below.

The confidence grade of A2 remains the same as for AR25.

**Table 28: Changes in process type.**

| Line Ref | Process Type | AR25 WTWs | AR26 WTWs | Change |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| E4.20    | SD           | 19        | 18        | -1     |
| E4.21    | W1           | 5         | 5         | 0      |
| E4.22    | W2           | 23        | 23        | 0      |
| E4.23    | W3           | 158       | 157       | -1     |
| E4.24    | W4           | 22        | 22        | 0      |
| E4.25    | Total        | 227       | 225       | -2     |

The total distribution input (1,866.969 Ml/d) reported in **Line E4.26** is the same as that reported in **Line E4.5** (1866.969 Ml/d) with the slight difference due to rounding during allocation.

The confidence grade for **Line E4.26** of B3 remains the same as for AR25.

### 3.2.5 Lines E4.28-E4.39 Water Treatment Works by Size Band

Of the 227 Water Treatment Works reported in **Line E4.25** the changes in size bands between AR25 and AR26 are shown in Table 29 below.

**Table 29: Changes in size band and DI.**

| Line Ref      | Size Band         | AR25 |      | AR26 |      | Net Change |      |
|---------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|
|               |                   | No.  | % DI | No.  | % DI | No.        | % DI |
| E4.28         | <= 1 MI/d         | 125  | 1.2  | 123  | 1.2  | -2         | 0.0  |
| E4.29         | >1, <= 2.5 MI/d   | 21   | 1.3  | 21   | 1.3  | 0          | 0.0  |
| E4.30         | >2.5, <= 5 MI/d   | 21   | 3.0  | 21   | 2.9  | 0          | -0.1 |
| E4.31         | >5, <= 10 MI/d    | 15   | 4.4  | 15   | 4.3  | 0          | -0.1 |
| E4.32         | >10, <= 25 MI/d   | 18   | 10.4 | 18   | 9.2  | 0          | -1.2 |
| E4.33         | >25, <= 50 MI/d   | 12   | 16.6 | 11   | 13.9 | -1         | -2.7 |
| E4.34         | >50, <= 100 MI/d  | 9    | 22.4 | 10   | 25.5 | 1          | 3.1  |
| E4.35         | >100, <= 175 MI/d | 4    | 20.7 | 4    | 20.5 | 0          | -0.2 |
| E4.36         | >175 MI/d         | 2    | 20.0 | 2    | 21.2 | 0          | 1.2  |
| E4.37 & E4.38 | <b>Total</b>      | 227  | 100  | 225  | 100  | -2         |      |

The confidence grade of A2 remains the same as AR25 for **Line E4.28-E4.37**, as does the confidence grade of B3 for **Line E4.38**.

### **3.3 Data**

#### **3.3.1 Data sources and confidence grades**

Data sources and confidence grades are detailed in the Commentary, where relevant.

#### **3.3.2 Data improvement programmes**

No improvement work was carried out on data affecting E4. For Average Daily Output refer to the Commentary for Table A2.

#### **3.3.3 Assumptions used for forecast data**

There are no forecast data in E4.

## 4 Table E6 – Water distribution

### 4.1 Overview

Table E6 provides information on operating costs and efficiencies relating to water distribution. It covers:

- Area data
- Distribution costs
- Water mains data
- Pumping stations
- Service reservoirs
- Water towers

### 4.2 Performance Trends

#### 4.2.1 Lines E6.0-E6.6 Area Data

The methodology used to allocate properties and population to the four operational regions remains unchanged from AR25 throughout this table.

The Commentary for Table A2 describes the methodologies used to calculate populations for Section E and includes a discussion of the data for each line.

The figure reported in **Line E6.1** reports the annual average resident connected population in thousands (5,307.26) and is consistent with the figure reported in A2.5. The confidence grade of B2 remains the same as AR25.

The total number of connected properties reported in **Line E6.2** (2,845) is consistent with the figure reported in **Line A1.10**. The confidence grade of B4 remains the same as AR25.

Volumes delivered to households and non-households (**Lines E6.3 and E6.4**) are allocated to water operational areas and summed to regional level; the method remains unchanged from AR25. Values used to calculate this section of Table E6 reflect those in the A2 Tables. The confidence grades, B2 and B4 respectively, remain the same as AR25.

The operational regional areas reported in **Line E6.5** is 1.83 km<sup>2</sup> larger at 79,818.19 km<sup>2</sup>. The confidence grade at A1 reflects that the operational region boundaries are taken directly from the corporate Geospatial Information system (GIS).

The number of supply zones reported in **Line E6.6** has decreased by 6 to 269 as detailed in Table 30 below. The 8 zones with the red background were removed and the 2 with the green background were added.

**Table 30: Change in number of supply zones (E6.6).**

| SiteRef       | Site name                          | Region | Reason for Removal (Red) / Addition (Green)                           |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Z005000263352 | Kilberry                           | North  | WTW closed during 2025. Merged into Ardrishaig RSZ                    |
| Z005000263457 | Rosebery Castle Moffat             | South  | RSZ no longer used. Aligned with Castle Moffat RSZ                    |
| Z005000263476 | Manse Street                       | South  | WTW closed during 2025. Merged into Howden RSZ                        |
| Z005000263499 | Rosebery Hopes                     | South  | RSZ no longer used. Aligned with Rosebery A RSZ                       |
| Z005000263521 | Burncrooks                         | West   | WTW closed during 2025. Merged into new Milngavie M6 RSZ              |
| Z005000263567 | Picketlaw                          | West   | WTW closed during 2025. Split between Milngavie Gorbals & Daer B RSZs |
| Z005000641064 | Burncrooks & Blairlinnans          | West   | WTW closed during 2025. Merged into new Milngavie M6 RSZ              |
| Z005000954568 | Amlaird Milngavie Gorbals Zone RSZ | West   | WTW closed during 2025. Merged into Milngavie Gorbals RSZ             |
| Z005001080084 | Milngavie M6                       | West   | New RSZ after Burncrooks WTW mainout from Milngavie WTW               |
| Z005001080086 | MILNGAVIE GORBALS B RSZ            | West   | New RSZ after Picketlaw WTW mainout from Milngavie WTW                |

The number of supply zones was calculated using the same methodology as AR25, and matches the number reported to the Drinking Water Quality Regulator. Changes in zone topology are tracked and recorded by the Water Quality Regulation Zone procedure and a full audit trail is available.

#### 4.2.2 Lines E6.7-E6.11 Functional Costs

Cost analysis and allocation methodology for table E6 is outlined in section 3.2.3.

##### Line E6.11 Water Distribution

|                         | <b>Total</b>   |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Functional expenditure: | £m             |
| 2025/26                 | 95.212         |
| 2024/25                 | 85.710         |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b>(9.502)</b> |

Water distribution costs have increased by £9.5m (7%) from 2024/25, reflecting the following key movements:

- £5.5m (19%) increase in employment costs due to pay inflation, the employers' NI increase, and the additional costs associated with the change in pensionable pay definition;
- £2.4m (4%) increase in power costs primarily driven by higher wholesale energy prices;
- £1.3m (15%) increase in general and support costs primarily due to hires to support drought-related activity an increase in digital costs with new systems going live during the year and to a lesser extent the same drivers as employment costs for support functions;
- £1.0m (7%) increase in hired and contracting costs relating to drought-related activity; and
- £0.8m (18%) decrease in other direct costs, mainly resulting from a reduction in insurance claim costs during the year.

Analysis of water distribution costs by region:

|                         | <b>North</b>   | <b>East</b>    | <b>South</b>   | <b>West</b>    | <b>Total</b>   | <b>General and Support</b> | <b>Total</b>   |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
|                         | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m                         | £m             |
| Functional expenditure: |                |                |                |                |                |                            |                |
| 2025/26                 | 13.298         | 20.952         | 14.726         | 25.946         | <b>74.922</b>  | 20.290                     | <b>95.212</b>  |
| 2024/25                 | 12.026         | 18.027         | 13.127         | 23.543         | <b>66.723</b>  | 18.987                     | <b>85.710</b>  |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b>(1.272)</b> | <b>(2.925)</b> | <b>(1.599)</b> | <b>(2.403)</b> | <b>(8.199)</b> | <b>(1.303)</b>             | <b>(9.502)</b> |

**Confidence Grades** – Confidence grades on Table E6 are consistent with grades in the general E table commentary and remain consistent with 2024/25.

Scottish Water has slightly lower confidence levels on Network cost analysis than treatment cost analysis. This is due to lower levels of direct labour capture on Networks.

### 4.2.3 Lines E6.12-E6.21 Water Mains Data

#### Lines E6.12 - E6.16 Potable Mains

There was an increase in total length of mains (Line E6.16) to 49,487.14 km, which is 102.20 km more than AR25. The size banding is based on the mains diameters, 99.7% of which are based on Geospatial Information system (GIS) data. The remainder is infilled based on an average diameter for the pipe based on its material, or with a default value where no material type or diameter is available.

Potable mains are recorded in Scottish Water's Geospatial Information system (GIS). It is necessary to infill the diameter to determine the correct E6 line for a small number of pipes (see Table 31).

**Table 31: Water Mains Infill.**

| Actual/Infill Method         | Length (m) | Actual/Infill Method |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Actual GIS Values            | 49,333,200 | 99.7 %               |
| Default Infill Values        | 118,050    | 0.2 %                |
| Material based Infill Values | 35,890     | 0.1 %                |

Material based infill is the median diameter for the material a pipe is made from, where the infill value is ascertained after assessment of the total length and actual diameter of all pipes based on material type. Where there are pipes that have no material type or diameter assigned, a default value is populated.

The confidence grade remains A2 for the lines for specific pipe diameters. The confidence grade for the total i.e., Line E6.16, remains A1 because no infilling is required.

#### E6.17 Total length of unlined iron mains

The total length of unlined iron mains as held in our corporate Geospatial Information system (GIS) has decreased by 13.98 km (0.1%) to 14,305.33 km, due to mains replacement in this reporting year.

The confidence grade of A2 remains the same as AR25.

#### E6.18 Total length of mains >320mm diameter

The total length of mains greater than 320mm diameter has decreased by 1.14km to 4,056.55 km, in this reporting year, which is a 0.03% decrease from AR25.

The confidence grade of A2 remains the same as AR25.

E6.19 Mains Bursts

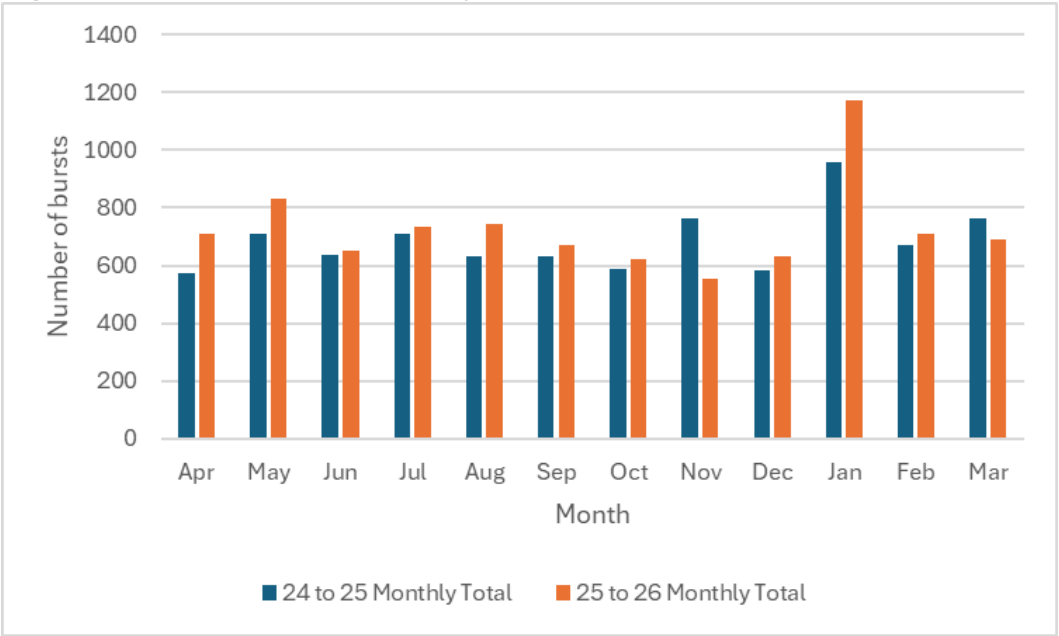
The reported number of water mains bursts for AR26 is 8,715, a 6% increase from AR25.

