



**Fairfax
Water**

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD OF
JANUARY 1, 2025 - DECEMBER 31, 2025

Fairfax Water



Frederick P. Griffith Jr. Water Treatment Plant, Lorton, Virginia

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Frequently Asked Questions About Your Water Quality

What is the quality of your drinking water?

The quality of your water is excellent! Analyses show that Fairfax Water meets or surpasses all state and federal regulations.

What is in this report?

This report contains data from our water quality analyses completed in 2025. We have prepared this annual report to meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

How is my water tested?

Fairfax Water's state-certified Water Quality Laboratory performs or manages the testing required by federal and state drinking water regulations. **In 2025, almost 45,000 data points for 212 parameters were gathered from close to 10,000 samples of water.** Your water quality is also analyzed continuously by online monitoring systems.

The data included in the tables on pages 14-21 of this report show much of the testing data we do annually. For additional analytical reports, visit fairfaxwater.org or call 703-698-5600 (TTY 711).

How can I learn more about my water?

Continue reading this report to view the data and learn about source water, water treatment, and more. Visit fairfaxwater.org for the latest information about your water utility.



This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Please translate it or speak with someone who understands it. If you are a landlord, please share a copy of this report with your tenants.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúcelo o habla con alguien que lo entienda. Si es propietario, comparta una copia de este informe con sus inquilinos.

이 보고서에는 식수에 관한 매우 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 그것을 번역하거나 그것을 이해하는 사람과 이야기하십시오. 귀하가 집주인인 경우, 이 보고서의 사본을 세입자와 공유하십시오.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin rất quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Hãy dịch nó hoặc nói chuyện với ai đó hiểu nó. Nếu bạn là chủ nhà, vui lòng chia sẻ bản sao của báo cáo này với người thuê nhà của bạn.

A Message From Fairfax Water Leadership

June 2026

Dear Valued Customers,

Each year, we share an update on the quality of your drinking water through our Annual Water Quality Report. We're pleased to report once again that your tap water continues to meet and surpass all drinking water regulations set by the EPA and the Virginia Department of Health.

This level of quality is the result of our advanced treatment processes and, most importantly, our dedicated employees. Their expertise and commitment ensure you receive reliable, high-quality water every day. If you see one of our team members in the community, we hope you'll say hello and share your appreciation.

Your drinking water quality also depends on our two drinking water sources: the Potomac River and the Occoquan Reservoir. Northern Virginia is fortunate to have abundant, high-quality water resources that have sustained our community for generations. Protecting these resources is a shared responsibility, and we are grateful for the partnerships and community efforts that help protect these vital resources. Our drinking water can surpass the highest standards only when the source water it originates from is well-protected and preserved.

We hope you find this report informative and engaging. Thank you for your continued trust in Fairfax Water.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Allin
Board Chairman
Fairfax Water



Jamie Bain Hedges, P.E.
General Manager/CEO
Fairfax Water

Stay Informed About Your Water

Board Meeting Information

Fairfax Water Board meetings are open to the public. The Board typically meets on the first and third Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our main office, located at 8570 Executive Park Avenue in Fairfax. A meeting agenda is posted on our website before each meeting. Visit fairfaxwater.org/meeting-schedule to view our meeting information.

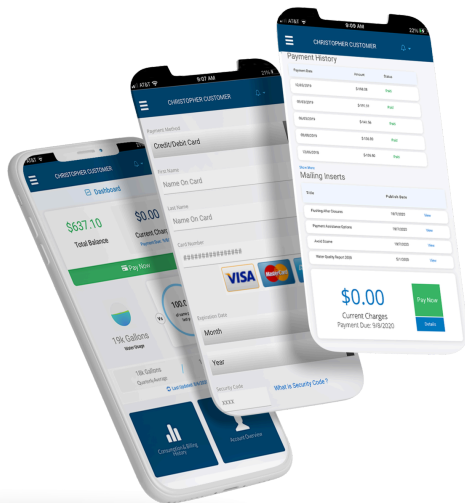
Social Media

One way to stay connected with Fairfax Water is by following us on social media. You'll find the latest news about projects Fairfax Water is working on, fun lessons for students, and career opportunities. We also offer helpful tips on wise water use and how to protect your pipes. Follow us today on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and LinkedIn!

Contact Us

If you have any questions about your water quality or service, please feel free to contact us. Our call center is available weekdays, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. at 703-698-5800 (TTY 711). If you have a water emergency or need to contact us after hours, please call 703-698-5613 (TTY 711). To send us an email, visit fairfaxwater.org/contact-us.

Fairfax Water Online Customer Portal: Pay or View Your Bill Online 24/7/365!



Fairfax Water's self-service customer portal is a web-based platform that provides you with a convenient single access point to your account information on your desktop or mobile device via fwcustomer.org or with our mobile app.

Once registered, you can conduct business (such as making payments, viewing bills, checking quarterly usage, and sending online messages) at your convenience.



Visit fwcustomer.org or scan
the QR code to jump to
the portal!

