Joint Meeting

June 2, 2026



Fairfax Water

Introductions

Fairfax Water Board



Philip W. Allin
CHAIRMAN
Sully District
Member since April 7, 1992



Frank R. Begovich
VICE-CHAIRMAN
Franconia District
Member since September 27, 2004



Joseph Cammarata
SECRETARY
Mt. Vernon District
Member since October 16, 2012



J. Alan Roberson
TREASURER
Braddock District
Member since August 3, 2009



Burton J. Rubin
Springfield District
Member since May 21, 1984



Harry F. Day
Mason District
Member since June 29, 1987



Richard Dotson
Providence District
Member since September 14, 2009



Anthony H. Griffin
At-Large Member
Member since May 01, 2012



Nancy Colleton
Hunter Mill District
Member since February 25, 2020



Cheryl Ginyard-Jones
Dranesville District
Member since March 23, 2021

Fairfax Water Executive Staff



Jamie Bain Hedges
General Manager



Scott Dewhirst
Deputy General Manager, Engineering & Technology



Douglas K. Grimes
Acting Deputy General Manager, Operations



Traci K. Goldberg
Director
Transmission & Distribution Division



Kimberly Oates
Director
Finance Division



Gregory J. Prelewicz
Director
Planning & Water Resources Division



Bao Nguyen
Director
Technology Division



Erica Brown
Director
Administration Division



Robert C. Cotten IV
Director
Engineering & Construction Division

Agenda

- Fairfax Water Overview
- Regulatory Compliance Update
- Water Supply Challenges and Opportunities
- DC Water Initiatives and Potential Impacts on Water Supply
- Key Takeaways and Our Commitment
- Discussion

Fairfax Water Overview

Vision, Mission, and Values

Vision

Providing exemplary water service and enhancing water resources for a thriving community.

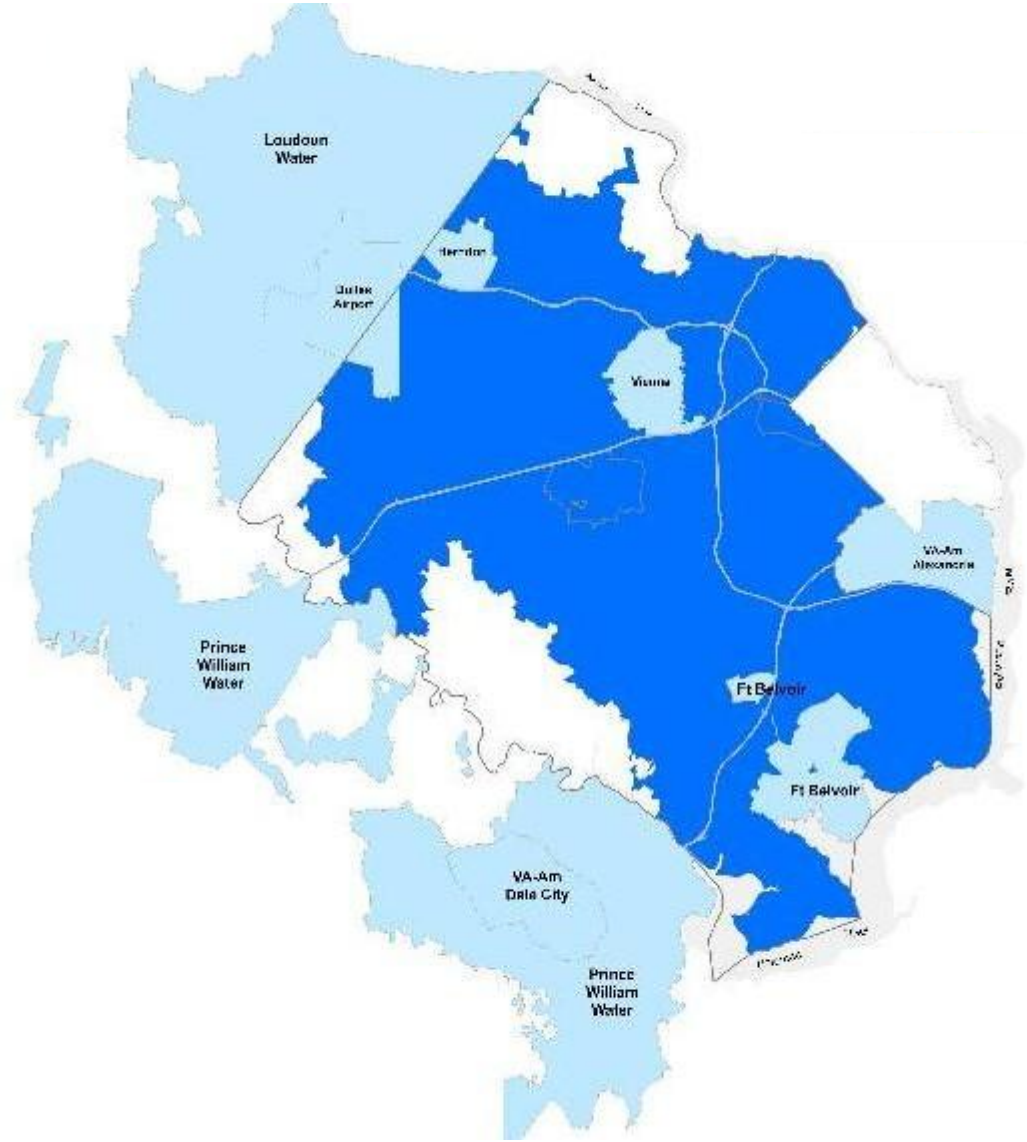
Mission

To provide our customers with reliable and abundant water of exceptional quality and value.

Values

- Safe, Empowered, and Respectful Workforce
- Community Trust
- Organizational Resiliency
- Public Health Protection
- Excellence in Operations

Areas Served



Retail Service
1,164,000 residents
648,000 employees

Wholesale Service
1,050,000 residents
505,000 employees

Fairfax Water Wholesale Customers and Communities Served

PRINCE WILLIAM WATER
LOUDOUN WATER
VIRGINIA AMERICAN WATER
TOWN OF Herndon
TOWN OF VIENNA
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

Our System

Supply

The Potomac River and Occoquan Reservoir supply our water.





Treatment

We treat an average 170 million gallons of water per day at two state-of-the-art Water Treatment Plants.





Transmission

We transmit water through more than 4,000 miles of pipe and maintain over $2 billion dollars in infrastructure assets.







Distribution

We produce clean, reliable water for more than 2.2 million Northern Virginians every day.





A Vocation of Distinction





"We are, all of us, water beings on a water planet. Water is life. Without it, all living things die….Of the Earth's vast resources of water, only a small fraction is fresh and drinkable.