The majority of water mains burst are on cast iron (CI) and asbestos cement (AC) pipes. CI pipes are our oldest material type and are subject to deterioration through corrosion, while AC is a 1950- 60s material which is deteriorating due to our soft waters (and ground waters) dissolving the cement matrix which holds them together resulting in loss of strength. We see a cyclical pattern of failures over the months with a larger proportion of CI fails in the Winter months which switches to AC in the Summer months.

The causes of pipe failure are complex and not fully understood, however the larger proportion of AC failures in the Summer are linked to changes in soil moisture leading to pipe movement and fracture of pipes weakened through loss of the cement matrix. We are seeing an increase in the average burst rate for AC pipes above all other materials due to the continual loss of strength as they deteriorate. Our current assessment is all AC pipe materials will need to be replaced in the next 20-30 years and our replacement programmes are mainly focused on AC pipe replacement.

In the Winter months the water temperature drops, reducing the temperature of the pipes. This can result in contraction of pipes (weakening joints), reduction in ductility of metal pipes (reducing ability to resist pressure), an increase in water density (increasing loadings on pipe bends) and frost heave resulting in pipe movement. These factors have a larger impact on cast iron pipes due to the nature of the material. The number of bursts during AR26 followed a similar pattern to AR25 (see Figure 12). The highest bursts occurred during January when the coldest weather was experienced. The highest bursts during warmer months occurred during May and August 2025 for AR26 as opposed to May and July 2024 for AR25. This corresponds with when the warmest weather occurred.

Figure 12: Comparison of monthly bursts for AR25 and AR26.



The confidence grade remains at B2 for AR26.

### **E6.20 Leakage Level**

Top-down leakage has increased from 478.284 MI/d in AR25 to 494.984 MI/d in AR26. The confidence grade of B3 remains the same as AR25.

### **E6.21 Low Pressure**

The overall number of low-pressure properties has decreased from 194 in AR25 to 185 in AR26. Further commentary can be found in Table B2.

The confidence grade of B2 remains the same as AR25.

#### 4.2.4 Lines E6.22-E6.25 Pumping Stations

##### E6.22 Total number of pumping stations

The number of Pumping stations reported in Line E6.22 is 627 for AR26. An overall increase of 4 sites from AR25.

The confidence grade of A2 remains the same as AR25.

##### E6.23 Total capacity of pumping stations

The total capacity of pumping stations reported in Line E6.23 is 2,500,060 m3/d. An overall increase of 60,695 m3/d as compared with AR25.

As the methodology is unchanged the confidence grade of C4 remains the same as AR25.

##### E6.24 Total capacity of booster pumping stations

The total capacity of booster pumping stations reported in Line E6.24 is 44,351 kW. An overall increase of 1,145 kW as compared with AR25, due to changes in pumping stations (see Tables 31 and 32 below). The confidence grade of A3 remains the same as AR25.

Details of the removals and additions with the corresponding capacities (Line E6.23 - m3/day and Line E6.24 – kW) are tabulated in Table 31. The summation of changes from the E6.23 and E6.24 columns in Table 31 can differ from the overall line changes, between AR25 and AR26, given the line totals are a sum of the individual regions, which are rounded to whole numbers, which can result in differences due to rounding error.

**Table 31: Added and removed capacities.**

| Plant No  | Site                                     | Added /<br>Removed | Region | E6.23 (m3/d) | E6.24 (kW) |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| TWP001328 | PORTREE TORVAIG TWP 2014 NG495465        | Added              | NORTH  | 21.9         | 0.39       |
| TWP001373 | GREENOCK MAUKINHILL TWP 2019<br>NS286745 | Added              | WEST   | 897.9        | 16         |
| TWP001389 | LAIRDS CAST NEW TWP NO666963             | Added              | EAST   | 16834.8      | 300        |
| TWP001399 | BROOMLOAN ROAD TWP NS552643              | Added              | WEST   | 50504.4      | 900        |
| TWP001417 | STANELY GLENNIFER ROAD TWP NS461610      | Added              | WEST   | 448.9        | 8          |
| TWP001422 | ALLFORNOUGHT TWP NY295771                | Added              | SOUTH  | 617.3        | 11         |
| TWP001428 | CAMPS MTU TWP NS998224                   | Added              | SOUTH  | 61.7         | 1.1        |
| TWP001430 | WEST LINTON BADDINSGILL TWP NT134532     | Added              | SOUTH  | 123.5        | 2.2        |
| TWP000003 | ALBERT PIER P.S.                         | Removed            | WEST   | 1851.828     | 33         |
| TWP000086 | DOUGLIEHILL TWP NS318739                 | Removed            | WEST   | 6000         | 52         |
| TWP001102 | BUCKIEBURN TWP NS752851                  | Removed            | WEST   | 123.4552     | 2.2        |
| TWP001237 | ACHARACLE TWP 2009 NM664673              | Removed            | NORTH  | 840          | 8          |

There were no changes to the capacity values of existing pumping stations in Line E6.23 for AR26, therefore changes reported are solely due to the addition and removal of pumping stations.

There were no changes to the capacity values of existing pumping stations in Line E6.24 for AR26 (see Table 32).

**Table 32: Changes in capacity between AR25 and AR26 (kW).**

| Plant No | Site | Region | AR25 kW | AR26 kW |
|----------|------|--------|---------|---------|
|          |      |        |         |         |

### **E6.25 Average Pumping Head**

The total average pumping head for distribution pumping stations has reduced slightly in AR26 to 29.22m.

As the methodology has remained the same as AR25 the confidence grade remains as C4.

#### **4.2.1 Lines E6.26-29 Service Reservoirs & Water Towers**

The number of service reservoirs reported in Line E6.26 is 1,279 for AR26, an overall decrease of 7 sites from AR25. The total capacity of the service reservoirs reported in Line E6.27 is 4041.18 MI, which is an increase of 26.2 MI from AR25.

The number of water towers reported in Line E6.28 remains the same at 15 for AR26. The total capacity of the water towers reported in Line E6.29 has remained the same at 26.96 MI. The confidence grade of A2 remains the same as AR25 for Lines E6.26 to E6.29.

Details of changes to Service Reservoir and Water Tower numbers with corresponding capacities are tabulated below (Table 33 and Table 34):

**Table 33: Service Reservoir Additions and Removals**

| Plant No  | Site                              | Added / Removed | Region | Design Capacity |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| TWS003640 | SELKIRK SOUTH COMMON CWT NT478275 | Added           | SOUTH  | 12.25           |
| TWS003744 | INVERCANNIE CWT TWS NO665963      | Added           | EAST   | 19              |
| TWS003753 | GRETNA DSR NY287724               | Added           | SOUTH  | 2               |
| TWS003759 | CAMPS MTU CWT NS998224            | Added           | SOUTH  | 0.4             |
| TWS003771 | GREYCAIRNS TWS NJ447543           | Added           | EAST   | 0.4             |
| TWS003772 | MARCHBANK 2 CWT NT163644          | Added           | SOUTH  | 18              |
| TWS003773 | PATESHILL 1 CWT NS982595          | Added           | SOUTH  | 14.75           |
| TWS003774 | ROSEBERY 1 CWT NT306569           | Added           | SOUTH  | 9               |
| TWS003775 | BRIG O TURK GLEN FINGLAS RD CWT   | Added           | WEST   | 0.003           |
| TWS000181 | COCHNO 1 DSR NS495737             | Removed         | West   | 9.088           |
| TWS000182 | COCHNO 2 DSR NS495737             | Removed         | West   | 1.136           |
| TWS000185 | COCHNO 5 DSR NS495737             | Removed         | West   | 1.136           |
| TWS000186 | COCHNO 4 DSR NS496738             | Removed         | West   | 2.272           |
| TWS000425 | KERSE DSR NS425131                | Removed         | West   | 4.55            |

| Plant No  | Site                               | Added /<br>Removed | Region | Design<br>Capacity |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| TWS000452 | KILMUN DSR 2000 NS169821           | Removed            | West   | 1.045              |
| TWS000750 | WHITEHOUSE DSR 1995 NR806601       | Removed            | North  | 0.021              |
| TWS000921 | STONEYBRIDGE CWT 1 1960 NF771321   | Removed            | North  | 0.42               |
| TWS001333 | CLATT TILLYANGUS DSR 1966 NJ528251 | Removed            | East   | 0.024              |
| TWS001612 | DALWHINNIE DSR 1965 NN633852       | Removed            | North  | 0.091              |
| TWS001839 | FOULA SOUTH CWT 1981 HT969377      | Removed            | East   | 0.02               |
| TWS002101 | REDCRAIGS DSR 1905 NT074926        | Removed            | East   | 0.272              |
| TWS002250 | RHENIGIDALE DSR 2005 NB227018      | Removed            | North  | 0.007              |
| TWS003508 | STORNOWAY CWT 2 NB415374           | Removed            | North  | 0.68               |
| TWS003517 | STORNOWAY CWT 1 NB416374           | Removed            | North  | 0.68               |
| TWS003750 | CRAIGHEAD CWT 1975 TWS NJ497405    | Removed            | East   | 0.4                |

**Table 34: Water Tower Additions and Removals**

| Plant No | Site | Added /<br>Removed | Region | Design<br>Capacity |
|----------|------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
|          |      |                    |        |                    |

Two service reservoirs have had capacity changes in AR26. The capacity of both were updated as shown in Table 35.

**Table 35: Service Reservoir and Water Tower Capacity Change**

| Plant No  | Site                          | Region | Des Cap Prev | Des Cap |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| TWS003443 | MARCHBANK 1 CWT NT165645      | South  | 27           | 9       |
| TWS003565 | ROSEBERRY 2 CWT 1990 NT306570 | South  | 22.73        | 13      |

## **4.3 Data**

### **4.3.1 Data sources and confidence grades**

Data sources and confidence grades are detailed in the commentary, where relevant. The majority of data is sourced from Maximo and GIS.

### **4.3.2 Data improvement programmes**

There have been no notable data improvement programmes in AR26.

### **4.3.3 Assumptions used for forecast data**

There are no forecast data for the E6.

## **5 Table E7 – Wastewater explanatory factors - sewerage & sewage treatment by area**

### **5.1 Overview**

Table E7 provides information on operating costs and efficiencies relating to wastewater explanatory factors – sewerage and sewage treatment. It covers:

- Area data
- Sewerage data
- Sewerage costs
- Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
- SUDS costs
- Pumping stations
- Wastewater Treatment Works
- Sewage treatment costs

### **5.2 Performance Trends**

#### **5.2.1 Lines E7.1-E7.7 Area Data**

##### **E7.1 Annual average resident connected population**

The total figure used for Scotland was correlated to the Scottish Water Region split obtained using GIS properties to ensure there was a consistent figure reported across the Annual Return tables. For AR26 the Annual average resident connected population in thousands is 5,093.739 ('000). This is marginally different from the number reported in A3.3 (5,093.737) due to rounding of figures when splitting across Scottish Water regions.

The confidence grade of B2 remains the same as AR25.

##### **E7.2 Annual average non-resident connected population**

As with previous years, tourist population has been determined based on the average bed spaces multiplied by an average occupancy factor. Average occupancy rates are taken from Visit Scotland latest data for the year Jan-Dec 2024 available in the Tourism in Scotland report. For AR26 the Annual average non-resident connected population is 101.7k, compared to 91.7k in AR25. The increase is a result of the greater occupancy recorded at tourist accommodations over the period.

The confidence grade of B3 remains the same as AR25.

##### **E7.3 Volume of sewage collected (daily average)**

The daily average volume of sewage collected for the AR26 period is 3,320.4 MI/d, an increase of 138.5 MI/d compared to AR25. This is due to there being a higher total of rainfall over the AR26 period.

The method used to calculate the volume of sewage data is based on the dry weather flows plus the storm flows within each catchment being summarized at Scottish Water Region level.

The average daily volume collected has been calculated as the flow which arrives in a public sewer (of any type) from any source e.g., rainfall, infiltration, domestic use, industrial use, tidal flows and connected watercourses. The approach used is the same as that in previous years and has been applied consistently across the country. It uses data sets for rainfall, connected properties and sewered areas consistent with the wastewater elements of the Annual Return. The flow has been calculated in two parts: dry weather flow and storm flow.