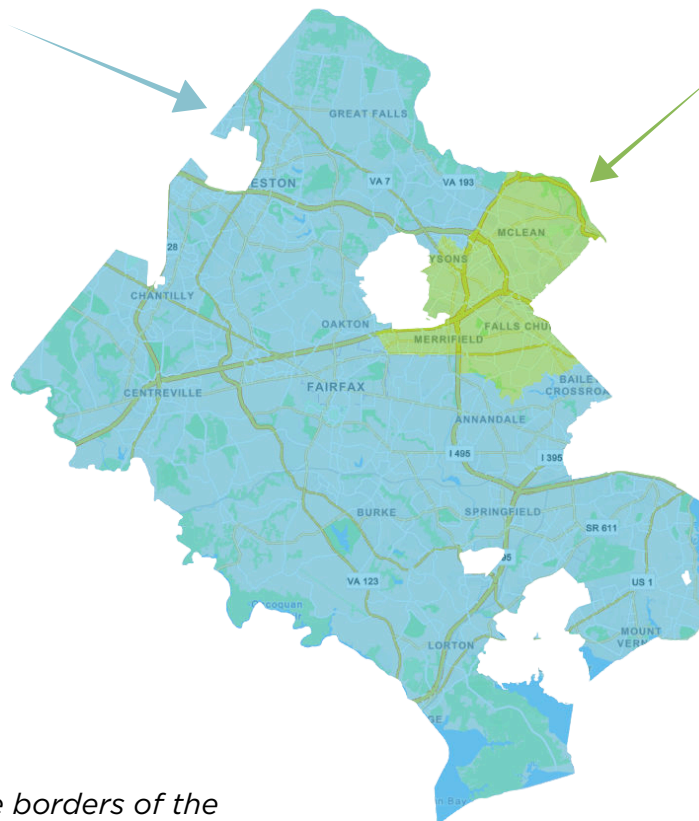


How To Use This Report

This water quality report provides information for all customers whose drinking water is provided by Fairfax Water. Our raw water comes from two sources and is treated at four treatment plants. You can use the map shown here to determine where your water comes from and what water quality data apply to your drinking water.

Note the color of the map in the area where you live. Use this color coding throughout the report to identify the information that relates to your drinking water. If you are still uncertain which service area is yours or if you have additional questions, visit fairfaxwater.org or call 703-698-5800 (TTY 711).

Customers in this service area typically receive water from the Potomac River and Occoquan Reservoir that is treated at the James J. Corbalis Jr. or Frederick P. Griffith Jr. treatment plants, which are owned and operated by Fairfax Water. See report on page 14.



Customers in this service area typically receive water from the Potomac River that is treated at the Dalecarlia and McMillan treatment plants, part of the Washington Aqueduct, which is owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. See report on page 18.

Please note that the borders of the service areas may change as operational needs arise.

Understanding Your Water Quality

How is my water quality?

Your water quality is excellent. As a Fairfax Water customer, the water delivered to your home consistently surpasses all federal and state standards. Of 212 parameters tested, very few were found in our drinking water. Those found were in amounts that were well below the EPA's maximum allowable contaminant levels.

How is my water tested and by whom?

Fairfax Water's state-certified Water Quality Laboratory performs or manages the testing required by federal and state regulations. In addition to regulatory testing, many other analyses are performed to monitor the quality of Fairfax Water's raw water sources, the treatment process, and water within the distribution system. Water undergoing the treatment process is continuously monitored for pH, turbidity, coagulation efficiency, and disinfectant residuals using advanced online monitoring systems. Chlorine, pH, and temperature testing are also performed at sample sites throughout the system using portable instrumentation. The results for much of the 2025 testing are included in the tables on pages 14-21 of this report. For additional analytical reports, visit [fairfaxwater.org](https://www.fairfaxwater.org) or call 703-698-5800 (TTY 711).



How is my water treated?

Fairfax Water provides water that is treated at four treatment plants. The James J. Corbalis Jr. and the Frederick P. Griffith Jr. treatment plants are owned and operated by Fairfax Water. The Dalecarlia and McMillan treatment plants, part of the Washington Aqueduct, are owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

When untreated water enters the treatment plants, coagulants are added to cause small particles to adhere to one another, become heavy, and settle in a sedimentation basin. The water is then filtered through carbon and sand to remove any remaining fine particles. It is disinfected with chlorine to kill harmful bacteria and viruses. A corrosion inhibitor is added to help prevent leaching of lead and copper that might be in household plumbing. Fluoride is added to protect teeth. Powdered activated carbon and potassium permanganate may also be added to the treatment process to remove taste- and odor-causing compounds. In addition to these treatment steps, the Corbalis and Griffith plants use ozone to further reduce odors and organic material.

The Water Treatment Process Explained

From source to tap, Fairfax Water delivers high-quality, highly tested, filtered drinking water to more than 2.2 million people in Northern Virginia. Each step in the water treatment process is managed by our industry-leading staff of water quality professionals to ensure water meets and surpasses drinking water quality standards set by the federal government's regulatory agencies and the Virginia Department of Health. Your drinking water arrives to your home and community finished and ready to drink, but all of the steps along the way require expertise and precise action from our employees. To see a detailed video of our water treatment process, scan the QR code or visit bit.ly/4eg1GjO.



Throughout this report, you will find many references to water in different stages of the treatment process.



Raw water source

Water in its natural state that enters our treatment plants.