A few people among the globe's billions have been charged with the task of ensuring everyone else has a reliable supply of safe water. ***Supplying potable water is an essential human activity, a great responsibility, and a vocation of distinction."***

~ J.B. Mannion









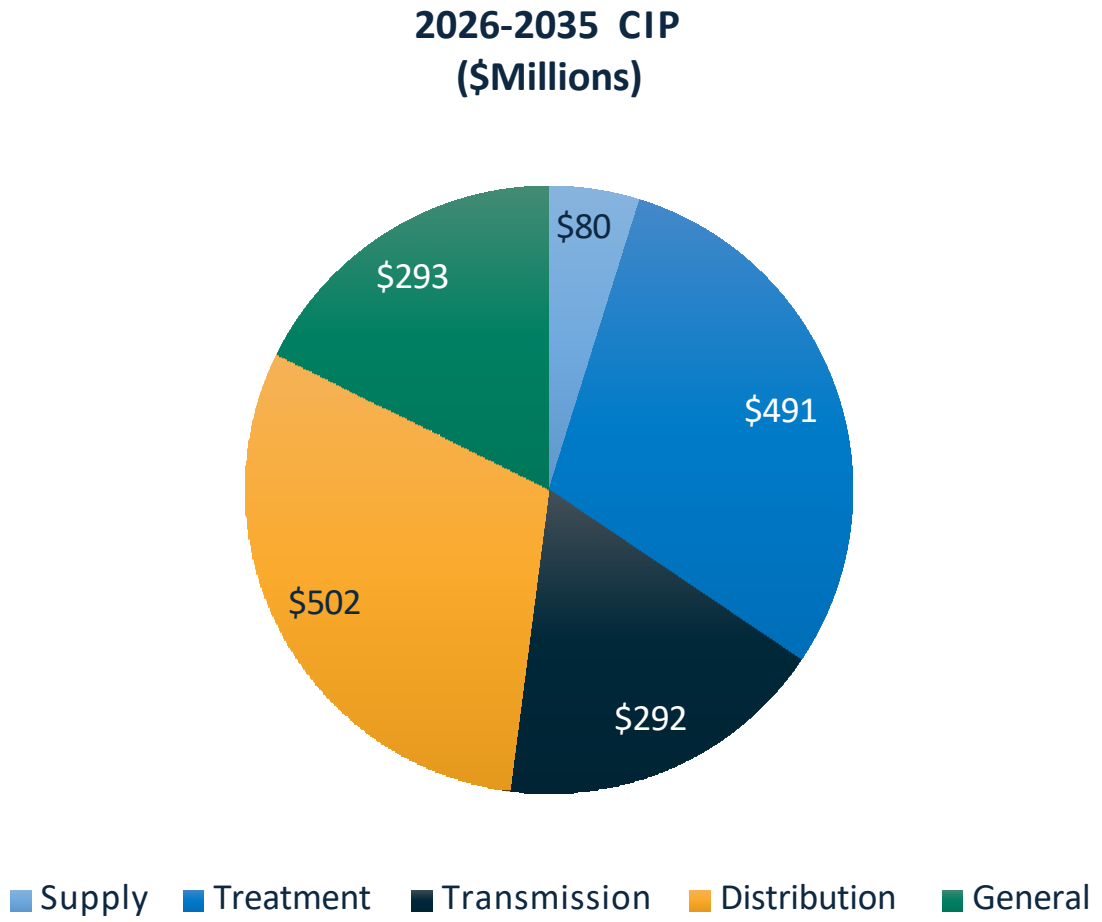
Fairfax Water





Capital Improvement Program

- 10-Year plan
  - Revised annually and incorporated into County CIP
- Identifies investments in capital facilities necessary to:
  - Meet or surpass all state and federal water quality regulations
  - Support County Comprehensive Plan
  - Meet customer demands for water service
  - Provide reliable and continuous water service
  - Remain safe for our employees and the community
- 2026 – 2035 CIP = $1.658 Billion



Distribution System Sustainability

- Replacement/rehabilitation of water mains
- Maintain system-wide break rate below 20 per 100 miles of main per year
  - Less than half the break rate of neighboring utilities
- 10-year Capital Improvement Plan expenditures
  - $381 million, over 20% of the total 10-year CIP
- Coordinated with VDOT repaving plans when feasible