*Dry Weather Flow:* A factor has been established that relates the number of connected properties to the amount of sewer flow in periods without rainfall. To establish this figure a number of recordings of flows with a known connected population were analysed to establish a range of flow per connected population. These factors were averaged and applied to all sewered areas to establish a total dry weather flow contribution per sewered area.

*Storm Flow:* The storm flow element was calculated by using existing sewer models to establish a relationship between rainfall depth, area of the sewered area and the amount of run-off generated. A selection of models was used and an average value of run-off per millimetre rainfall per hectare of sewered area was established. This was then applied to each sewered area to establish a total storm flow contribution per sewered area.

The total sewage collected was calculated (dry weather plus storm flows) for each sewered area and a total for each operational region calculated.

The confidence grade of C3 for AR26 remains the same as AR25, given the uncertainty in the dry weather flow element of the calculation.

#### **E7.4 Total connected properties**

This total is 2,705,675 and is based on the same data used for **Line A1.20** (2,705,674). The total property figure used for Scotland was correlated to the Scottish Water Region split obtained using GIS properties to ensure there was a consistent figure reported across the Annual Return tables.

The confidence grade of B3 remains the same as AR25.

#### **E7.5 Area of sewerage district**

The area of sewerage district for the AR26 period is 79,818.2km<sup>2</sup> which is an increase of 1.8km<sup>2</sup> when compared to AR25. This is a result of on-going verification of the sewered areas in our corporate Geospatial Information system (GIS).

The confidence grade of A1 remains the same as AR25.

#### **E7.6 Drained area**

The reported value of the drained area is 2,020.542 km<sup>2</sup> and is a slight increase of 2.9km<sup>2</sup> from AR25. This is a result of on-going verification of the sewered areas in our corporate Geospatial Information system (GIS).

The confidence grade of A1 remains the same as AR25.

### E7.7 Annual precipitation

Rainfall data was again calculated by Scottish Water using data extracted from Hyrad. For AR26 the yearly rainfall that fell in each 1km grid that covered our drainage operational areas was determined, then an average for each of the Operational Areas and a total for Scotland was calculated.

Table 36 Average rainfall 2025-26

| Area     | Average Rainfall, mm AR25 | Average Rainfall, mm AR26 |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Scotland | 1212                      | 1286                      |
| South    | 1058                      | 1118                      |
| West     | 1299                      | 1463                      |
| North    | 1506                      | 1464                      |
| East     | 983                       | 1099                      |

The total rainfall has increased from 1212mm to 1,286 mm for AR26.

The confidence grade for this line remains at A2 for AR26, as rainfall was calculated internally by Scottish Water relating satellite data to wastewater catchments to establish a precise correlation between rainfall and Scottish Water's assets.

### Lines E7.8-E7.14 Sewerage Data

#### E7.8 Total length of sewer

This reflects values held in our corporate Geospatial Information system (GIS) and a partially statistical calculation of lateral sewer length using unit length connections by dwelling type. For AR26 the total length of sewer reported is 55,835.8km which is an increase of 1.2% from AR25.

The confidence grade of B2 remains the same as AR25.

#### E7.9 Total length of lateral sewer

The statistical calculation of the length of lateral sewers is then used to populate **Line E7.9**. The calculation also uses the number of properties connected to the wastewater network (connected properties). This is the same methodology as used in previous returns. The reported length of lateral sewer is 20,458.53 km, a 1.0% increase compared to AR25.

The confidence grade of B2 remains the same as AR25.

#### E7.10 Length of combined sewer

The length of combined sewer held in our corporate Geospatial Information system (GIS) is reported as 17,720.7 km for AR26, which is an increase of 68.9 km from AR25.

The confidence grade remains the same as AR25 at A2.

#### **E7.11 Length of separate storm sewer**

The length of separate storm sewer reported is 9,375.2 km, which represents an increase of 1.8% (168.8 km) from AR25, reflecting the adoption of separate storm sewers for new build developments.

The confidence grade remains the same as AR25 at A2.

#### **E7.12 Length of sewer >1000mm diameter**

The length of sewer greater than 1000mm diameter held in our corporate Geospatial Information system (GIS) is 822.3 km, which is an increase of 12.2km.

The confidence grade remains the same as AR25 at A2.

#### **E7.14 Sewer collapses**

The numbers reported for this section are derived from Microsoft Dynamics. When a customer reports an incident to the Customer Contact Centre, sewer response field teams investigate. Any incidents which require further work due to sewer damage are passed to Network Analysts for further investigation and to arrange repair. The numbers reported in this section are the filtered incidents which have been deemed as sewer collapse after further investigation. For reporting purposes, we include all cases where the pipe is damaged, and a repair has been necessary and rising mains are included in the reported numbers.

The number of sewer collapses over the report year is reported as 2831 which is an increase of 148 in comparison with AR25. This is an increase of 5.52%.

A number of improvements have led to better visibility and recording of collapses on our systems. These have resulted in the 5.52% increase in reported sewer collapses as we continue to improve on our ability to identify them:

**Increase in CCTV Surveys** – an increase in the number of CCTV surveys carried out by Sewer Response after every repair has resulted in an increase in the number of sewer collapses. This has resulted in Scottish Water being able to address issues that may have gone undetected before, therefore preventing any future disturbance to customers.

**Alternative Resolution Management** – this process involves bringing departments together across functions and working in new ways to resolve complex customer problems. It is used to identify and address repeat appointments to customers. This is helping to identify weak spots in the network and as a result we are finding more issues which are a contributing factor in driving the increase in sewer collapses.

The increase in the number of sewer collapses has been driven by these process improvements. Whilst Scottish Water believes asset deterioration to be the main factor towards sewer collapses, there is insufficient data at this stage to confirm.

The confidence grade of B4 remains the same as AR25.

## 5.2.2 Lines E7.15-E7.19 Sewerage Costs

Cost analysis and allocation methodology for table E7 is outlined in section 3.2.3.

### E7.19 - Sewerage Costs

|                         | <b>Total</b>   |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Functional expenditure: | £m             |
| 2025/26                 | 60.698         |
| 2024/25                 | 54.459         |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b>(6.239)</b> |

Sewerage costs have increased by £6.2m (12%) from 2024/25, reflecting the following key movements:

- £4.3m (25%) increase in employment costs due to pay inflation, employers NI increase and the additional costs associated with the change in pensionable pay definition;
- £1.7m (12%) increase in general and support costs primarily due to an increase in digital costs with new systems going live during the year and increased employment costs for support functions;
- £0.7m (5%) increase in power costs primarily driven by higher wholesale energy prices; and
- £0.6m (59%) decrease in other direct costs mainly resulting from a reduction in insurance claim costs during the year.

Analysis of sewerage costs by region:

|                         | <b>North</b>   | <b>East</b>    | <b>South</b>   | <b>West</b>    | <b>Direct</b>  | <b>General and Support</b> | <b>Total</b>   |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Functional expenditure: | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m                         | £m             |
| 2025/26                 | 5.245          | 12.035         | 12.040         | 14.832         | <b>44.152</b>  | 16.546                     | <b>60.698</b>  |
| 2024/25                 | 4.585          | 10.952         | 10.865         | 13.255         | <b>39.657</b>  | 14.802                     | <b>54.459</b>  |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b>(0.660)</b> | <b>(1.083)</b> | <b>(1.175)</b> | <b>(1.577)</b> | <b>(4.495)</b> | <b>(1.744)</b>             | <b>(6.239)</b> |

**Confidence Grades** – Confidence grades on Table E7 are consistent with grades in the general E table commentary and remain consistent with 2024/25.

Scottish Water has slightly lower confidence levels on Network cost analysis than treatment cost analysis. This is due to lower levels of direct labour capture on Networks.

### 5.2.3 Lines E7.20-E7.25 - Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)

The number of Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) assets held corporately in the Works & Asset Management system (Maximo) are reported in **Lines E7.20-25**.

143 new assets are reported in AR26 (mainly SUDS basins) due to the increased implementation of surface water drainage systems in new housing and commercial developments, which then come into Scottish Water ownership.

The movement in individual lines is summarised in Table 37.

**Table 37: SUDS changed between AR23 and AR25**

| Line                       | AR25       | AR26       | Change     |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| E7.20 - SUDS Pond          | 82         | 93         | 11         |
| E7.21 - SUDS Basin         | 338        | 444        | 106        |
| E7.22 - Filter Trenches    | 151        | 173        | 22         |
| E7.23 - Swales             | 24         | 28         | 4          |
| E7.24 - Suds Other Wetland | 3          | 3          | 0          |
| <b>E7.25 - Total SUDS</b>  | <b>598</b> | <b>741</b> | <b>143</b> |

The Confidence Grades for all the lines are A3 and are consistent with AR25

### 5.2.4 Lines E7.26-E7.30 SUDS Costs

Costs for maintaining SUDS sites are directly captured in our general ledger system against SUDS asset identifiers. For 2025/26, SUDS costs amounted to £0.2m, consistent with 2024/25.

The Confidence Grade for these lines is A4.

### 5.2.5 Lines E7.31-E7.40 Pumping Stations

A pumping station is defined as an individual site (i.e. not an individual pump). It includes foul, combined and stormwater pumping stations situated at treatment works (but excludes interstage pumping) and in the network. Changes since the last submission are reflective of asset data improvement, changes to pump units, and additions and removals of asset locations to reflect operational revisions.

As with previous years the data that supports the population of lines relating to pumping station capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/d) and pumping head is limited. These values are extrapolations based on Table H5 size-banded kW ratings to infill any missing values per pumping station. There is no new pumping station capacity data available for AR26.

### E7.31 Total number of pumping stations

There was a net increase of 31 Pumping Stations in AR26 to 2,382 mainly due to the installation at new housing developments. Removals and Additions are detailed in Table 38 below.

**Table 38: Pumping Station Additions and Removals in AR25.**

| Plant No  | Site                                     | Added / Removed | Region | Sewer Use |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| SPS000556 | PORTREE VIEWFIELD RD WWPS NG479434       | Added           | NORTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS003029 | CARDENDEN DUNDONALD WWPS NT215946        | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS003040 | NEWBURGH MAIN STREET WWPS NK002261       | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS003644 | EDINBURGH WESTERN HARBOUR NO1 SPS        | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS003681 | ERROL NORTHBANK WWPS NO252233            | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS003753 | JOHNSTON BURNS DRIVE WWPS 2008 NS422616  | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS003789 | BRAIDWOOD LANARK RD WWPS NS850486        | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS003854 | AUCHINLECK BARONY RD WWPS NS544219       | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS003872 | MILLGATE FRIOCKHEIM WWPS 2005 NO594499   | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS003942 | SANDHEAD BREWIS TERR WWPS 2010 NY007502  | Added           | SOUTH  | COMBINED  |
| SPS003974 | DOUNE STN WYND SPS 2010 NN728017         | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004088 | LIVINGSTON ALDERSTONE RD WWPS NT045669   | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004107 | LINWOOD BRIDGE STREET WWPS 2013 NS443644 | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004113 | WHITESIDE WWPS 2013 NS964678             | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004145 | DOLLAR LOVERS LOAN WWPS NS967976         | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004191 | BISHOPTON CRAIGTON DRIVE WWPS NS426706   | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004192 | BISHOPTON BARRANGARY ROAD WWPS NS423606  | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004207 | DREGHORN LOAN SPS 2016 NT220684          | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004215 | GORTON ROAD WWPS 2016 NT286628           | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004326 | BANCHORY EAST WWPS 2002 NO716969         | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004329 | STANLEY LINN RD SPS 2016 NO110335        | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004427 | NEWCRAIGHALL WWPS 2018 NT323719          | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004461 | KINGENNIE WWPS 2004 NO480360             | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004513 | ALLOA DUNLIN DRIVE WWPS 2019 NS893919    | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004546 | BORTHWICK CASTLE ROAD WWPS NT361591      | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004575 | LIVINGSTON BROTHERTON WOOD WWPS NT038652 | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004589 | COATBRIDGE SWEETHILL TERR WWPS NS750626  | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004661 | DUMBARTON GLEN SHIRA DR WWPS NS398768    | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004789 | W CALDER BRIESTONHILL VIEW WWPS NT021643 | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004791 | SHOTTS MUNRO PLACE WWPS NS889595         | Added           | SOUTH  | FOUL      |
| SPS004825 | STIRLING NEWPARK FARM WWPS NS790908      | Added           | WEST   | FOUL      |
| SPS004834 | BLACKDOG ABERDEEN WWPS NJ961142          | Added           | EAST   | FOUL      |

| Plant No  | Site                                     | Added / Removed | Region    | Sewer Use |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| SPS004998 | HOLEMILL CARAVAN PARK WWPS NJ827020      | Added           | EAST      | FOUL      |
| SPS006006 | KILBARCHAN 1 CHURCHILL PL APNRV NS404630 | Added           | WEST      | FOUL      |
| SPS003026 | WINCHBURGH WWPS NT092744                 | Removed         | SOUTH     | COMBINED  |
| SPS004016 | LONGMAN STORM WWPS 1 NH665469            | Removed         | NORTH     | COMBINED  |
| SPS004017 | LONGMAN STORM WWPS 2 NH665469            | Removed         | NORTH     | COMBINED  |
|           |                                          | <b>Added</b>    | <b>34</b> |           |
|           |                                          | <b>Removed</b>  | <b>3</b>  |           |
|           |                                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>31</b> |           |

Table 39 summarises the changes at region level.