Process

Water at various points during the treatment process.



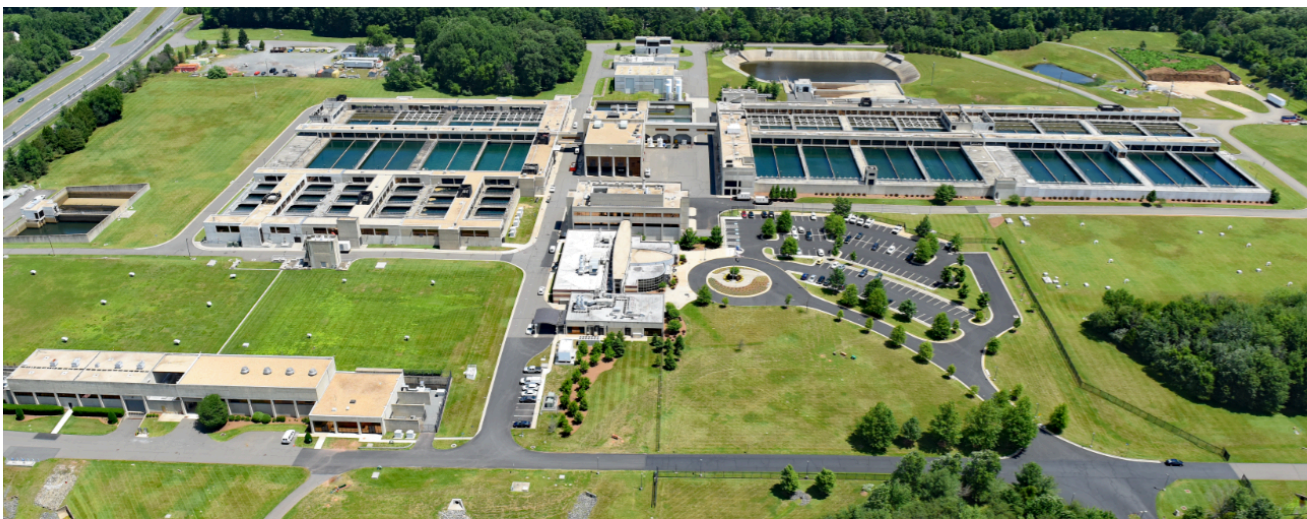
Finished water

Water leaving the treatment plant for distribution or storage.



Distribution

Treated water piped from our facilities to your home or business.



James J. Corbalis Jr. Water Treatment Plant, Herndon, Virginia

Ensuring the Safety of Your Water

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Information from the EPA:

Drinking Water and People With Weakened Immune Systems

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

Source Water Protection

Sources of Your Water

Fairfax Water draws raw water from two primary sources: the Potomac River and the Occoquan Reservoir, which is fed by the Occoquan River. The Corbalis, Dalecarlia, and McMillan treatment plants treat water from the Potomac River. The Griffith Treatment Plant treats water from the Occoquan Reservoir. The four facilities that treat your water feed an interconnected distribution system.

How Fairfax Water Protects Its Sources

Water utilities rely on sustainable sources of water that can be treated to provide reliable, high-quality drinking water. Source water protection is the first of several barriers that help to ensure safe drinking water. Source water protection provides many benefits, including public health protection and ecosystem improvements. It involves identifying potential threats to drinking water, assessing the risk associated with those threats, and establishing proactive measures that can help reduce them.

Under the provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, states are required to develop comprehensive source water assessment programs. Source water assessments for the watersheds are conducted by the Virginia Department of Health. The assessments consist of maps of the evaluated watershed area, an inventory of known land-use activities, and documentation of any known source water contamination within the last five years. Fairfax Water's source water assessment report is available by visiting our website at fairfaxwater.org/swap or by calling Fairfax Water at 703-698-5800 (TTY 711).

Fairfax Water participates in various regional efforts focused on source water protection, including the Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Program, the Potomac River Drinking Water Source Protection Partnership, and others. We also support local source water protection efforts through our Water Supply Stakeholder Grant Program. Since 2000, \$1,051,926 in grant funding has been awarded to 95 recipients through this grant program. To learn more about Fairfax Water's source water and protection efforts, visit fairfaxwater.org/water-supply.

How You Can Protect Your Water Sources

Litter, contaminants, pollutants, and road/sidewalk salts can easily find their way into the Potomac River or the Occoquan Reservoir. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources! Start by being mindful of chemicals and litter in your home and neighborhood. If something under your control has the potential to wash into the storm drain, assume it eventually will. To stay on the safe side, remove or properly dispose of any contaminants as soon as possible.

Be a Source Water Hero!

Each of us has the power to protect our water sources simply by making mindful choices that prevent contamination. A small effort today ensures clean water for generations to come.

Scan the QR code to learn more about how you can protect drinking water sources.



Reducing Exposure to Lead



Fairfax Water is committed to delivering safe, high-quality drinking water and keeping customers informed as regulations evolve. The EPA strengthened protections against lead in drinking water through the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. In response, Fairfax Water launched the Lead Free Fairfax program to meet these requirements, educate customers about lead risks, and provide guidance for protecting health.