Recent Capital Investments

Central Maintenance Facility
Merrifield





Willard Maintenance Facility
Chantilly





Sleepy Hollow Pump Station
Seven Corners







Recent Capital Investments

Griffith Treatment Plant Modifications





Gum Springs Tank No. 2 Rehabilitation



Occoquan River Crossing







Planned Capital Investments

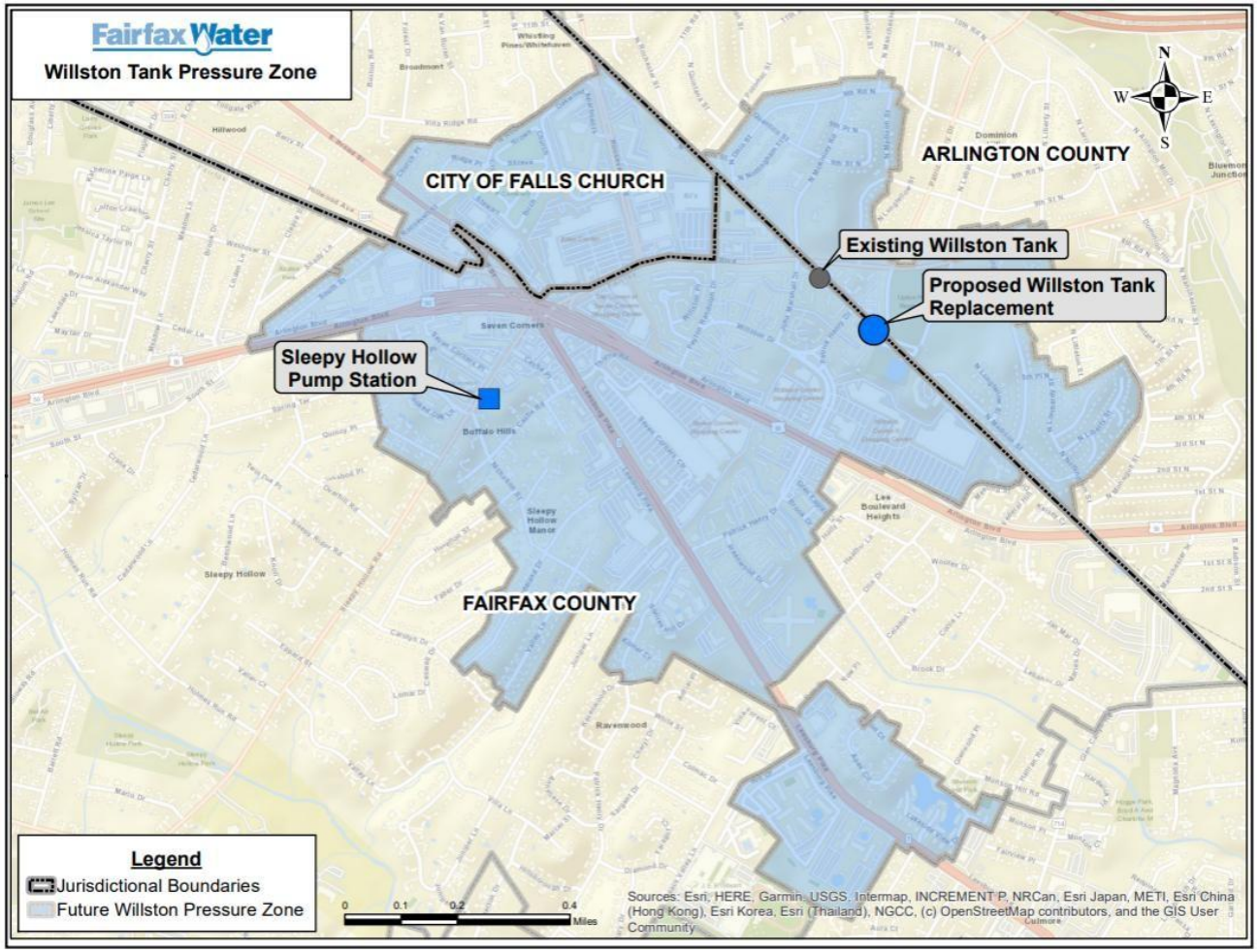
Willston Tank
Seven Corners



Current



Rendering



Rates and Finances

- Fairfax Water operations are completely self-funded
  - Rates, fees, and charges collected for provision of water service
- Long-term perspective in financial planning
  - Annual budget
  - Ten-year strategic financial model
  - Ten-year Capital Improvement Plan
- Maintain a AAA bond rating from all three major rating agencies
- Rates for water service among the lowest in the Washington Metropolitan Area

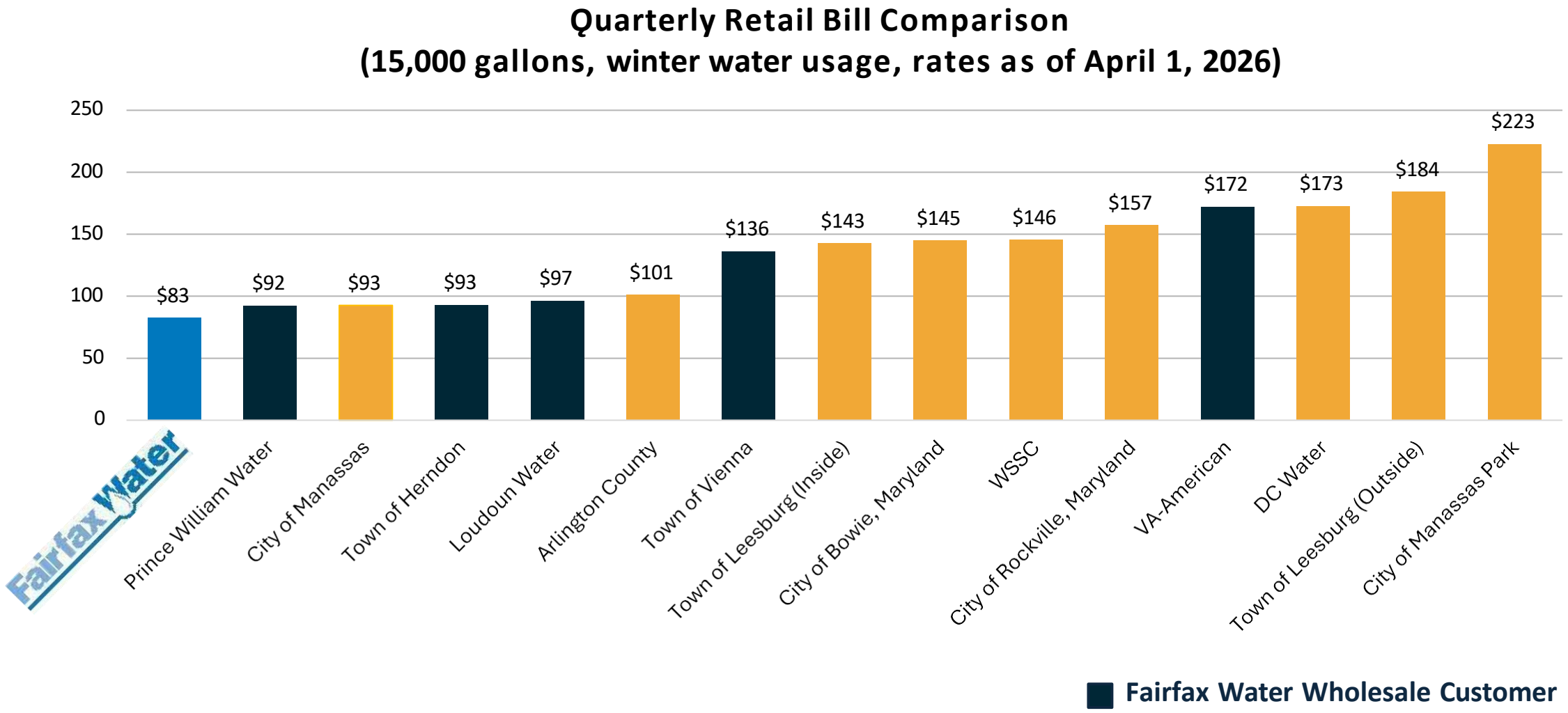
Standard and Poor's – June 18, 2024

"A strong conservative management team has been able to plan for significant water capacity in the future while keeping current financial metrics very strong."

Moody's – June 24, 2024

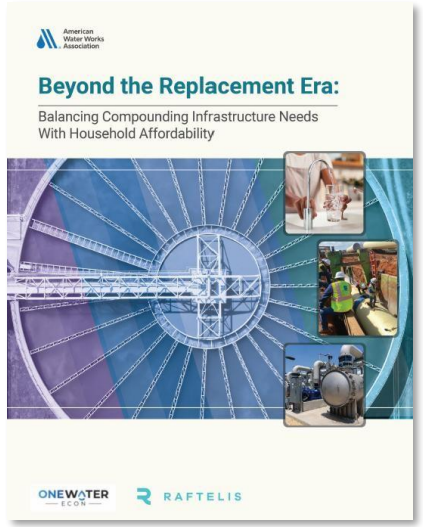
"…Credit profile reflects the authority's large service area outside of Washington, DC with strong income levels and ample water supply and treatment capacity.The rating also incorporates the authority's healthy financial metrics…supported by timely rate increases and long-term planning."