**Table 39: Pumping Station Region summary in AR26**

|               | North      | East       | South      | West       | Sum         |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| AR25          | 540        | 843        | 482        | 486        | 2351        |
| Added         | 1          | 10         | 12         | 11         | 34          |
| Removed       | -2         | 0          | -1         | 0          | -3          |
| Region Change | 0          | 0          | 4          | -4         | 0           |
| AR26          | <b>539</b> | <b>853</b> | <b>497</b> | <b>493</b> | <b>2382</b> |

The confidence grade of A3 remains the same as AR25.

### E7.32 Total capacity of pumping stations (m<sup>3</sup>/d)

For AR26 this is reported as 16,438,226 m<sup>3</sup>/d. This is an 1.2% decrease on the value reported for AR25.

The reduction is a result of pump attribute data being added in from Maximo. Maximum flow in l/s

is converted to m<sup>3</sup>/d to provide a design capacity for pumps where the information is available.

448 pumps now have a design capacity compared to 435 in AR25.

The known pump design capacities are used to create average design capacity values (one for each of the 5 size bands). As the newly added capacities tend to be lower than the existing dataset values, the effect is to lower the average design capacity values, which are used to infill pumps with no actual value held against them.

Table 40 shows the average design capacity values calculated in AR25 and AR26:

**Table 40: Average design capacity values calculated in AR25 and AR26**

| Size Band | Nr of Pumps AR25 | Design Capacity m3/d Avg AR25 | Nr of Pumps AR26 | Design Capacity m3/d Avg AR26 |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1         | 96               | 821.84                        | 100              | 792.42                        |
| 2         | 192              | 2,705.63                      | 196              | 2656.17                       |
| 3         | 83               | 8,541.42                      | 88               | 8061.03                       |
| 4         | 48               | 29,809.45                     | 48               | 29,809.45                     |
| 5         | 16               | 125,806.24                    | 16               | 125,806.24                    |
|           | <b>435</b>       |                               | <b>448</b>       |                               |

The averages are also affected by the addition and removal of pumps in the year as only operational pumps, included in Table E, are components in the calculations.

The overall impact of the new data has been to reduce the design capacity totals in each of the four Scottish Water regions.

The confidence grade of C4 remains the same as AR25.

### E7.33 Total capacity of pumping stations (kW)

For AR26 kW capacity is 103,685kW, which is an increase of 531kW from AR25. The confidence grade of A3 remains the same as AR25.

### E7.34 Average pumping head

This is reported as 31.2m for AR26. This represents an increase of 0.2m from the figure reported in AR25. Pumping head is largely influenced by the sewage volume, which was similar in AR26 to AR25. The electricity kw/hr values recorded against the pumps, which are used to create the Scotland average pumping head value, are largely unchanged from AR25. This has resulted in the average pumping head being increasing by 0.5%.

The confidence grade of C5 remains the same as AR25.

**E7.35 Total number of combined pumping stations**

The total number of combined pumping stations has decreased by 3 to 1,345 for AR26. The confidence grade of A3 remains the same as AR25.

**E7.36 Total capacity of combined pumping stations**

The total Capacity of Combined Pumping Stations has decreased to 11,832,441.0 m<sup>3</sup>/d. This is a decrease of 1.6% on the AR25 reported figure. Combined sewer use pumping stations make up 56% of all wastewater pumping stations. The reason for the reduction in their capacity is given under line E7.32, which includes all wastewater pumping stations.

The confidence grade of C4 remains the same as AR25.

**E7.37 Total number of stormwater pumping stations**

The total number of stormwater pumping stations is 45, which is the same as AR25. The confidence grade of A3 remains the same as AR25.

**E7.38 Total capacity of stormwater pumping stations**

The total capacity of stormwater pumping stations has reduced to 691,893 m<sup>3</sup>/d for the reason given under line E7.32, which includes all wastewater pumping stations. The confidence grade of C4 remains the same as AR25.

**E7.39 Number of combined sewer overflows (CSOs)**

The figure reported is 3,315 for AR26, which is an increase of 140 (4.4%) from AR25. The majority of the increase is due to the improved identification of CSOs and their parent location (storm tanks, pumping stations and wastewater treatment works).

E7.39 and E7.40 exclude overflows at wastewater treatment works. However, due to data quality improvements this exclusion has been refined to those identified at WWTW when their is a storm overflow process stage present. Whereas those in the location of a WWTW but not part of the treatment process are deemed CSOs. This has resulted in more CSOs being included in E7.39 and E7.40.

The confidence grade of A3 remains the same as AR25.

#### E7.40 Number of combined sewer overflows (screened)

This is reported as 1,610 for AR26, which is an increase of 203 since AR25. The increase is mainly due to improved parent locations identification, which identifies overflows screened by equipment at an associated asset (further explanation given against E7.39). Table 41 shows the changes in the year.

Table 41: Screen change summary in AR26.

|             |                                                |             |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>AR25</b> |                                                | <b>1407</b> |
| Removed     | Abandoned / Demolished                         | 0           |
| Added       | Better analysis of location and related assets | 197         |
| Added       | New CSO or new screens                         | 6           |
| <b>AR26</b> |                                                | <b>1610</b> |

The confidence grade of A3 remains the same as AR25.

### 5.2.6 Lines E7.41-E7.42 Sewage Treatment Works (Wastewater Treatment Works)

#### E7.41 Number of sewage treatment works (Wastewater Treatment Works)

This number of wastewater treatment works has increased by four to 1,841 for AR26. Full details of the changes and size bands are included in the commentary for E8.

The confidence grade of A2 remains the same as AR25.

#### E7.42 Total load

This has increased (1.1%) to 239,374 kg BOD/day. Full details of the changes to load values are included in the commentary for E8. The difference is primarily due to the increase in household unmeasured loads reported this year.

The confidence grade of B3 remains the same as AR25.

### 5.2.7 Lines E7.43-E7.47 Sewage Treatment Costs

#### E7.47 Functional Expenditure

Cost analysis and allocation methodology for table E7 is outlined in Section 3.2.3.

#### Sewage Treatment E7.47

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
|                         | <b>Total</b>          |
| Functional expenditure: | £m                    |
| 2025/26                 | 97.110                |
| 2024/25                 | 89.249                |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b><u>(7.861)</u></b> |

Sewage treatment costs have increased by £7.9m (9%) from 2024/25, reflecting the following key changes:

- £4.3m (20%) increase in employment costs due to pay inflation, employers NI increase and the additional costs associated with the change in pensionable pay definition;

- £1.3m (13%) increase in power costs primarily driven by the higher wholesale energy prices; and
- £1.3m (12%) increase in general and support costs primarily due to an increase in digital costs with new systems going live during the year and increased employment costs for support functions
- £1.0m (9%) increase in materials and consumables due to increased chemicals usage to maintain compliance.

Analysis of sewage treatment costs by region:

|                         | North          | East           | South          | West           | Direct         | General and Support | Total          |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Functional expenditure: | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m                  | £m             |
| 2025/26                 | 12.996         | 24.518         | 24.017         | 20.670         | <b>82.201</b>  | 14.909              | <b>97.110</b>  |
| 2024/25                 | 11.892         | 23.592         | 21.523         | 18.665         | <b>75.672</b>  | 13.577              | <b>89.249</b>  |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b>(1.104)</b> | <b>(0.926)</b> | <b>(2.494)</b> | <b>(2.005)</b> | <b>(6.529)</b> | <b>(1.332)</b>      | <b>(7.861)</b> |

Functional expenditure increased for the east region, due to an increase in chemical costs arising from project upgrade work at Kirkcaldy Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) and an increase in chemical and sludge and waste disposal costs at Nigg WwTW due mainly to increased volumes following operational issues at various sites, including Allanfearn WwTW.

Confidence grades for **Lines E7.43-E7.47** are A2 and remain consistent with AR25.

Scottish Water has slightly lower confidence levels on network cost analysis than treatment cost analysis. This is due to lower levels of direct labour capture on networks.

## 5.3 Data

### 5.3.1 Data sources and confidence grades

Data sources and confidence grades are detailed in the Performance Trends section 5.2, where relevant.

### 5.3.2 Data improvement programmes

Data improvement relevant to individual lines has been documented in the individual line comments.

### 5.3.3 Assumptions used for forecast data

There are no forecast data for E7.

## **6 Table E8 – Wastewater explanatory factors - sewage treatment works (Wastewater Treatment Works)**

### **6.1 Overview**

Table E8 provides information on operating costs and efficiencies relating to wastewater explanatory factors – wastewater treatment works. It covers:

- Numbers (of works)
- Loading (average daily load)
- Compliance
- Costs

The works reported in the E8 table are those in operation, excluding PFI works, at the end of the report year. The table includes unscreened sea outfalls which have no treatment assets. There are no WwTWs where there is doubt over which band or treatment type applies.

### **6.2 Performance Trends**

#### **6.2.1 Lines E8.1-E8.10 Numbers**

The numbers for small sewage treatment works (wastewater treatment works - WwTWs) with specific ammonia consents are sourced from Scottish Water's compliance database and are aligned with Lines E8.9 and E8.10, as per previous years.

## 6.2.2 Lines E8.1-E8.8 Sewage treatment works size bands (Wastewater Treatment Works - WwTW)

As reported in E7 the total number of WwTWs reported for AR26 is 1,841. The size band and treatment category changes from AR25 are shown in Table 42 and Table 43 below.

**Table 42: Changes in sewage treatment works.**

| Plant No  | Site                                      | Region | Size Band | Treatment Process         | Added<br>Removed |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| STW000230 | DALSCONE OLD WWTW 1960<br>NX981783        | SOUTH  | 0         | Sec Biological            | Added            |
| STW000274 | ISLE OF SEIL SEAVIEW SEP 2025<br>NM752168 | NORTH  | 0         | Septic Tank               | Added            |
| STW003495 | BRAGAR EAST WWTW NB283492                 | NORTH  | 0         | Septic Tank               | Added            |
| STW003823 | CRAIGNURE VILLAGE HALL SEP<br>NM722368    | NORTH  | 0         | Septic Tank               | Added            |
| STW003824 | INVERURIE WWTW 2018 NJ781204              | EAST   | 0         | Sec Act Sludge            | Added            |
| STW003826 | HUNGRY SNOUT SEP WWTW<br>NT663634         | SOUTH  | 0         | Septic Tank               | Added            |
| STW003840 | LERWICK GULBERWICK WWTW<br>HU443387       | EAST   | 0         | Septic Tank               | Added            |
| STW003843 | KINGHORN HARBOUR WWTW<br>NT272869         | EAST   | 4         | Primary                   | Added            |
| STW000096 | BRIDGE OF DEE NETH SEP NX731599           | SOUTH  | 0         | Septic Tank               | Removed          |
| STW001297 | FERNES COTTES SEP 1970 NH965457           | NORTH  | 0         | Septic Tank               | Removed          |
| STW002101 | KINGHORN PETTYCUR WWTW<br>NT266861        | EAST   | 4         | Primary                   | Removed          |
| STW003537 | EASDALE 6 SEAVIEW TERRACE UNS<br>SO       | NORTH  | 0         | Unscreened<br>Raw Outfall | Removed          |

STW000096 and STW001297 are now recorded under Private ownership and therefore removed from the E8 list. The other two removed assets have been abandoned. The works that have been added are new under Scottish Water ownership or provide shared treatment with an existing works. These loads for the shared treatment works are reported under the existing sites.