Fairfax Water has long used corrosion control treatment to keep lead levels well below EPA limits. Today, we're closer than ever to a lead-free system. **Over the past year, we reduced the number of service lines with unknown materials from 137,340 to just 116 thanks to predictive modeling, record reviews, and customer collaboration.** Out of more than 290,000 service lines, only a handful remain under review, primarily in the Belle Haven neighborhood of Alexandria. We will continue verifying materials, replacing any utility-owned lead lines, and supporting customers with resources on reducing lead exposure.

Depending on when your home was constructed, its plumbing could contain lead. The level of lead in water can increase when the water stands in contact with lead-based plumbing.

The EPA has established an action level for lead in water of 15 parts per billion (ppb). When lead testing is performed as required by the EPA, 90% of the samples must contain less than 15 ppb. This is usually referred to as the 90th percentile results being less than 15 ppb.

What Can I Do in My Home To Reduce Exposure To Lead?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Fairfax Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower or doing laundry or running a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you wish to have your water tested, you can have your water tested for lead by the Fairfax County Health Department. They can be reached by phone at 703-246-3218, TTY 711. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Health Effects of Lead

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

For More Information

To learn more about the Lead Free Fairfax program and to view Fairfax Water's service line inventory, visit fairfaxwater.org/leadfree. Additional information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure can be found at epa.gov/safewater/lead or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 (TTY 711).

We need your help!

As part of reducing possible lead exposure, the EPA is requiring water utilities to maintain an inventory of all service lines, including those owned by customers. You can help by reporting your service line material to Fairfax Water.

Grab your smartphone, head to the water shut-off valve in your home, scan this QR code, and follow the steps to identify and report your water service line material.



Don't have a smartphone? Visit fairfaxwater.org/leadfree or call us at 703-698-5800 (TTY 711).

THANK YOU!

Facts About PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, are manmade “forever chemicals” found in everyday products like nonstick cookware, stain-resistant fabrics, and firefighting foam. They persist in the environment and build up in the body over time.

The EPA set stringent limits for PFAS in drinking water in 2024 that will officially take effect in 2029. Fairfax Water is taking action against PFAS on several fronts to protect public health and meet these new regulations by the deadline.

Below is a summary of PFAS data for 2025.

We're taking steps to address PFAS.

- ✓ **Advanced Treatment:** Planning for technologies like powdered activated carbon to remove PFAS.
- ✓ **Source Water Protection:** Funding studies and participating in regional watershed analyses.
- ✓ **Legal Action:** Suing PFAS manufacturers to hold them accountable and help offset treatment costs.
- ✓ **Advocacy and Research:** Supporting legislation and engaging in national PFAS research.

Learn more at bit.ly/PFASFacts

Corbalis Treatment Plant Finished Water (Potomac 1)

Components (ppt)	Average ¹	Minimum	Maximum	Use or Environmental Source
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	1.42	ND	7.10	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.25	ND	3.00	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.88	ND	7.20	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	1.08	ND	9.10	

¹Average result calculated using a value of 0 for any results below the reporting level.
ND = non-detect (below reporting limit)

Griffith Treatment Plant Finished Water (Occoquan)

Components (ppt)	Average ¹	Minimum	Maximum	Use or Environmental Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	4.48	3.10	7.20	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	9.71	ND	19.0	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	1.78	ND	4.80	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	7.82	4.00	14.0	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) ²	1.12	ND	5.00	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) ²	3.02	ND	6.70	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	10.5	4.70	21.0	

¹Average result calculated using a value of 0 for any results below the reporting level.
ND = non-detect (below reporting limit)

² This component is included in EPA's PFAS regulation revised in 2025.

Washington Aqueduct Finished Water (Potomac 2)

Components (ppt)	Average ¹	Minimum	Maximum	Use or Environmental Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.28	ND	3.40	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.88	ND	3.90	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2.23	ND	4.50	

¹Average result calculated using a value of 0 for any results below the reporting level.
ND = non-detect (below reporting limit)

Key Terminology and Acronyms

90th percentile - Represents the highest value found out of 90% of the samples taken in a representative group. If the 90th percentile is greater than the action level, it will trigger a treatment or additional requirements that a water system must follow.

AL or action level - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires a water system to carry out an additional treatment or other action.

LRAA or locational running annual average - An ongoing annual average calculation of data at one specific location; not based on an individual result.

MCL or maximum contaminant level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG or maximum contaminant level goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL or maximum residual disinfectant level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG or maximum residual disinfectant level goal - The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

NA or not applicable - Does not apply to this subject or in this scenario.

ND or nondetect - A level at which there is an inability to detect an analyte because it is indistinguishable from the background signal.

NTU or nephelometric turbidity unit - A measure of cloudiness or haziness of water.

pCi/L or picocuries per liter - A radioactivity concentration unit.

ppb or parts per billion - One ppb corresponds to one penny in \$10 million.

ppm or parts per million - One ppm corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.

ppt or parts per trillion - One ppt corresponds to one penny in \$10 billion.