Retail Customer Rates



Drinking Water Industry – National Concerns

- Water sector has entered a new cost era
  - Increasing regulation (PFAS, lead, emerging contaminants, other)
  - Major operating costs (power, chemicals) and capital construction have risen at rates exceeding the Consumer Price Index
  - Degrading source water quality
  - New water sources and treatment are capital intensive
  - Cybersecurity and physical security for Critical Infrastructure
  - Waste disposal concerns (PFAS laden residuals)
- There is a growing funding gap between rates and funding needs
  - Federal funding for the water sector was 3.9% of total spend in 2023 while transportation was 22.5% federally funded
- Household water bills are likely to more than double by 2050 – exclusive of inflationary increases

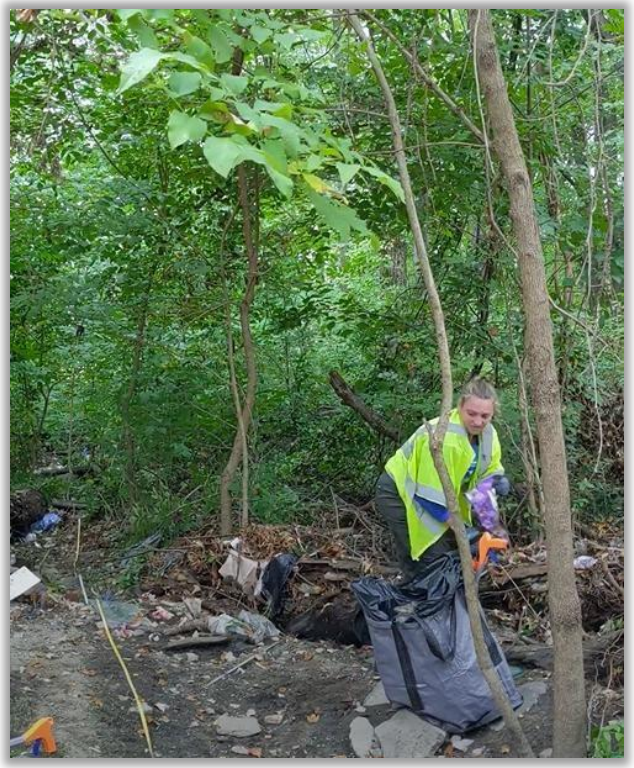


Fairfax Water is well positioned to meet these challenges but will not be immune from cost impacts to operate and construct necessary infrastructure.

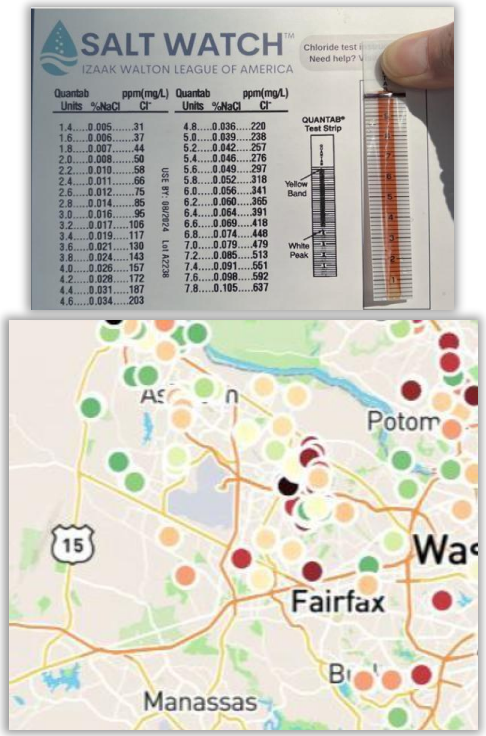
Reference: AWWA *Beyond the Replacement Era*, March 2026

Water Supply Stakeholder Grant Program

Fairfax Water offers grants to support projects that protect our water sources and educate communities about where our water comes from. Since the program began in 2000, Fairfax Water has awarded **240 grants totaling nearly $1,080,000**.



Litter Monitoring and Cleanup Program



Salt Pollution Education and Monitoring

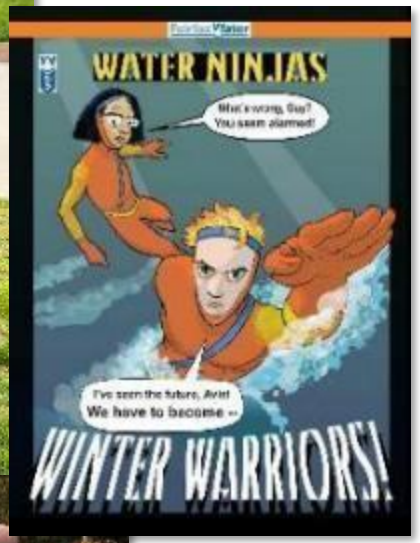


Bilingual Drinking Water Education

Customer Education and Outreach

- Presence at District Events
- *From the Tap* Newsletter
- Virtual tours of treatment plants and laboratory
- K-12 Educational Videos and *Water Ninjas* comics
- Social Media (Facebook, LinkedIn)
- Elementary School Science Days
- Girl Scout Wonders of Water Events
- And more!





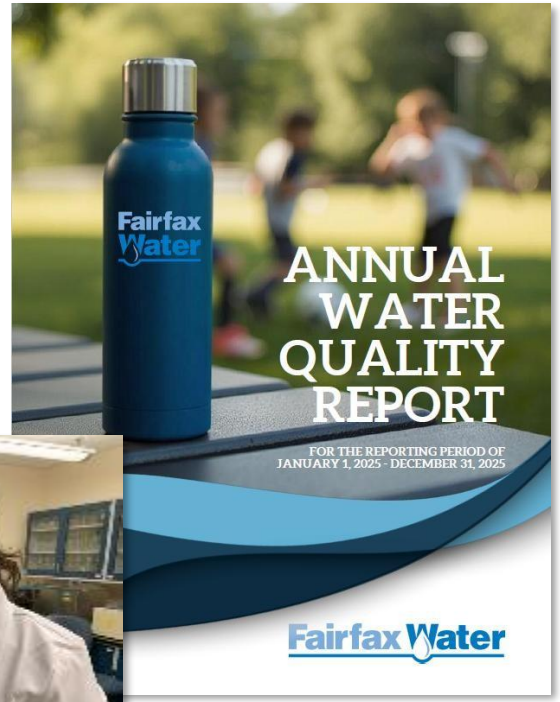


Regulatory Compliance Update

Water Quality

Fairfax Water is the only one of the 25 largest utilities in the country without a Safe Drinking Water Act violation*

- In-house water quality laboratory
  - State certified
  - 100% proficiency
- Surpasses all regulatory requirements
  - 286 compounds
- Over 10,000 samples collected every year
- Over 44,000 laboratory analyses completed
  - Regulatory compliance
  - Process control
  - Special studies
- We actively participate in regional and national research efforts