**Table 43: Changes in sewage treatment works Size Band by Treatment Category**

| Size Band            | 0<br>E8.1 | 1<br>E8.2 | 2<br>E8.3 | 3<br>E8.4 | 4<br>E8.5 | 5<br>E8.6 | 6<br>E8.7 | Total |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Septic Tanks         | 1         | -1        | 4         | -1        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 3     |
| Primary              | 1         | 0         | -1        | -1        | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0     |
| Sec Activated Sludge | 2         | 1         | -1        | 0         | -6        | 6         | -1        | 1     |
| Sec biological       | 0         | 2         | -1        | 1         | -1        | 0         | 0         | 1     |
| Tertiary A1          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0     |
| Tertiary A2          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1         | -1        | 0     |
| Tertiary B1          | 0         | 1         | -1        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0     |

|                 |    |   |   |    |    |   |    |    |
|-----------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| Tertiary B2     | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  |
| Sea Preliminary | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  |
| Sea Screened    | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  |
| Sea Unscreened  | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0  | -1 | 1 | 0  | -1 |
| Total           | 3  | 3 | 0 | -1 | -7 | 8 | -2 | 4  |

A comparison of the AR25 and AR26 total number of WwTWs reported by Size Band are shown in Table 44. The confidence grade of B3 remains the same as AR25.

**Table 44: Changes in sewage treatment works by Size Band.**

| Line Ref | Size Band                    | AR25 Reported | AR26 Reported | Change |
|----------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| E8.1     | Size Band 0                  | 1109          | 1112          | 3      |
| E8.2     | Size Band 1                  | 208           | 211           | 3      |
| E8.3     | Size Band 2                  | 148           | 148           | 0      |
| Line Ref | Size Band                    | AR25 Reported | AR26 Reported | Change |
| E8.4     | Size Band 3                  | 178           | 177           | -1     |
| E8.5     | Size Band 4                  | 130           | 123           | -7     |
| E8.6     | Size Band 5                  | 39            | 46            | 8      |
| E8.7     | Size Band 6 (Large Works)    | 25            | 24            | -2     |
| E8.8     | Total Sewage Treatment Works | 1837          | 1841          | 4      |

### 6.2.3 Lines E8.9-E8.10 Small sewage treatment works with ammonia consent

The number of small WwTW with ammonia consent 5-10 mg/l has remained the same at 49. The number of small WwTWs with ammonia consent ≤ 5 mg/l has increased by one at 64.

The confidence grade of A1 remains the same as AR25.

### 6.2.4 Lines E8.11-E8.18 Average Daily Load

The total load received at each reported WwTW for AR26 was 232,976 BOD/day (Table 45). This is a increase of 1.1% from AR25, which was mainly due to an increase in the household unmeasured load in AR26. The largest increase is shown in size band 5 WwTW where there is a 20% increase as there are 8 more works than in AR25.

**Table 45: Changes in WwTW Average Daily Loads.**

| Line Ref | Size Band                 | AR25 Load<br>(kgBOD/day) | AR26 Load<br>(kgBOD/day) | Change       |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| E8.11    | Size Band 0               | 408                      | 418                      | 10           |
| E8.12    | Size Band 1               | 1,001                    | 1,079                    | 78           |
| E8.13    | Size Band 2               | 2,121                    | 2,072                    | -49          |
| E8.14    | Size Band 3               | 9,955                    | 10,104                   | 149          |
| E8.15    | Size Band 4               | 37,643                   | 34,065                   | -3,578       |
| E8.16    | Size Band 5               | 35,678                   | 42,793                   | 7,115        |
| E8.17    | Size Band 6 (Large Works) | 145,109                  | 142,445                  | -2,664       |
| E8.18    | Total Load Received       | <b>231,915</b>           | <b>234,436</b>           | <b>1,061</b> |

Loads are based on 300g BOD/cubic metre and the population equivalent (PE) is based on 60g BOD/head/day, as specified by the Water Industry Commission for Scotland. Imported sludge liquor loads are calculated from the volume to each WwTW and an average strength of 300g BOD/cubic metre.

The confidence grade of B3 remains the same as AR25.

### 6.2.5 Lines E8.19 & E8.20 Small sewage treatment works with ammonia consent 5-10 mg/l and ≤ 5 mg/l

These lines report on the loads received at our small wastewater treatment works with specific ammonia consents. The numbers are sourced from our compliance database and are aligned with Lines E8.9 and E8.10.

The total average daily load at small wastewater treatment works with ammonia consent 5-10 mg/l decreased by 29 kgBOD/day, to 7,052 kgBOD/day.

The total average daily load at small wastewater treatment works with ammonia consent ≤ 5 mg/l increased by 285 kgBOD/day, to 16,748 kgBOD/day from the figures reported in AR25.

The confidence grade of A1 remains the same as AR25.

### E8.21-30 Compliance

The percentage compliance was calculated based on the Operator Self-Monitoring Programme which is reported to SEPA. Our methodology for calculating compliance is the same as AR25 and, in the case of two-tier consents, all failures have been counted, not only upper-tier failures. WwTWs that are not sampled are not included in the averaging process for individual treatment categories and size bands. The sampling period is the AR26 period.

Compliance figures, which are reported in **Lines E8.21-E8.30**, show an increase of eight from AR25, with 26 works reported as failing in AR26. These failing WwTWs are listed in Table 46 below.

**Table 46: AR26 WwTWs Compliance Failing Sites**

| Plant No  | Site                             | Treatment Category |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| STW000085 | BOTHWELLBANK WWTW 1947 NS698580  | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW000418 | KILMARTIN WWTW NR835991          | Sec Biological     |
| STW000568 | PATNA WWTW NS414124              | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW000597 | PORTPATRICK SEP 1994 NW997542    | Septic Tank        |
| STW000671 | STEWARTON WWTW NS408449          | Sec Biological     |
| STW001167 | KILTARLITY WWTW 1985 NH506420    | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW001168 | DRUMNADROCHIT WWTW 1997 NH516295 | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW001176 | MUIR OF ORD WWTW 2002 NH546487   | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW001249 | CROY WWTW 1990 NH798499          | Ter A1             |
| STW001299 | NETHY BRIDGE WWTW 2005 NH999209  | Sec Biological     |
| STW001345 | MORAY WEST PFI WWTW NJ251687     | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW001712 | PERTH CITY WWTW 1971 NO147221    | Sec Act Sludge     |

| Plant No  | Site                             | Treatment Category |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| STW001968 | PENICUIK WWTW 2004 NT247609      | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW001969 | EAST CALDER PFI WWTW NT078680    | Ter A2             |
| STW001970 | BLACKBURN PFI WWTW NT003665      | Ter B2             |
| STW001980 | CUPAR WWTW 1962 NO388148         | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW001996 | ABERFOYLE WWTW NS532997          | Sec Biological     |
| STW002014 | BATHGATE WWTW 1962 NS961703      | Ter B1             |
| STW002024 | BRIDGEND WWTW NT042759           | Sec Biological     |
| STW002066 | FAULDHUSE WWTW 1958 NS940603     | Ter B1             |
| STW002080 | GOREBRIDGE WWTW 1960 NT344612    | Ter B1             |
| STW002145 | PLEAN WWTW NS841870              | Ter A1             |
| STW002261 | GRANTSHOUSE WWTW NT814655        | Primary            |
| STW002266 | RITCHIE CAMPS WWTW 1997 NT115656 | Sec Biological     |
| STW002386 | S QUEENSFERRY WWTW 2007 NT109777 | Sec Act Sludge     |
| STW003754 | UPPERTON WWTW 2010 NS809712      | Ter A2             |

- STW001345 - Moray West, STW001969 - East Calder WwTW and STW001970 - Blackburn are PFI works and therefore not included in table E8.

More details on compliance and parameter failure types can be found in Tables B11b&c.

The Confidence Grade of B2 remains the same as AR25.

## 6.2.6 Lines E8.31-E8.42 Costs

Cost analysis and allocation methodology for table E8 is outlined in section 3.2.3.

Overall movements are explained in **Line E7.47 Sewage Treatment** earlier in this commentary. The costs of treating and disposing of sludge are contained within the E10 Sludge Treatment and Disposal.

Analysis of sewage treatment costs by process type:

No changes to the numbers of wastewater treatment works by process type have arisen as a result of operational changes and process re-classifications in wastewater treatment works during 2025/26:

|                       | Septic tanks   | Primary        | Secondary      | Tertiary       | Sea Outfalls   | Direct         | General and Support | Total          |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Total treatment works | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m             | £m                  | £m             |
| 2025/26               | 4.218          | 1.917          | 58.419         | 17.214         | 0.433          | <b>82.201</b>  | 14.909              | <b>97.110</b>  |
| 2024/25               | 4.017          | 1.423          | 54.080         | 15.733         | 0.418          | <b>75.672</b>  | 13.577              | <b>89.249</b>  |
| <b>Variance</b>       | <b>(0.201)</b> | <b>(0.494)</b> | <b>(4.339)</b> | <b>(1.481)</b> | <b>(0.015)</b> | <b>(6.529)</b> | <b>(1.332)</b>      | <b>(7.861)</b> |

Costs which are directly attributable to treatment are charged to the specific asset cost code in the General Ledger, either via direct charging, Ellipse timesheets or work orders. Of the £82.2m total direct wastewater treatment costs, £55.8m of costs or 68% have been directly charged to assets in our corporate costing system.

Other costs have been allocated to Wastewater Treatment through ABM support activity allocation, e.g. stores based on number of issues, IT applications based on number of users, etc. Therefore, support costs are allocated on a resource consumed basis. However, many of these costs are not specific to an asset; they are generally attributable to an employee. Consequently, the majority of these support costs have been allocated to the activities the employees have been doing. For 2025/26 support activity allocations from 2022/23 were used to allocate support costs to Wastewater Treatment.

**Confidence Grades** – Confidence grades on Table E8 are consistent with grades in the general E table commentary and remain consistent with 2025/26.

## **6.3 Data**

### **6.3.1 Data sources and confidence grades**

Data sources and confidence grades are detailed in the Performance Trends section 6.2 where relevant.

### **6.3.2 Data improvement programmes**

There have been no notable data improvement programmes in AR26.

### **6.3.3 Assumptions used for forecast data**

There are no forecast data for E8.

## 7 Table E9 – Large sewage treatment works information database

### 7.1 Overview

Table E9 provides information on operating costs and efficiencies relating to large wastewater treatment works information database. It covers:

- Works size
- Compliance
- Treatment works category
- Sludge
- Works cost

Large works are defined as those which receive an average loading in excess of 1,500 kg BOD/day including effluent from both domestic and trade sources but excluding any allowance for non-resident population. This is roughly equivalent to a population of 25,000. There were no works upgraded during the reporting year.

This table excludes all wastewater treatment works operated under Public Private Partnership (PPP) that meet the above load criteria.

### 7.2 Performance Trends

#### 7.2.1 Lines E9.0 & E9.0a - Name and Operational Area

These lines report the specific large non-PPP wastewater treatment works for this reporting year with their operational area noted. Changes in the reported list of assets reflect the variation in both domestic, tanker, and trade effluent loads received at these works. The listed assets reported in **Line E9.0** are aligned with those reported in **Line E8.7**.

The number and list of large non-PPP wastewater treatment works has decreased by two overall to 23 sites. Fraserburgh WwTW has been removed since AR25 as it is below the BOD threshold for a large Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) with 1,449 Kg/day BOD. Inverurie WwTW with 1,467 Kg/day BOD has also been removed.

Large wastewater treatment works are defined as those that receive an average loading over 1,500 kg BOD/day, about equivalent to a population of 25,000.

#### 7.2.2 Lines E9.1 & E9.2 - Annual average resident connected population

These lines have been sourced from the same data that contributes to the measured household, unmeasured household and tourist population in Table A. The Confidence Grades for these lines are allocated as B2 and B3, respectively.

### 7.2.3 Lines E9.3 & E9.4 - Trade effluent and Tanker loads received by works

Trade effluent load figures are shown solely in **Line E9.3**, therefore there is no overlap with **Line E9.4**. The Confidence Grades for these lines are allocated as B4 and B3, respectively, these are the same as AR25.