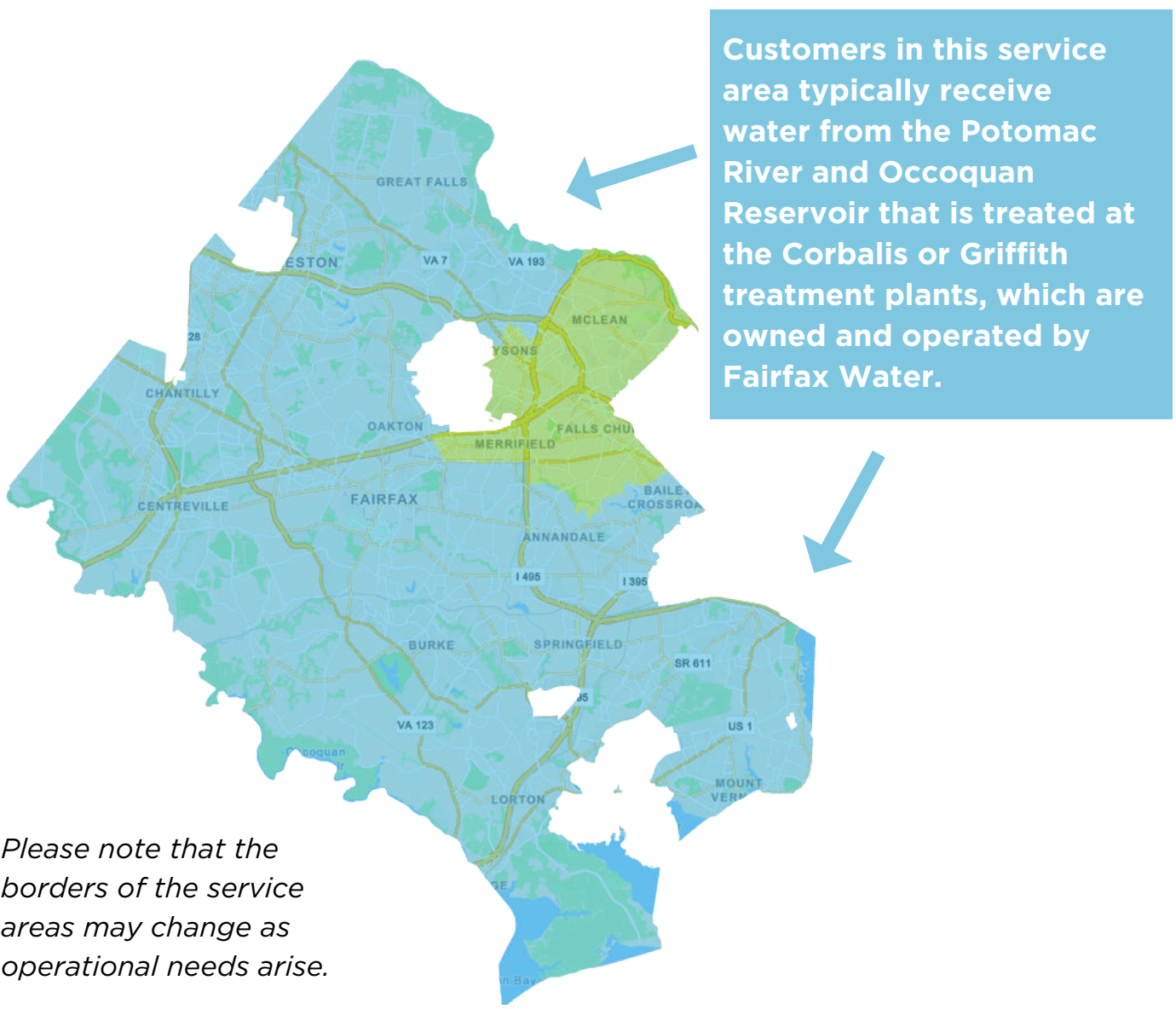
QRAA or quarterly running annual average - An ongoing annual average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters.

TT or treatment technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2025 Water Quality Tables for Fairfax Water Treatment Plants Service Area

The Water Quality Laboratory at Fairfax Water monitors for 212 different parameters from alkalinity to zinc! Some of the monitoring is required for regulatory purposes, some for process and emerging technology, and even more for customer information. In 2025, almost 45,000 data points were gathered from close to 10,000 samples of water for these 212 parameters. The tables that follow show the results of the monitoring that is required by state and federal regulations. The results reported on pages 15-17 are for monitoring conducted for the Griffith and Corbalis water treatment plants between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2025, unless otherwise noted.

Visit fairfaxwater.org/water-quality for more water quality information.



Please note that the borders of the service areas may change as operational needs arise.

Summary of Finished Water Characteristics

Component	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*)	Highest Detected Level	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Sources in Drinking Water
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.033	0.031 - 0.033	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
Beta/photon ¹ emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	4.91	ND - 4.91	No	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.50	1.09 - 1.50	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	ND - 0.02	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL applies to an individual result.

¹As granted by the State, Fairfax Water is on reduced monitoring for these parameters based upon historical results. The results above are taken from the most recent monitoring period in 2025.

Component	Treatment Technique (TT) ²	Range (Monthly Ratio QRAA)	Violation	Common Sources in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon	Monthly ratio QRAA > 1	1.4 - 2.0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects, however it provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids.