*Source: EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System

Lead and Copper Rule Compliance

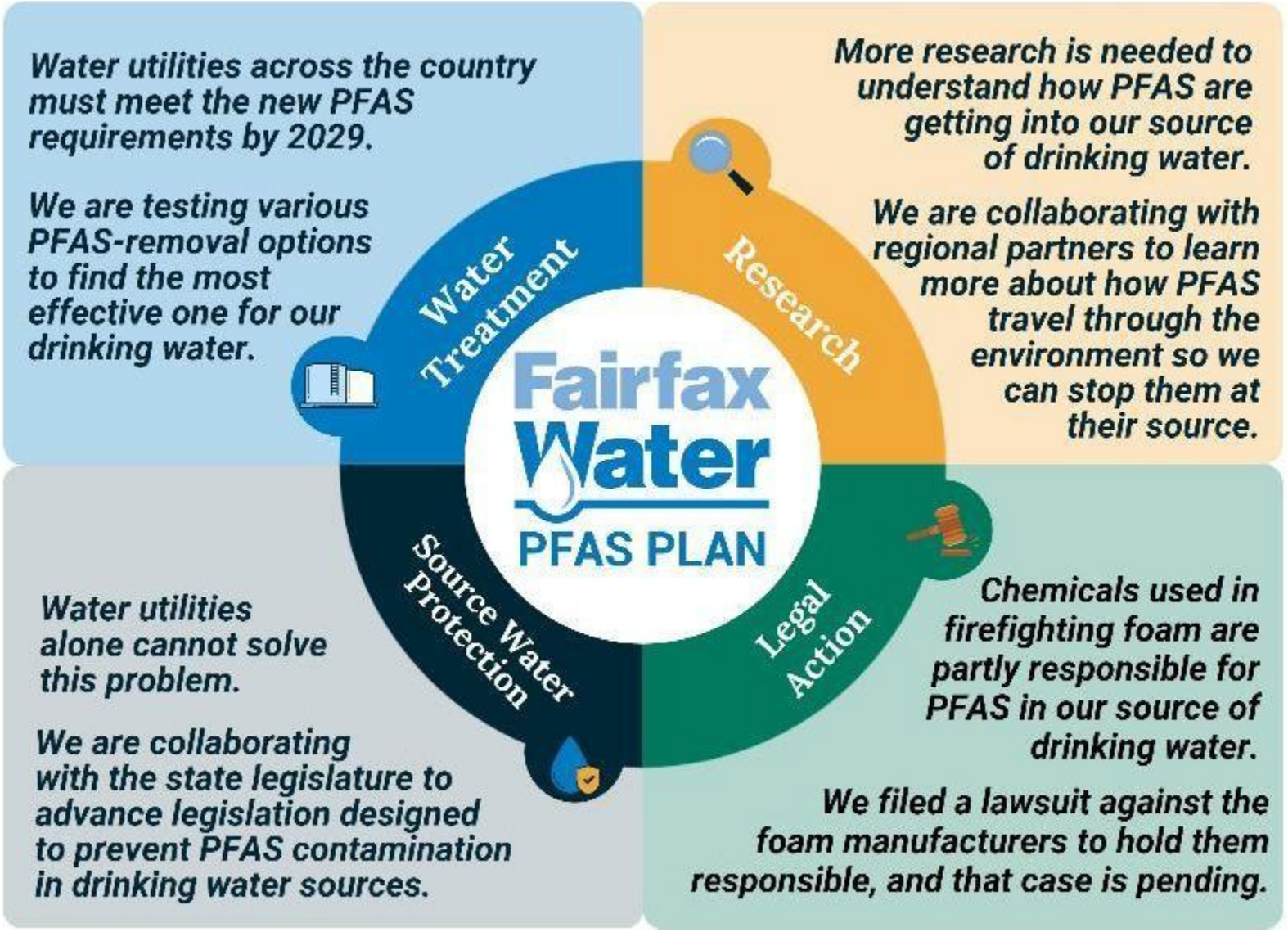
	Fairfax Water Owned	Customer Owned
Non-Lead	290,213	290,126
Lead	15	3*
Unknown	16	115



- All remaining utility owned lead service lines and service lines of unknown material are in the Belle Haven neighborhood
- Fairfax Water plans to replace all utility owned lead lines and identify unknown service line materials during planned water main replacement projects in late 2026 and into 2027
- Fairfax Water is on track to meet all requirements of EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Improvements by the November 2027 deadline

*Includes lead and galvanized iron requiring replacement (GRR) service lines, per the requirements in EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) regulations.

Fairfax Water PFAS Plan



PFAS Compliance Timeline and Criteria

April 2024

Final EPA Rule Published

- PFOA and PFOS – 4ppt
- PFNA, PFHxS, GenX – 10ppt
- Hazard Index for 4 PFAS

April 2027

Initial Rule Monitoring Deadline

- Quarterly samples at distribution entry point
- Notify public of PFAS levels in drinking water

Fall 2027

Estimated Completion of Fairfax Water PAC Feed System

April 2028

Begin quarterly sampling for compliance

April 202G

Compliance Deadline

- Quarterly monitoring
- Compliance based on running annual average (RAA)

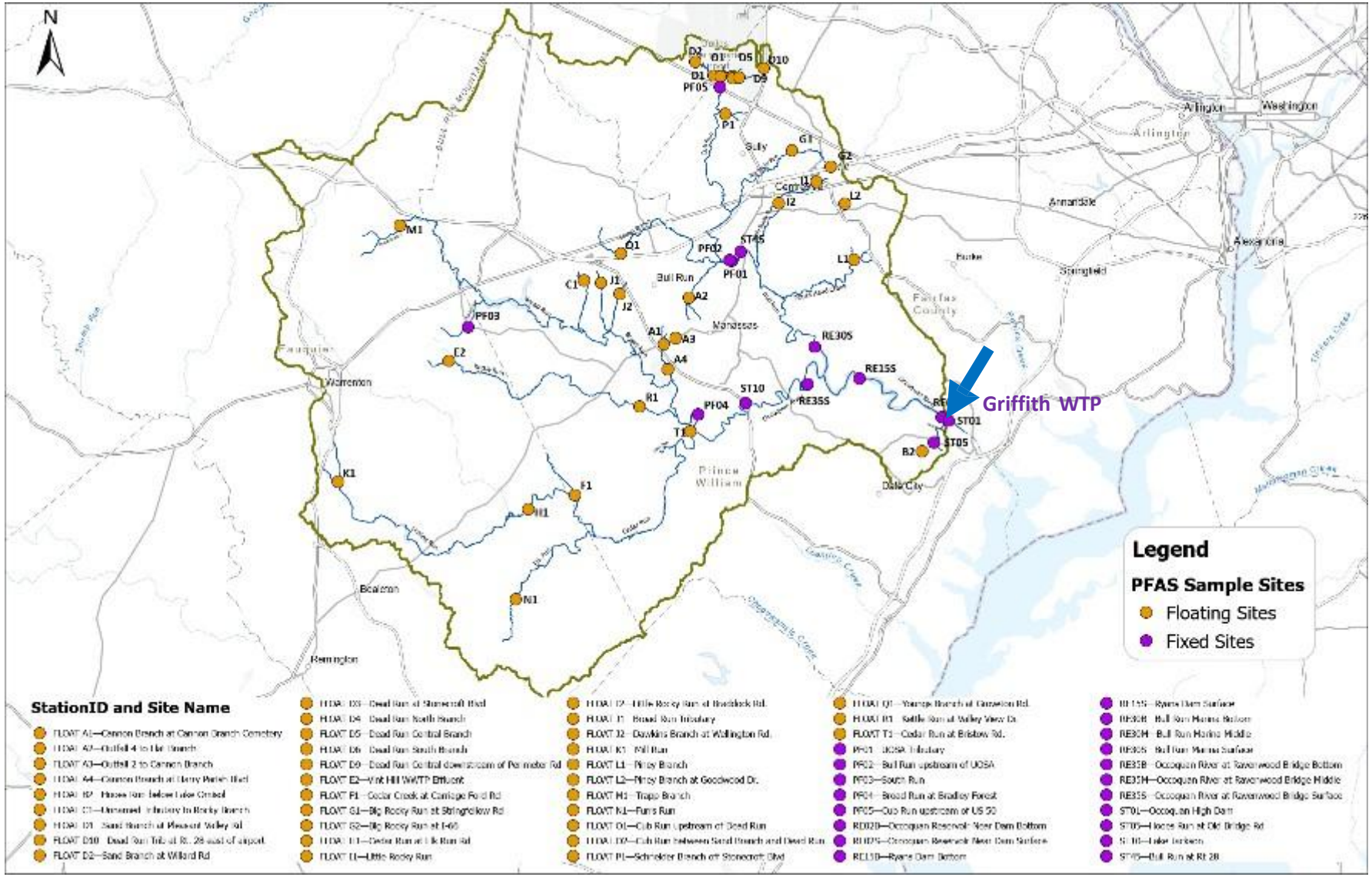
In May 2026, EPA Proposed two rules related to PFAS in drinking water. One would rescind the current regulations related to PFNA, PFHxS, GenX, PFBS, and the Hazard Index. The other would create a framework to provide two-year compliance extensions for utilities that certify they cannot comply with the regulations for PFOA and PFOS by April 2029 and meet additional criteria. EPA is seeking public comment on the proposed rules until July 20, 2026.