### 7.2.4 E9.5 Population equivalent of total load received

The overall population equivalent (PE) of the total load received decreased by 20k from 2,399k to 2,379k from AR25, which is mainly due to a reduction in the sludge imports.

Changes to the population equivalent in '000, as reported in **Line E9.5**, of each large WwTW are detailed in Table 47 below. Where a WwTW has not met the threshold to be classed as large, the PE has been recorded as not applicable.

**Table 47: Change in Population Equivalent**

| Plant No  | Site        | AR25 '000 PE | AR26 '000 PE   | Change  |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| STW001223 | Allanfearn  | 77.958       | 83.252         | 5.294   |
| STW000011 | Allers      | 39.741       | 39.925         | 0.184   |
| STW001979 | Alloa       | 43.01        | 42.375         | -0.635  |
| STW000033 | Ardoch      | 58.575       | 56.264         | -2.311  |
| STW000125 | Carbarns    | 47.999       | 49.915         | 1.916   |
| STW001975 | Dalderse    | 87.067       | 85.019         | -2.048  |
| STW000218 | Daldowie    | 282.629      | 296.265        | 13.636  |
| STW000222 | Dalmarnock  | 165.430      | 170.95         | 5.520   |
| STW001984 | Dunfermline | 81.605       | 83.781         | 2.176   |
| STW000265 | Dunnswood   | 29.941       | 29.758         | -0.183  |
| STW000281 | Erskine     | 86.501       | 88.82          | 2.319   |
| STW001989 | Fraserburgh | 25.612       | Not Applicable | -25.612 |
| STW000355 | Hamilton    | 60.157       | 64.251         | 4.094   |
| STW001491 | Inverurie   | 26.540       | Not Applicable | -26.540 |
| STW001977 | Kinneil     | 49.170       | 46.491         | -2.679  |
| STW001982 | Kirkcaldy   | 59.834       | 61.741         | 1.907   |
| STW000455 | Laighpark   | 98.435       | 106.776        | 8.341   |
| STW001543 | Nigg        | 264.691      | 267.973        | 3.282   |
| STW001527 | Persley     | 45.595       | 49.343         | 3.748   |
| STW001712 | Perth       | 73.351       | 72.308         | -1.043  |
| STW001569 | Peterhead   | 38.216       | 34.119         | -4.097  |
| STW000576 | Philipshall | 66.818       | 70.079         | 3.261   |
| STW000642 | Shieldhall  | 492.300      | 480.795        | -11.505 |
| STW002268 | Stirling    | 67.345       | 67.452         | 0.107   |
| STW000719 | Troqueer    | 30.538       | 31.203         | 0.665   |

| Plant No | Site         | AR25 '000 PE    | AR26 '000 PE    | Change         |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|          | <b>Total</b> | <b>2399.058</b> | <b>2378.855</b> | <b>-20.203</b> |
|          |              |                 |                 |                |

The confidence grade of B3 remains the same as for AR25.

### 7.2.5 Lines E9.6-E9.10 – Compliance

These lines report on regulatory compliance using consent data as taken from our corporate consents database. CAR or UWWT parameters were used to report, depending on which was the most stringent.

The suspended solids (SS) consent is 100mg/l for most WwTW, which is the same as for AR25. Nigg and Peterhead have no SS consent, as in AR25. There are no changes to the BOD, Ammonia or Phosphate consent values from AR25.

Confidence grades remain at A1, reflecting the data being obtained directly from our corporate consents database.

### 7.2.6 E9.11 Compliance with effluent consent standard

**Line E9.11** - compliance with consent percentage, based on OSM regulatory samples from the SEPA system showed that 12 out of 23 works achieved 100% compliance, compared to AR25 where 15 out of 25 large WwTW achieved 100% compliance. The lowest compliance rate was found at Troqueer WwTW which achieved 92% compliance. The remaining works had greater than or equal to 95% compliance.

**Line E9.11** reports full compliance for each site against each individual sample whereas table B11b reports compliance as a percentage of non-failing works across the year.

The confidence grade of A1 remains the same as for AR25.

### 7.2.7 Lines E9.12-E9.18 - Treatment Works Category

These lines report the information held in the corporate asset inventory in relation to treatment type. There are 24 large wastewater treatment works in E9; this corresponds with **Line E8.7**.

The Treatment Works Category identification remains unchanged from AR25.

The confidence grade of A1 remains the same as AR25.

### 7.2.8 Lines E9.19-E9.22 – Sludge

The main areas of difficulty in populating **Lines E9.20 and E9.22** are in allocating inter-site sludge tankering costs to individual sites and identifying sludge treatment/conditioning costs at multi-functional sites. Therefore, **Lines E9.20 and E9.22** are completed based on a combination of: ABM analysis, direct cost capture by asset, and Scottish Water sludge model analysis. Confidence grades for **Lines E9.20 and E9.22** are lower (C3) than other Section E cost analysis for these reasons.

As reported in **Line E9.21**, the following large wastewater treatment works are designated as sludge centres: Allanfearn, Dalderse, Dunfermline, Kinneil Kerse, Nigg, Persley, Perth City, Peterhead and Troqueer. As reported in **Line E9.19**, Kirkcaldy and Stirling only treat their own sludge .

The Confidence Grades for **Lines E9.19 and E9.21** are A1

## 7.2.9 Lines E9.23-E9.28 - Works cost

Cost analysis and allocation methodology for table E9 is outlined in section 3.2.3.

Analysis of functional costs for large wastewater treatment works:

|                                     | 2025/26       | 2024/25       | Variance       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                     | £m            | £m            | £m             |
| Daldowie                            | 1.650         | 1.504         | (0.146)        |
| Persley                             | 0.592         | 0.469         | (0.123)        |
| <b>Tertiary treatment</b>           | <b>2.242</b>  | <b>1.973</b>  | <b>(0.269)</b> |
| Allanfearn                          | 0.919         | 1.063         | +0.144         |
| Allers                              | 0.553         | 0.533         | (0.020)        |
| Alloa                               | 0.523         | 0.486         | (0.037)        |
| Ardoch                              | 0.502         | 0.440         | (0.062)        |
| Carbarns                            | 0.576         | 0.504         | (0.072)        |
| Dalderse                            | 0.922         | 0.753         | (0.169)        |
| Dalmarnock                          | 1.996         | 2.407         | +0.412         |
| Dunfermline                         | 0.524         | 0.581         | +0.057         |
| Dunnswood                           | 0.780         | 0.582         | (0.198)        |
| Erskine                             | 0.753         | 0.947         | +0.194         |
| Hamilton                            | 0.942         | 0.834         | (0.108)        |
| Kinneil Kerse                       | 0.495         | 0.505         | +0.010         |
| Kirkcaldy                           | 0.948         | 1.123         | +0.175         |
| Laighpark (Paisley)                 | 1.009         | 1.082         | +0.073         |
| Nigg                                | 2.521         | 2.552         | +0.031         |
| Perth                               | 1.068         | 0.971         | (0.097)        |
| Peterhead                           | 0.616         | 0.560         | (0.056)        |
| Philipshall                         | 1.414         | 1.252         | (0.162)        |
| Shieldhall                          | 3.863         | 3.203         | (0.660)        |
| Stirling                            | 0.864         | 0.913         | +0.049         |
| Troqueer                            | 0.438         | 0.620         | +0.182         |
| <b>Secondary treatment</b>          | <b>22.226</b> | <b>21.911</b> | <b>(0.315)</b> |
| <b>Direct large treatment works</b> | <b>24.468</b> | <b>23.884</b> | <b>(0.583)</b> |
| General and Support                 | 2.703         | 2.454         | (0.249)        |
| <b>Total large treatment works</b>  | <b>27.171</b> | <b>26.338</b> | <b>(0.832)</b> |

The larger increases (>£0.2m) are explained as follows:

- Increased wholesale energy prices resulting in increased power costs at Shieldhall WWTW;

The larger decreases (>£0.2m) are explained as follows:

- Reduced power costs at Dalmarnock WWTW due to a power purchase agreement with Noventa which has reduced energy prices.

Confidence Grades – Confidence grades on Table E9, lines 23-28, are consistent with grades in the general E table commentary and remain consistent with 2024/25.

Confidence grades on lines E9.20 and E9.22 reflect the difficulty of separating costs relating solely to sludge activities at dual function works (sludge / wastewater treatment). The main areas of difficulty are inter-site sludge tankering and sludge treatment / conditioning. Therefore, lines E9.20 and E9.22 are completed on the basis of a combination of: ABM analysis, direct cost capture by asset, and Scottish Water sludge model analysis. Confidence grades on lines E9.20 and E9.22 are lower (C3) than other E Table cost analysis due to these reasons.

## **7.3 Data**

### **7.3.1 Data sources and confidence grades**

Confidence grades in E9 are consistent with other grades in the Section E commentary and remain consistent with AR25. More detail is provided in the individual lines' descriptions.

### **7.3.2 Data improvement programmes**

There were no notable data improvement programmes in AR26.

### **7.3.3 Assumptions used in forecast data**

There are no forecast data for E9.

## 8 Table E10 – Sludge treatment and disposal

### 8.1 Overview

The allocation of sludge treatment and disposal costs by disposal route relies on sludge movement data linked to financial data. The sludge movement data from the Gemini waste management system is linked to ABM costs to produce the E10 table cost analysis. Financial costs for this table are completed based on a combination of ABM analysis, direct cost capture by asset, and Scottish Water's sludge model analysis.

Sludge treatment and disposal is reported only for sludge treated and recycled or disposed of from Scottish Water's operational sites. Sludge disposal by PPP concessions is not reported in this table.

### 8.2 Performance Trends

#### E10.1 Resident population served

The resident population served by each sludge disposal route is reported on **Line E10.1**. The Population Equivalent (PE) reported in **Line E10.1** has increased from 1,633.634k to 2,045.952k (+412.3k). This increase was mainly driven by the inclusion of Shieldhall STC, which was operated between November 2025 and January 2026 to accommodate high sludge levels in the upper Glasgow sludge main. Although operating as a temporary measure and not for the full financial year, the resident population served by Shieldhall STC has been included in Table 48. The resident PE has been rounded to three decimal places for each site in Table 48. This can cause rounding error when using these figures to calculate the total disposal method.

**Table 48: Resident Population by site**

| Plant No  | Site                                        | Disposal Method       | Resident PE (000) |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| STC000089 | GALASHIELS STC NT513351                     | Farmland Conventional | 137.130           |
| STC000019 | GIRVAN STC                                  | Farmland Advanced     | 35.434            |
| STC000040 | TROQUEER STC                                | Farmland Advanced     | 95.155            |
| STC000058 | HUNTLY SCC                                  | Farmland Advanced     | 7.704             |
| STC000079 | KIRKWALL(HEAD OF WORK) STC 2003<br>HV475137 | Farmland Advanced     | 11.496            |
| STC000083 | STORNOWAY STC                               | Farmland Advanced     | 18.911            |
| STC000085 | PERTH CITY STC                              | Farmland Advanced     | 121.933           |
| STC000087 | DALDERSE STC                                | Farmland Advanced     | 94.179            |
| STC000092 | KINNEIL KERSE STC                           | Farmland Advanced     | 112.293           |
| STC000094 | STIRLING STC                                | Farmland Advanced     | 1.825             |
| STC000097 | KIRKCALDY STC NT286923                      | Farmland Advanced     | 10.257            |
| STC000111 | THURSO STC ND131695                         | Farmland Advanced     | 10.466            |
| STC000120 | ALNESS AND INVERGORDON STC 2009<br>NH675690 | Farmland Advanced     | 7.696             |