² Compliance is based upon a Quarterly Running Annual Average (QRAA) of the monthly ratios of actual Total Organic Carbon removal between the source water and the treated water in a calendar year (not based on an individual result).

Summary of Finished Water Characteristics

Turbidity (NTU)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*)	Highest Individual Result for Year	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
	1 NTU	0.14	No	Soil runoff
	Treatment Technique (TT)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Less Than or Equal to 0.3 NTU Limit	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
	Turbidity of filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% or more samples	100%	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity levels are measured during the treatment process after the water has been filtered, but before disinfection.

*Unless otherwise specified, MCL applies to an individual result.

<i>E. coli</i>	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG)*	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL)	# of Positive <i>E. coli</i> Samples This Year	Violation	Assessment Required ³	Common Source in Drinking Water
	0	Repeat sample is <i>E. coli</i> positive OR Routine sample is <i>E. coli</i> positive followed by repeat sample that is total coliform positive OR System fails to take all required repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> positive routine sample OR System fails to analyze for <i>E. coli</i> when any repeat sample tested positive for total coliform	Repeat sample is <i>E. coli</i> positive OR Routine sample is <i>E. coli</i> positive followed by repeat sample that is total coliform positive OR System fails to take all required repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> positive routine sample OR System fails to analyze for <i>E. coli</i> when any repeat sample tested positive for total coliform	Routine = 1 Repeat = 0	No	No

³ If an *E. coli* MCL violation occurs, an assessment to determine the cause would be performed and corrective action taken.

*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL apply to an individual result.

Total Chlorine (ppm)	Ideal Goal (EPA MRDLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MRDL*) ⁴	Highest QRAA	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
	4	QRAA = 4.0	2.8	1.0 - 4.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine is used as a residual disinfectant to provide continued protection from microbial growth in the system. The type of residual disinfectant may vary, which may cause slight changes to the taste and odor of the water.

*Unless otherwise specified, MRDLG and MRDL apply to an individual result.

⁴ Compliance is based on a quarterly running annual average (QRAA) of all the regulatory chlorine results in a calendar year (not based on an individual result).

Summary of Finished Water Characteristics

Metals	Action Level §	90th Percentile Result §	Number of Sites Above Action Level §	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm) ⁵	1.3	0.098	0	0.007 – 0.202	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) ⁵	15	1.0	0	0 – 4.6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

§ Refer to definitions on page 13 for full descriptions of terms.

⁵ As granted by the state, Fairfax Water is on reduced monitoring for these parameters based upon historical results. The results above are taken from the most recent monitoring period in 2023.

Disinfection Byproducts	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*) ⁶	Highest LRAA for All Sites	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	LRAA = 80	65	6.6-113	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (5) (ppb)	0	LRAA = 60	40	2.0-51.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL apply to an individual result.

⁶ Compliance is based on site-specific locational running annual averages (LRAAs) (not based upon an individual result).

Detected Contaminants Without Primary MCLs or Treatment Techniques

Component	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium (ppm)	§	§	34.9	13.0-34.9	§	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from road deicing chemicals; Discharge from industrial sources; Wastewater treatment plant effluent

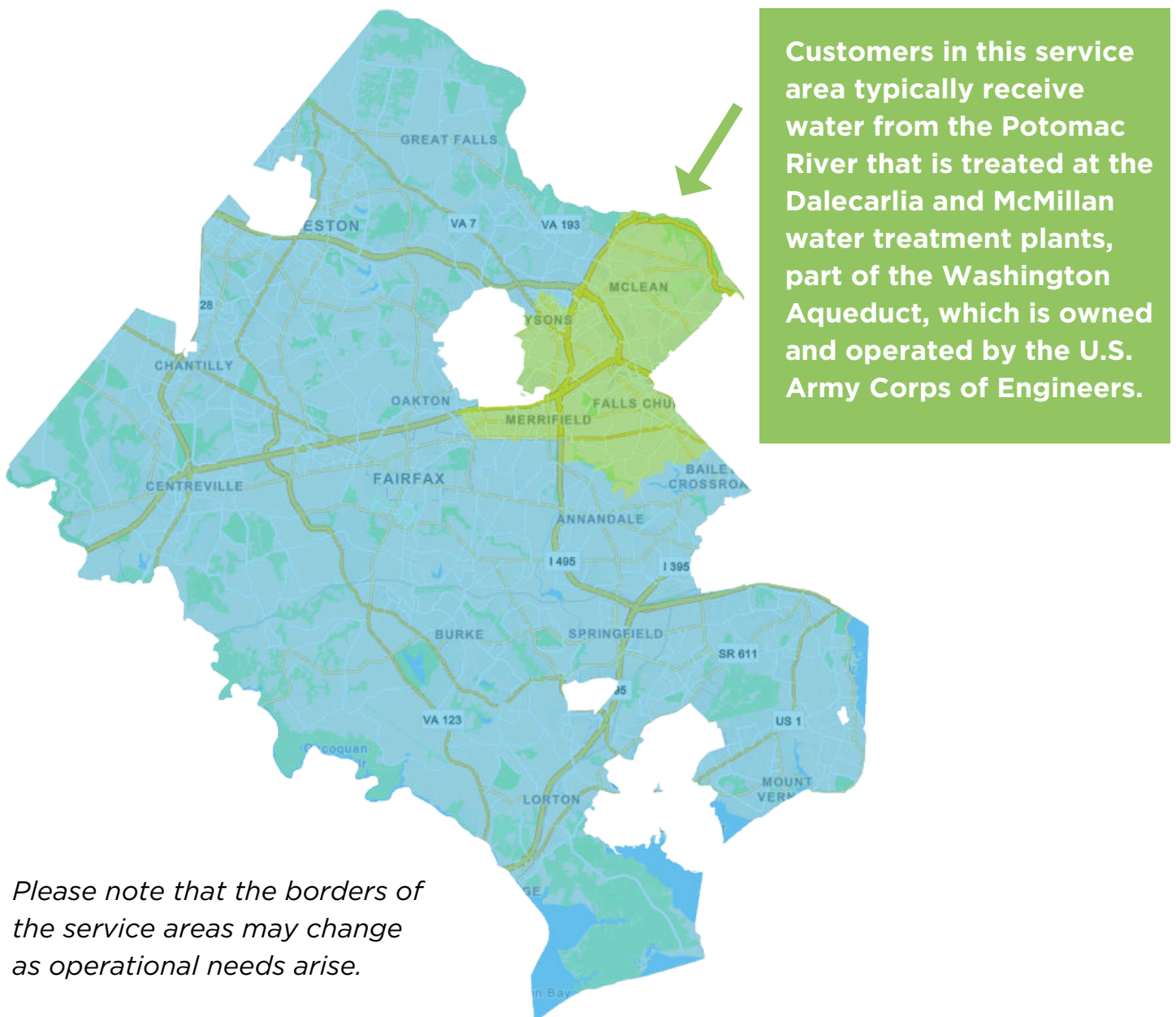
*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL apply to an individual result.