Occoquan Watershed PFAS Monitoring

Goal: Identify sources of PFAS entering Griffith Treatment Plant

- 9 Fixed Sites+ 5 OWMP (sampled monthly)
- 35+ Floating Sites (one or more samples)

As of December 2025, total analytes processed = 15,921



VIRGINIA TECH

OCCOQUAN WATERSHED MONITORING LABORATORY

PFAS Treatment Evaluation

- Treatment processes piloted to evaluate and compare PFAS removal options
  - PFAS not removed from environment – moved from water to another medium
- Interim treatment approach underway
  - Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC)
  - Currently under design
  - Anticipated in-service Fall of 2027
- Long-term operating costs of treatment options under review
  - Larger capital projects may still be necessary
  - Source water PFAS reductions will impact ultimate treatment strategy
  - Treatment residuals disposal a factor





PFAS Research

Funding Awarded

- High Frequency PFAS Monitoring
- Lab-Scale PAC Leaching Tests

Ongoing Studies

- One PFAS: A One Water Approach to Managing PFAS Pollution
- Understanding the Factors Affecting PFAS Variability in the Potomac River Watershed
- Occoquan PFAS Monitoring
- Fairfax Water Occoquan PFAS Monitoring and Advanced PFAS Methods

Studies in Development

- Applying Environmental Forensics to Characterize PFAS and Precursor Compounds in Source Water
- Research Center to Mitigate PFAS in Drinking Water of Metro Washington Area

As a class, there are thousands of PFAS compounds.

PFAS compounds circulate freely in the environment and present a generational challenge for drinking water.

Fairfax Water is actively leading and engaging in collaborative PFAS research to ensure source water protection, drinking water quality, and data informed decision making.

Regulatory Wrap-Up

- Only 31 of Fairfax Water's 290,000+ service lines are lead or of unknown material
- Fairfax Water will meet all requirements of EPA's LCRR and LCRI regulations by the November 2027 deadline
- Fairfax Water has taken a proactive approach to removing PFAS from drinking water in the most cost-effective manner
- Fairfax Water worked to secure legislation in the General Assembly to protect the Occoquan from sources of PFAS pollution
- Fairfax Water will meet EPA's PFAS drinking water standards by the April 2029 compliance deadline
- Fairfax Water has filed litigation against PFAS manufacturers to protect its ratepayers

Water Supply Challenges and Opportunities

Existing Supply Overview

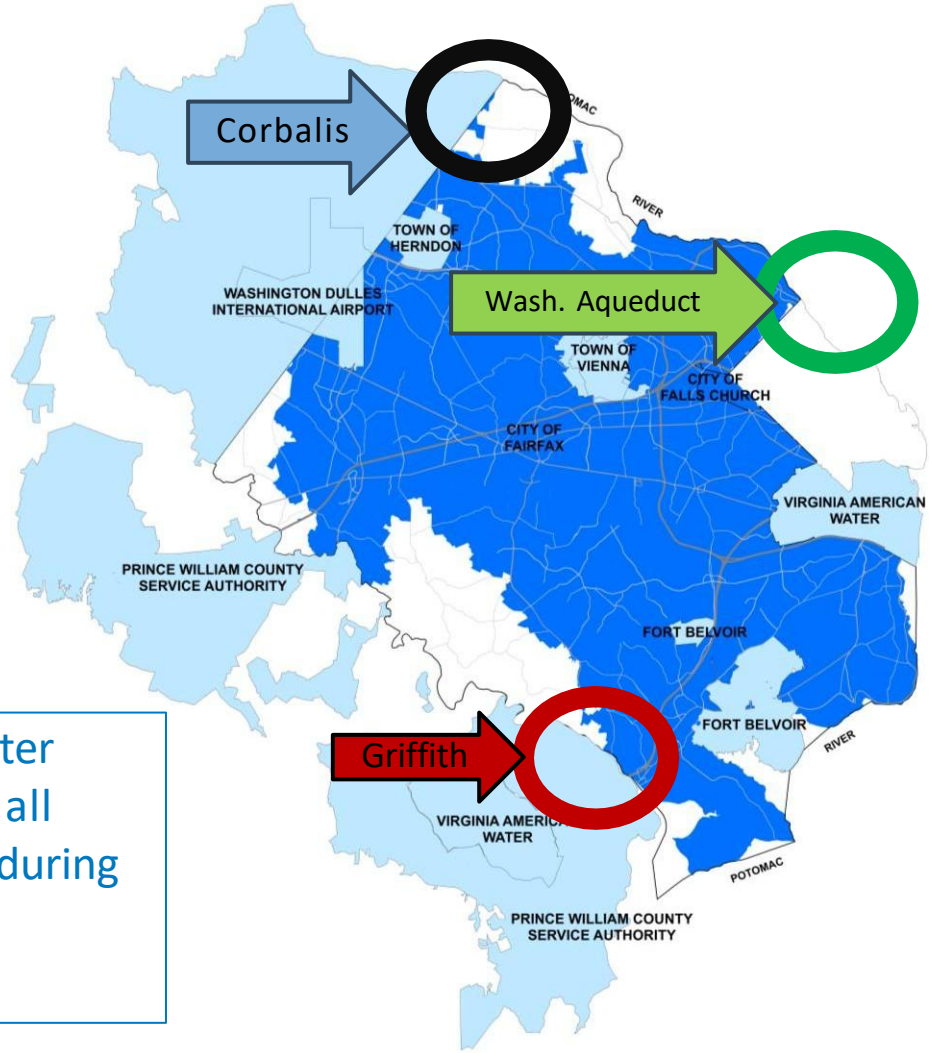
Potomac River

- 10,000 sq. mile watershed
- Reservoirs (3) – releases to augment
  - Jennings Randolph (13 BG)
  - Savage Reservoir (6 BG)
  - Little Seneca (4 BG)
- Corbalis WTP (Capacity – 225 MGD)
- Washington Aqueduct (purchase up to 31 MGD)