| Plant No  | Site                                     | Disposal Method   | Resident PE (000) |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| STC000126 | NIGG STC NJ964046                        | Farmland Advanced | 343.983           |
| STC000110 | LERWICK ROVAHEAD STC 2000 HU469448       | Landfill          | 16.339            |
| STC000111 | THURSO STC ND131695                      | Landfill          | 0.210             |
| STW001569 | PETERHEAD WWTW NK127442                  | Landfill          | 0.066             |
| STC000019 | GIRVAN STC                               | Land Reclamation  | 2.419             |
| STC000038 | SHIELDHALL SLUDGE TREATMENT CENTRE       | Land Reclamation  | 395.631           |
| STC000041 | UNDERWOOD (CUMNOCK) STC                  | Land Reclamation  | 38.553            |
| STC000067 | PERSLEY STC                              | Land Reclamation  | 39.452            |
| STC000085 | PERTH CITY STC                           | Land Reclamation  | 1.207             |
| STC000087 | DALDERSE STC                             | Land Reclamation  | 59.132            |
| STC000088 | DUNFERMLINE STC NT121817                 | Land Reclamation  | 130.442           |
| STC000092 | KINNEIL KERSE STC                        | Land Reclamation  | 1.468             |
| STC000094 | STIRLING STC                             | Land Reclamation  | 56.851            |
| STC000097 | KIRKCALDY STC NT286923                   | Land Reclamation  | 41.598            |
| STC000098 | ST ANDREWS STC                           | Land Reclamation  | 21.613            |
| STC000111 | THURSO STC ND131695                      | Land Reclamation  | 0.460             |
| STC000120 | ALNESS AND INVERGORDON STC 2009 NH675690 | Land Reclamation  | 1.959             |
| STC000121 | ALLANFEARN STC NH711475                  | Land Reclamation  | 119.144           |
| STC000126 | NIGG STC NJ964046                        | Land Reclamation  | 1.451             |
| STW000426 | KILMORY WWTW 2006 NR864868               | Land Reclamation  | 16.994            |
| STW000559 | OBAN WWTW 2000 NM867314                  | Land Reclamation  | 21.221            |
| STW001283 | NAIRN WWTW 1960 NH896574                 | Land Reclamation  | 9.958             |
| STW001551 | FRASERBURGH WWTW 2001 NJ973669           | Land Reclamation  | 17.582            |
| STW001569 | PETERHEAD WWTW NK127442                  | Land Reclamation  | 0.177             |
| STW001638 | FORT WILLIAM WWTW NN108750               | Land Reclamation  | 8.446             |
| STW001980 | CUPAR WWTW 1962 NO388148                 | Land Reclamation  | 23.451            |
| STW002317 | AVIEMORE WWTW 2005 NH903147              | Land Reclamation  | 3.686             |
| STW003494 | WICK WWTW ND382510                       | Land Reclamation  | 7.982             |

The PE is re-calculated every year from the properties identified as household and wastewater connected in the catchment, and the average property occupancy,

The confidence grade of C3 remains the same as AR25.

## **E10.2 Amount of sewage sludge**

This line reports the mass of sewage bioresource across the noted disposal routes. The total reported volume of 32.010 ttds was derived from various internal data sources including our Gemini system. This is an increase of 5.13% from AR25 where the total reported volume was 30.44.

For the SW sludge there was an increase of 2.4 ttds in the volume of enhanced treated material produced. The reason for the increase is due to the improved performance at Nigg STC and utilisation of 3rd party liming outlets.

There has been a decrease of 0.5 ttds in volume of conventionally treated material recycled to agriculture in AR26. This is due to a decrease in compliance with Cumnock with all material produced at this site recovered to land restoration. Cumnock has been removed from the Biosolids Assurance Scheme certification.

Shieldhall STC was operated for 3 months (November 2025, December 2025 & January 2026) as a contingency for high sludge levels in the upper Glasgow sludge main.

A significant reliance is still placed on the use of land restoration outlets due to untreated/non-compliant sludge cakes at a number of Scottish Water operated sludge treatment centres. There has been a decrease of 0.47 ttds of material that utilised land restoration as an outlet. This is potentially linked to limited land restoration availability resulting in contingency of 3rd party liming outlets being utilised.

0.52 ttds of untreated bioresource material continues to be landfilled in the Shetland Islands which is an increase of 0.14 ttds compared to last year. A small volume of material from Thurso was sent to landfill during 2025 due to compliance issues and limited outlet availability. There was also a small amount of material from Peterhead that went to landfill due to hydrocarbon contamination.

The confidence grade of B4 remains the same as last year.

## 8.2.1 Lines E10.3-E10.9 - Sludge Treatment and Disposal Costs

### E10.9 - Sludge Treatment and disposal: Functional Expenditure

Cost analysis and allocation methodology for table E10 is outlined in section 3.2.3.

#### Sludge Treatment E10.9

|                         | <b>Total</b>   |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Functional expenditure: | £m             |
| 2025/26                 | 28.035         |
| 2024/25                 | 26.472         |
| <b>Variance</b>         | <b>(1.563)</b> |

Sludge treatment costs have increased by £1.6m (6%) from 2024/25, reflecting the following key movements:

- £0.9m (18%) increase in employment costs due to pay inflation, employers NI increase and the additional costs associated with the change in pensionable pay definition;
- £0.4m (7%) increase in general and support costs primarily due to an increase in digital costs with new systems going live during the year and increased employment costs for support functions; and
- £0.3m (11%) increase in materials and consumables due to increased chemicals usage to maintain compliance.

Scottish Water incurs costs associated with the transportation of sludge from its own wastewater treatment works to PPP sludge treatment centres. These costs have been reported within E3a.20 with the corresponding sludge loads reported in E3.

The allocation of sludge treatment and disposal costs by disposal route relies on sludge movement data linked to financial data. Scottish Water links sludge movement data from the Gemini waste management system to ABM costs to produce E10 cost analysis.

Analysis of sludge treatment costs by disposal route:

|                  | <b>2025/26</b> | <b>2024/25</b> | <b>Variance</b> |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                  | £m             | £m             | £m              |
| Farmland:        |                |                |                 |
| Untreated        | 0.000          | 0.000          | +0.000          |
| Conventional     | 1.058          | 1.255          | +0.197          |
| Advanced         | 12.829         | 11.754         | (1.075)         |
| Incineration     | 0.000          | 0.000          | +0.000          |
| Landfill         | 1.508          | 1.325          | (0.183)         |
| Composted        | 0.000          | 0.000          | +0.000          |
| Land reclamation | 12.640         | 12.138         | (0.502)         |
| Other            | 0.000          | 0.000          | +0.000          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>28.035</b>  | <b>26.472</b>  | <b>(1.563)</b>  |

An increase in costs for disposals via farmland advanced is primarily due to higher volumes routed in this way from Nigg, driven by increased volumes from Allanfean and Dunfermline. Additionally, digester issues at Dalderse have resulted in increased volumes from this site, and Kinneil Kerse has been producing more consistent volumes this year.

An increase in costs for disposals via land reclamation reflects the use of different contractors due to difficulties sourcing suitable sites, rather than increased volumes.

**Confidence Grades** – Confidence grades on Table E10 are consistent with grades in the general E table commentary and remain consistent with 2024/25.

Sludge cost analysis by ultimate disposal route requires analysis of all sludge treatment, tankering and disposal costs by works, linked to intermediate works (where applicable) and ultimate disposal route. Certain costs are clearly captured by works with identified disposal route. However, certain costs are not fully captured directly against sludge. The main areas of difficulty are inter-site sludge tankering and sludge treatment / conditioning at dual function works (sludge / wastewater treatment). Table E10 is completed on the basis of a combination of: ABM analysis, direct cost capture by asset, and Scottish Water sludge model analysis. Confidence grades on Table E10 are lower (B2) than other E Table cost analysis due to these reasons.

## **8.3 Data**

### **8.3.1 Data sources and confidence grades**

The resident population reported is the total resident population served by Scottish Water treatment works, and excludes the resident population served by PPP works. However, much of the sludge from the population served by Scottish Water treatment works is treated and disposed of through PPP concessions.

The quantity of sludge is taken from the Scottish Water Gemini tanker movement system (except one discharge to one PPP works which is moved via a metered pipeline) which records and tracks sludge from point of production to point of disposal. Sludge is moved by Scottish Water's contractors, and all tanker loading is metered. Sludge is moved by specialist transport for which weigh-bridging or tanker- metering is recorded.

Confidence grades are documented in the individual line comments where relevant.

### **8.3.2 Data improvement programmes**

There have been no notable data improvement programmes in AR23.

### **8.3.3 Assumptions used in forecast data**

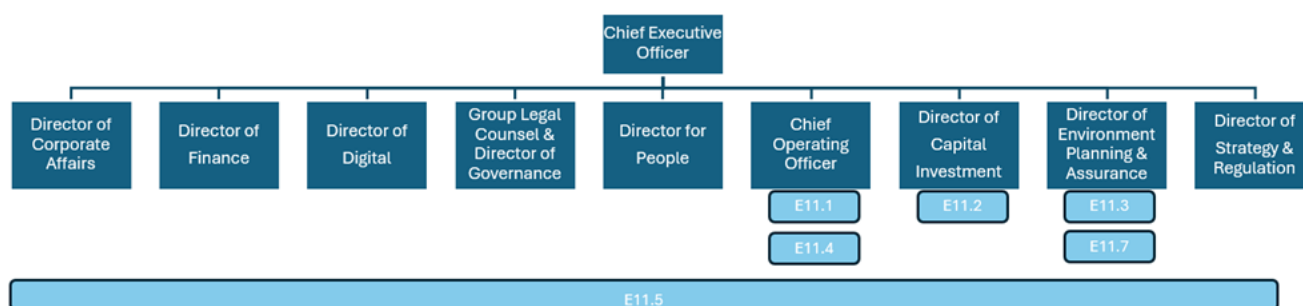
There are no forecast data for E10.

## 9 Table E11 – Employee numbers – Full-time equivalents

### 9.1 Overview

This table contains the number of full-time equivalent employees as of the end of March 2026; the split of data is explained in each line, as necessary. The row headings in table E do not mirror the current organisation structure within Scottish Water at that time therefore the total for each line is either a subset of a business area or is calculated by combining multiple business areas. These combinations are described in the narrative below (Figure 13).

**Figure 13: Organisation structure and row ownership for Table E11.**



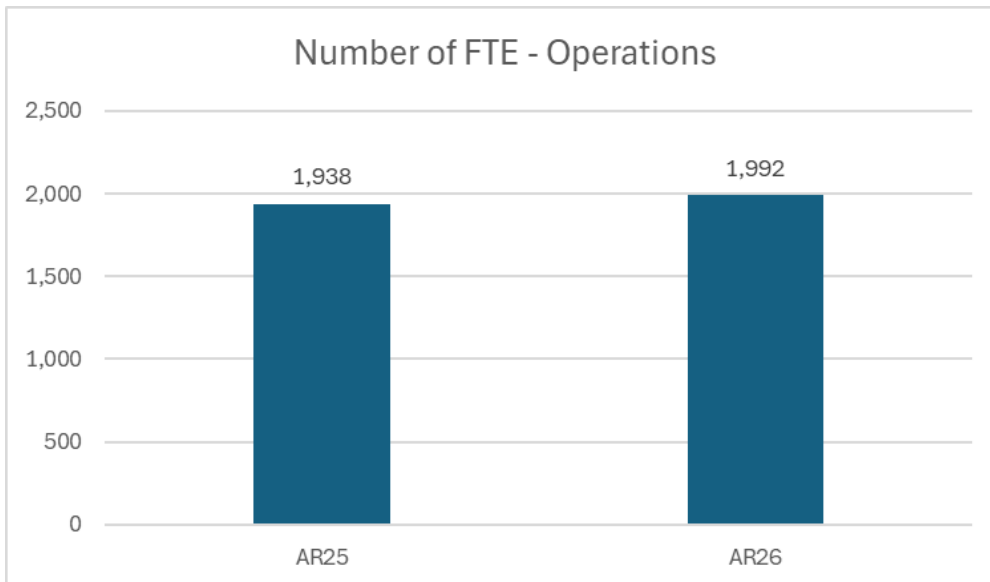
### 9.2 Performance Trends

#### 9.2.1 Lines E11.1-E11.6 - Delivery of water and wastewater services

##### E11.1 Operations

The FTE figures contained with Line E11.1 are for the main Water and Wastewater Operations function of Scottish Water. This excludes the focused Customer Service teams such as Contact Centre & Customer Experience and Field, Water and Sewer Response Teams which are captured in Line E11.4. These figures exclude Directors and Managers which are contained within Line E11.5 and include Grampian FTEs. The number of employees (FTE) in this category is 1,992. Figure 14 below depicts the change in total number of employees (FTE) across AR25 and AR26.