§ There are no regulatory State or Federal limits established for this parameter.

2025 Water Quality Tables for the Washington Aqueduct Treatment Plants Service Area

Even though you are a Fairfax Water customer, your water may be supplied by the Washington Aqueduct Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The tables on pages 19-21 show the results of the monitoring that is performed by the Washington Aqueduct and Fairfax Water, as required by state and federal regulations. Unless otherwise noted, the monitoring was conducted between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2025.

Visit nab.usace.army.mil/Missions/Washington-Aqueduct/Water-Quality for more information.



Please note that the borders of the service areas may change as operational needs arise.

Summary of Finished Water Characteristics

Component	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.3	ND-0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.2	ND-0.2	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.04	0.04-0.04	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
Cyanide [as free cyanide] (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.007	ND-0.007	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.7-0.7	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.0	0.7-2.0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL apply to an individual result.

Component	Treatment Technique (TT) ¹	Range (Monthly Ratio QRAA)	Violation	Common Sources in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon	Monthly ratio QRAA > 1	1.30-1.80	No	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects, however it provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids.

¹ Compliance is based on a Quarterly Running Annual Average (QRAA) of the monthly ratios of actual Total Organic Carbon removal between the source water and the treated water in a calendar year (not based on an individual result).

Summary of Finished Water Characteristics

Turbidity (NTU)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*)	Highest Individual Result for Year	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
	1 NTU	0.08	No	Soil runoff
	Treatment Technique (TT)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Less Than or Equal to 0.3 NTU Limit	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
	Turbidity of filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% or more samples	100%	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity levels are measured during the treatment process after the water has been filtered but before disinfection.

*Unless otherwise specified, MCL applies to an individual result.

<i>E. coli</i>	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG)*	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL)	# of Positive <i>E. coli</i> Samples This Year	Violation	Assessment Required ²	Common Source in Drinking Water
	0	Repeat sample is <i>E. coli</i> positive OR Routine sample is <i>E. coli</i> positive followed by repeat sample that is total coliform positive OR System fails to take all required repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> positive routine sample OR System fails to analyze for <i>E. coli</i> when any repeat sample tested positive for total coliform	Routine = 1 Repeat = 0	No	No	Human and animal fecal waste

² If an *E. coli* MCL violation occurs, an assessment to determine the cause would be performed and corrective action taken.

*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL apply to an individual result.

Total Chlorine (ppm)	Ideal Goal (EPA MRDLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MRDL*) ³	Highest QRAA	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
	4	QRAA = 4.0	2.8	1.0-4.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine is used as a residual disinfectant to provide continued protection from microbial growth in the system. The type of residual disinfectant may vary, which may cause slight changes to the taste and odor of the water.

*Unless otherwise specified, MRDLG and MRDL apply to an individual result.

³ Compliance is based on a quarterly running annual average (QRAA) of all the regulatory chlorine results in a calendar year (not based on an individual result).

Summary of Finished Water Characteristics

Metals	Action Level §	90th Percentile Result §	Number of Sites Above Action Level §	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
Copper ⁴ (ppm)	1.3	0.098	0	0.007 - 0.202	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead ⁴ (ppb)	15	1.0	0	0 - 4.6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

§ Refer to definitions on page 13 for full description of terms.

⁴ As granted by the state, Fairfax Water is on reduced monitoring for these parameters based on historical results. The results above are taken from the most recent monitoring period in 2023.