Occoquan Reservoir

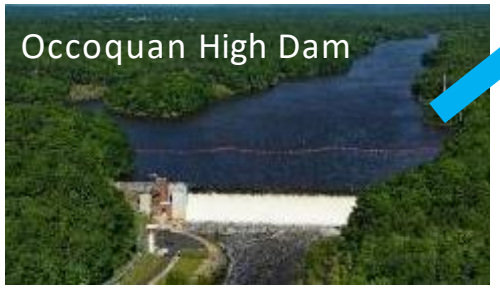
- 590 sq. mile watershed
- 8.5 BG storage volume, indirect reuse
- Griffith WTP (Capacity – 120 MGD)

Fairfax Water is a signatory to the Water Supply Coordination Agreement and all supplies are operated as a "system" during droughts through operating rules developed by the ICPRB Co-Op.





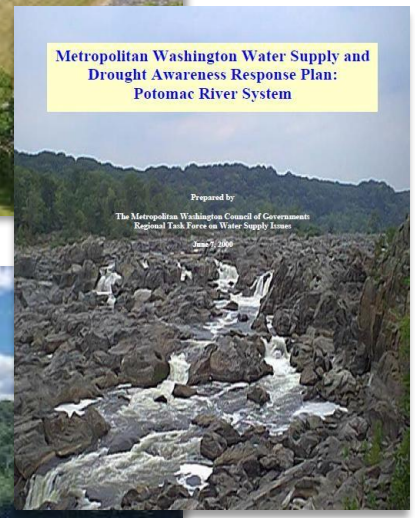




Current Water Supply Status

- Potomac River flows are low
- Most of the Potomac basin is in severe drought status
- Currently there is sufficient flow in the Potomac to meet water supply needs and flow-by requirements
- Probability of releases from upstream reservoirs is higher than normal
- Areas supplied by Fairfax Water follow the MWCOG Drought Response Plan established in 2000
  - A Drought Watch declaration is anticipated soon
- If a drought emergency declaration by the Governor supersedes MWCOG plan
  - May strand upstream water storage already paid for by Virginia customers
  - May disadvantage Virginia relative to Maryland and DC
  - Regional consistency is key

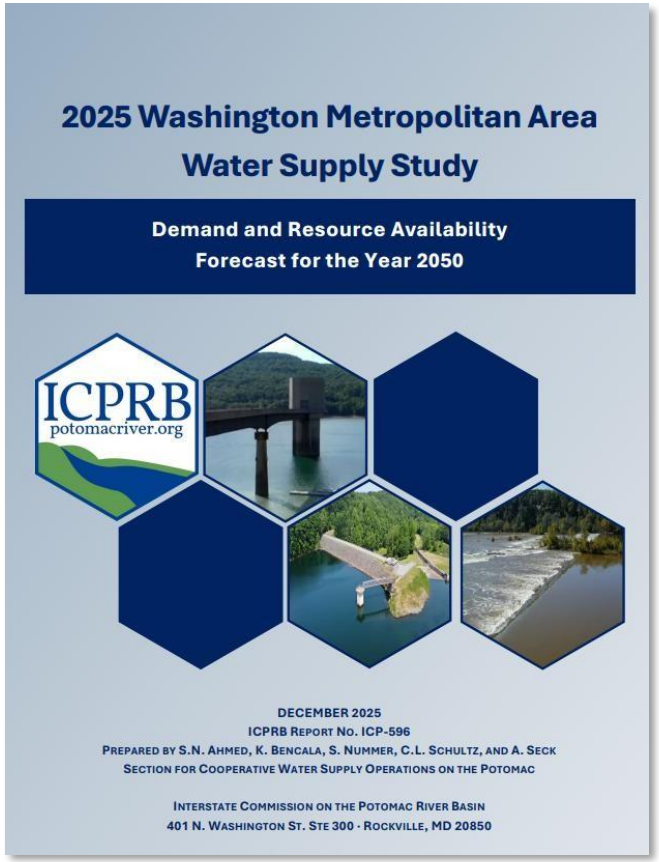




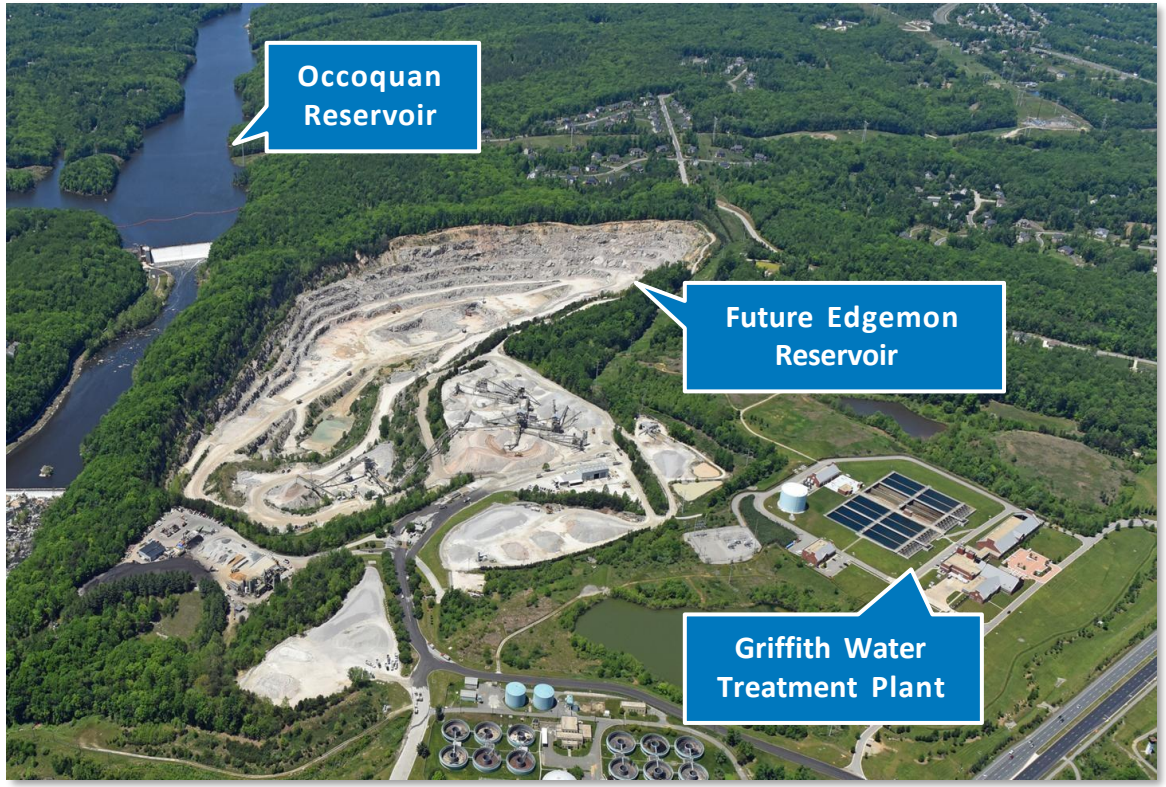


Water Supply Planning

- Traditional considerations
  - Historical drought of record
  - Planning for growth in demand
  - Ensuring effective regional coordination in operating shared resources
- New considerations
  - Impacts of climate change and upstream industry on water quantity and water quality
  - Large-scale upstream consumptive use
  - Consumptive use of treated wastewater (reuse)
  - Loss of the Potomac supply from a contamination event
- Regional collaboration is essential
  - Watersheds and utility service areas do not align with jurisdictional boundaries
  - Water supply projects are capital intensive