**Figure 14: Change in number of employees (FTEs) in operations across AR25 and AR26.**

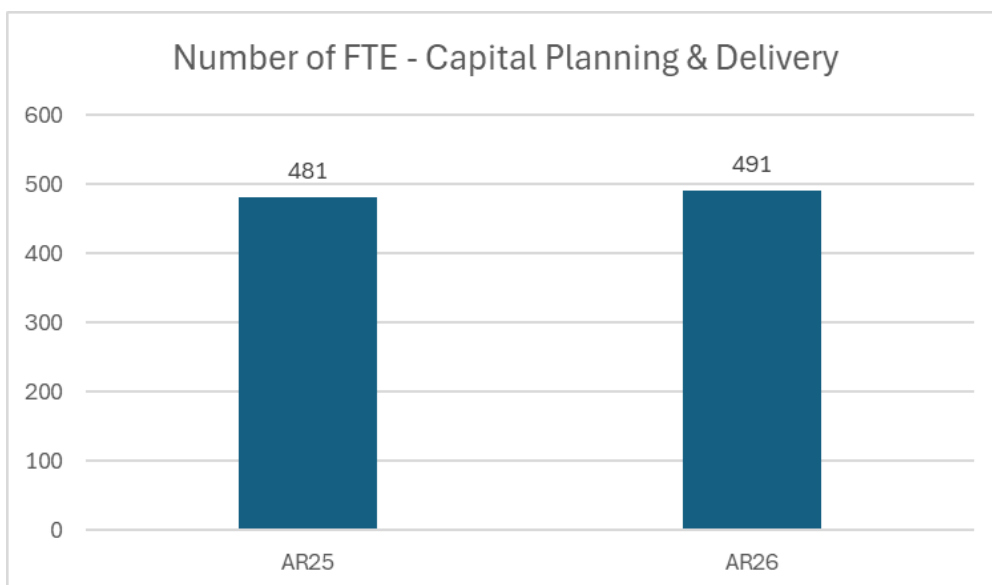


### **E11.2 - Capital Planning and Delivery**

Line E11.2 contains the FTE for Scottish Water's Capital Investment Planning and Delivery Teams. This focus area includes Alliance Management, Portfolio Management, Investment Delivery, Commercial, Central Procurement and Specialist Services. These figures exclude Directors and Managers which are contained within Line E11.5.

The number of employees (FTE) in this category is 491. Figure 15 below depicts the change in total number of employees (FTE) in Capital Investment only across AR25 and AR26.

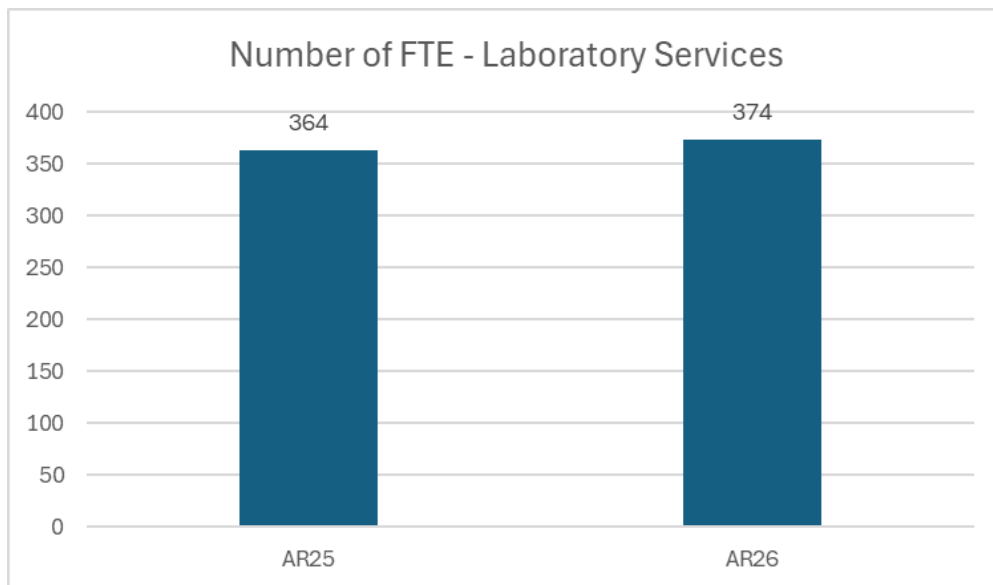
**Figure 15: Change in number of employees (FTEs) in capital planning and delivery across AR25 and AR26.**



### E11.3 Laboratory Services

Line E11.3 captures the FTE for Scottish Water's Scientific Services function. Within this Business area the focus is on Water and Wastewater Sampling and Quality Assessment (Laboratory Services). These figures exclude Directors and Managers which are contained within Line E11.5. The number of employees (FTE) in this category is 374. Figure 16 below depicts the change in total number of employees (FTE) in Laboratory services across AR25 and AR26.

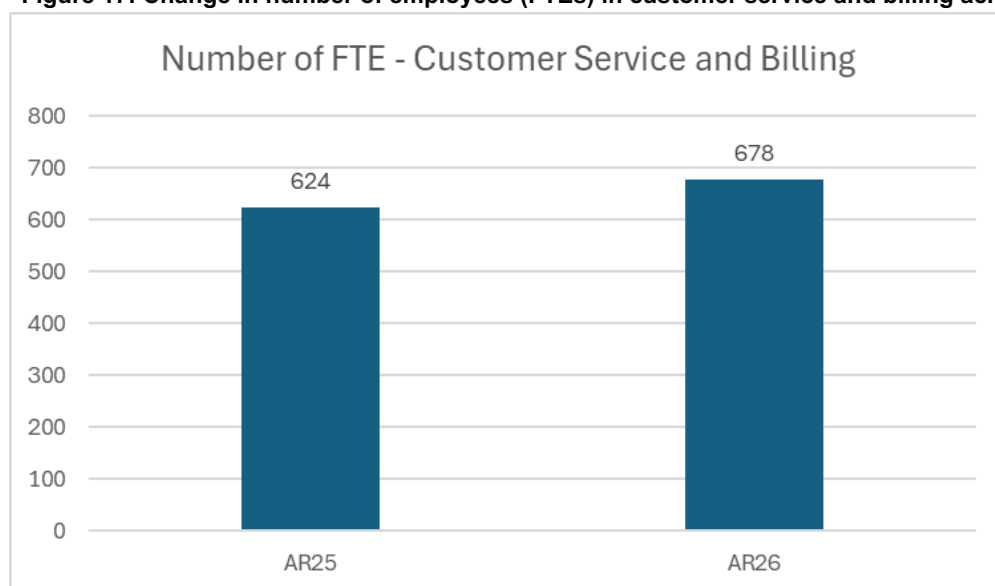
**Figure 16: Change in number of employees (FTEs) in laboratory services across AR25 and AR26.**



### E11.4 Customer service and billing

Line E11.4 includes the FTE associated with the focused Customer Service teams such as Contact Centre & Customer Experience and Field, Water and Sewer Response Teams. The FTE captured under the category of Billing consist of Wholesale Services (Billing and Management). These figures exclude Directors and Managers which are contained within Line E11.5. The number of employees (FTE) in this category is 678. Over 80% of this increase has been in the Customer Engagement Centre and Sewer Response teams. Figure 17 below depicts the change in total number of employees (FTE) for Customer Service and Billing across AR25 and AR26.

**Figure 17: Change in number of employees (FTEs) in customer service and billing across AR25 and AR26.**

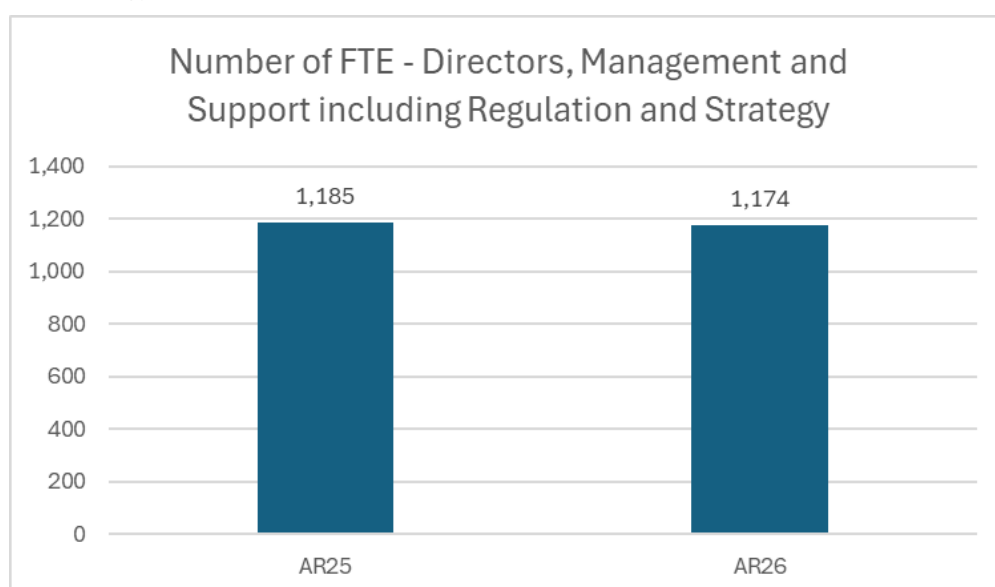


#### **E11.5- Directors, management and support including regulation and strategy**

In Line E11.5 the FTE associated with Scottish Water's CEO, Executive Directors and Directors, General Managers and Business Managers (including Grampian) is recorded. In addition to this support functions including Environment, Planning & Assurance, Finance, Digital, People, Corporate Affairs and Strategy & Regulation are also captured. Scottish Water Horizons (Non-core service) is excluded from these FTE figures. The number of employees (FTE) in this category is 1,174.

Figure 18 below depicts the change in the FTE associated with Scottish Water's Directors, Management and Support across AR25 and AR26.

**Figure 18: Change in number of employees (FTEs) in directors, management and support including regulation and strategy across AR25 and AR26**

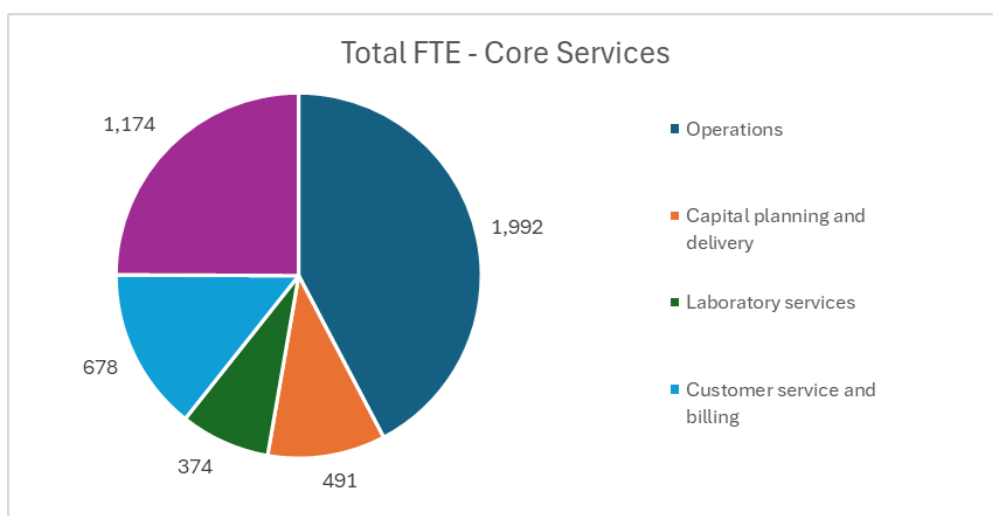


### E11.6 – Total employee number (core services)

The total FTE of employees working in water and wastewater services delivery, as contained within Lines E11.1 to E11.5 is 4,710.

The breakdown of this total number is shown in Figure 19 below.

**Figure 19: Breakdown of employee numbers working in water and wastewater service delivery for AR26**



### E11.7 – Total employee numbers (commercial and non-core services)

The total FTE including non-core service, Scottish Water Horizons (and Horizon Managers) and Capital Alliances (formerly Scottish Water Solutions) 95 FTE.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

The above represents Scottish Water's FTE for Employees only and does not capture the FTE associated with Contingent Workers consisting of Agency and Consultants/Contractors. These are deployed across Scottish Water and total 131 FTE as of 31 March 2026.

## **9.3 Data**

### **9.3.1 Data sources and confidence grades**

All data has been sourced from Scottish Water's corporate HR system (Workday) as of March 2026, and has therefore been given a confidence grade of A1.

### **9.3.2 Data improvement programmes**

There have been no notable data improvement programmes since AR25.

### **9.3.3 Assumptions used in forecast data**

There are no forecast data for E11.