Disinfection Byproducts	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*) ⁵	Highest LRAA for All Sites	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	LRAA = 80	65	6.6-113	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (5) (ppb)	0	LRAA = 60	40	2.0-51.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL apply to an individual result.

⁵ Compliance is based on a quarterly running annual average (QRAA) of all the regulatory chlorine results in a calendar year (not based on an individual result).

Detected Contaminants Without Primary MCLs or Treatment Techniques

Component	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium (ppm)	§	§	47	22-47	§	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from road deicing chemicals; Discharge from industrial sources; Wastewater treatment plant effluent

*Unless otherwise specified, MCLG and MCL apply to an individual result.

§ There are no regulatory State or Federal limits established for this parameter.

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

At Fairfax Water, our top priority is providing you with safe, reliable drinking water. We follow the regulations set by the EPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act to make sure our water meets the highest standards. In 2024, Fairfax Water participated in EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5).

Under UCMR5, utilities are required to monitor for a list of target chemicals in a 12-month period between January 2023 and December 2025. UCMR5 specifies monitoring for 29 types of PFAS and lithium. These contaminants may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to EPA drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to provide the EPA with data to help the agency determine if the contaminants should have a regulatory standard. For more information on UCMR5, visit the EPA's UCMR web page (epa.gov/dwucmr) or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

UCMR5 Monitoring Detects

Below is a list of the detected components from Fairfax Water's UCMR5 monitoring. Scan the QR code or visit bit.ly/44iChCq to see a full list of components, including those that were not detected.



Corbalis Treatment Plant Finished Water (Potomac 1)

Components (ppb)	Average ¹	Minimum	Maximum	Use or Environmental Source
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	0.002	ND	0.010	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.001	ND	0.005	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.001	ND	0.005	

¹Average result calculated using a value of 0 for any results below the reporting level.
ND = non-detect (below reporting limit)

Griffith Treatment Plant Finished Water (Occoquan)

Components (ppb)	Average ¹	Minimum	Maximum	Use or Environmental Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) ²	0.006	0.004	0.008	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.011	ND	0.018	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.004	ND	0.006	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.012	0.006	0.017	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) ²	0.003	ND	0.006	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) ²	0.005	ND	0.007	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.014	0.006	0.022	

¹ Average result calculated using a value of 0 for any results below the reporting level.
ND = non-detect (below reporting limit)

² This component is included in EPA's PFAS regulation, published in 2024.

Washington Aqueduct Finished Water (Potomac 2)

Components (ppb)	Average ¹	Minimum	Maximum	Use or Environmental Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) ²	0.001	ND	0.003	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.001	ND	0.004	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.001	ND	0.005	

¹ Average result calculated using a value of 0 for any results below the reporting level.
ND = non-detect (below reporting limit)

² This component is included in EPA's PFAS regulation, published in 2024.

2025 Statement on *Cryptosporidium* Monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen sometimes found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Fairfax Water consistently maintains its filtration process in accordance with regulatory guidelines to maximize removal efficiency. Our monitoring indicates the occasional presence of these organisms in the source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine whether the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease.

Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

Cryptosporidium must be ingested in order to cause disease. It may be spread through means other than drinking water, such as other people, animals, water, swimming pools, fresh food, soils and any surface that has not been sanitized after exposure to feces.

Fairfax Water has completed monitoring the Potomac River and Occoquan Reservoir for compliance with Round 2 of the EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR Round 2). The EPA created this rule to provide for increased protection against microbial pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in public water systems that use surface water sources. Fairfax Water’s LT2ESWTR Round 2 monitoring program began in April 2015 and involved the collection of one sample from water treatment plant sources each month for a period of two years. Monitoring for compliance with the LT2ESWTR Round 2 was completed in March 2017.

Under the LT2ESWTR Round 2, the average *Cryptosporidium* concentration determines whether additional treatment measures are needed. A mean *Cryptosporidium* concentration of 0.075 oocysts/Liter triggers additional water treatment measures. Fairfax Water’s raw water *Cryptosporidium* concentrations were below this threshold. Results for LT2ESWTR Round 2 monitoring for the period of 2015-2017 are as follows:

Fairfax Water Treatment Plant Service Areas

Source (Before Treatment)	Mean <i>Cryptosporidium</i> Concentration (oocysts/Liter)	Final Bin Assignment Under LT2ESWTR Round 2
Potomac River	0.000	Bin 1 (no additional treatment required)
Occoquan Reservoir	0.007	Bin 1 (no additional treatment required)

Washington Aqueduct Treatment Plant Service Areas

Cryptosporidium was monitored in the source water in January, April, July, and November 2025. *Cryptosporidium* oocysts were detected in one sample collected in January at a concentration of 0.29 oocysts/L. Based on the system-specific requirements, no additional treatment measures were required at the Washington Aqueduct water treatment plants.

Contact Us



Phone

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24/7 after-hours: 703-698-5613 (TTY 711)

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Fairfax Water Facts

2.2
million+
residents
served



170
million gallons
(avg) of water
produced daily



345
million gallon
production
capacity



2
water
sources



2
Fairfax Water
owned
treatment plants



514
Fairfax
Water
employees



\$2.3
billion+
in infrastructure
assets