Water Supply Planning



- Regional, robust **water supply planning** process
  - Reliability Study, Potomac River Co-Op Supply System (every 5 years)
  - Northern Virginia Regional Water Supply Plan update
- Edgemon Reservoir **quarry conversion**
  - Phase 1 – 2035, capacity estimated at 1.7 billion gallons
  - Phase 2 – 2085 capacity, estimated at up to 17 billion gallons
- Griffith treatment plant infrastructure depends on existing and projected UOSA effluent going to the Occoquan

Regional Treatment Facilities & Supplemental Storage

Supplemental Storage Capacity

Current

Fairfax Water
Occoquan Reservoir – 8.5 BG

WSSC
Patuxent Reservoirs – 10.4 BG
Little Seneca Reservoir – 4 BG (Regional)

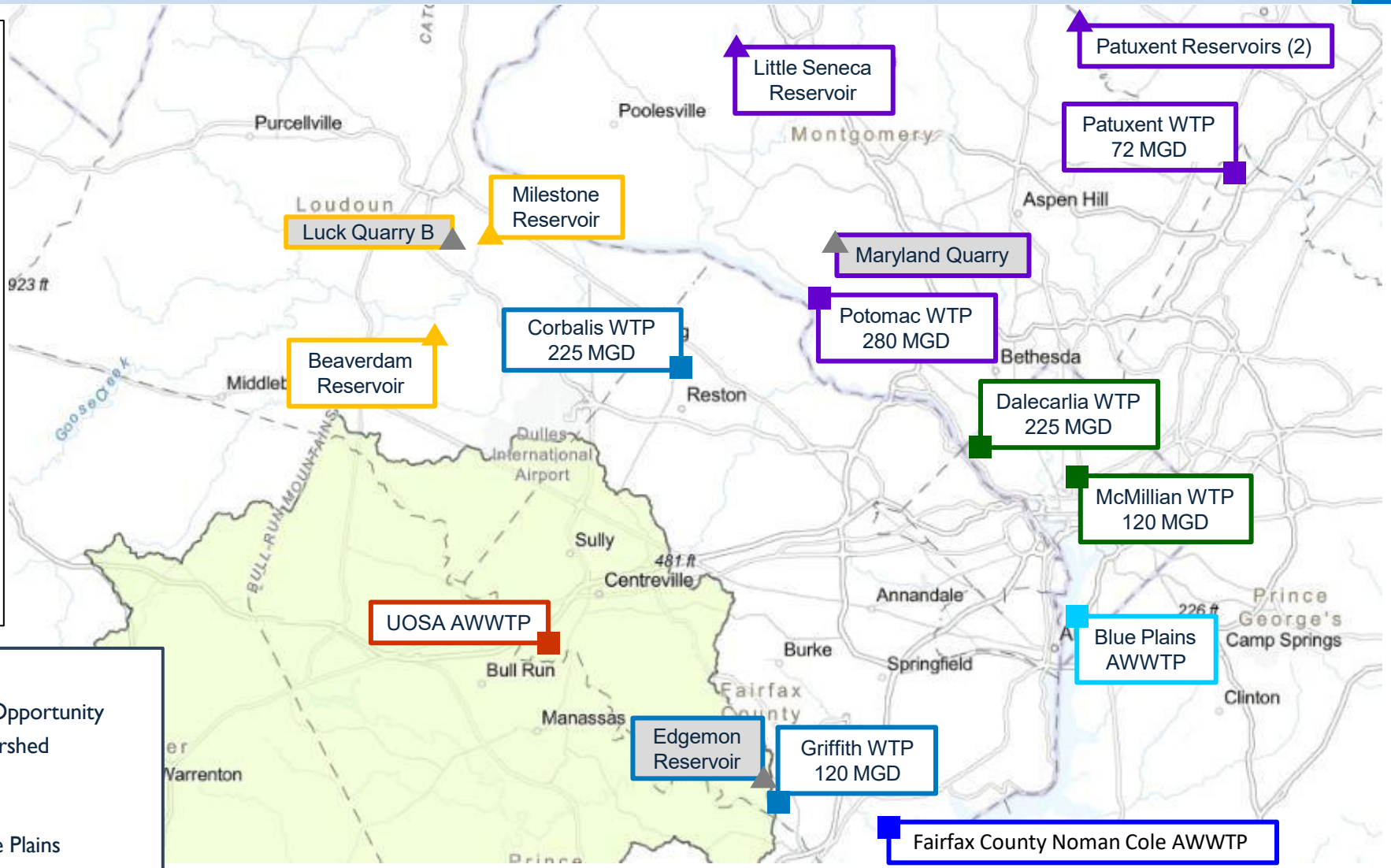
Loudoun Water
Milestone Reservoir – 1.2 BG
Beaverdam Reservoir – 0.9 BG

Future

Fairfax Water
Edgemon Reservoir – 1.7 BG

WSSC
Maryland Quarry – 7.5+ BG

Loudoun Water
Luck Quarries B/C – TBD



Legend

- Treatment Plant
- Reservoir
- Future Storage Opportunity
- Occoquan Watershed

Regional Utilities

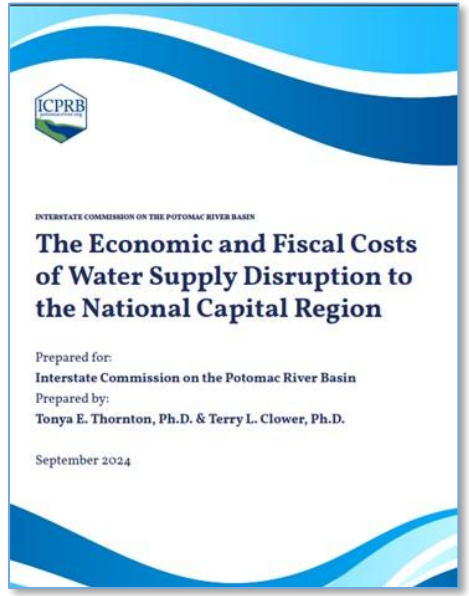
- Fairfax Water
- WSSC
- Washington Aqueduct
- Loudoun Water
- DC Water – Blue Plains
- Upper Occoquan Service Auth.

WTP – Water Treatment Plant
AWWTP – Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant

Metro Area Backup Water Supply Study

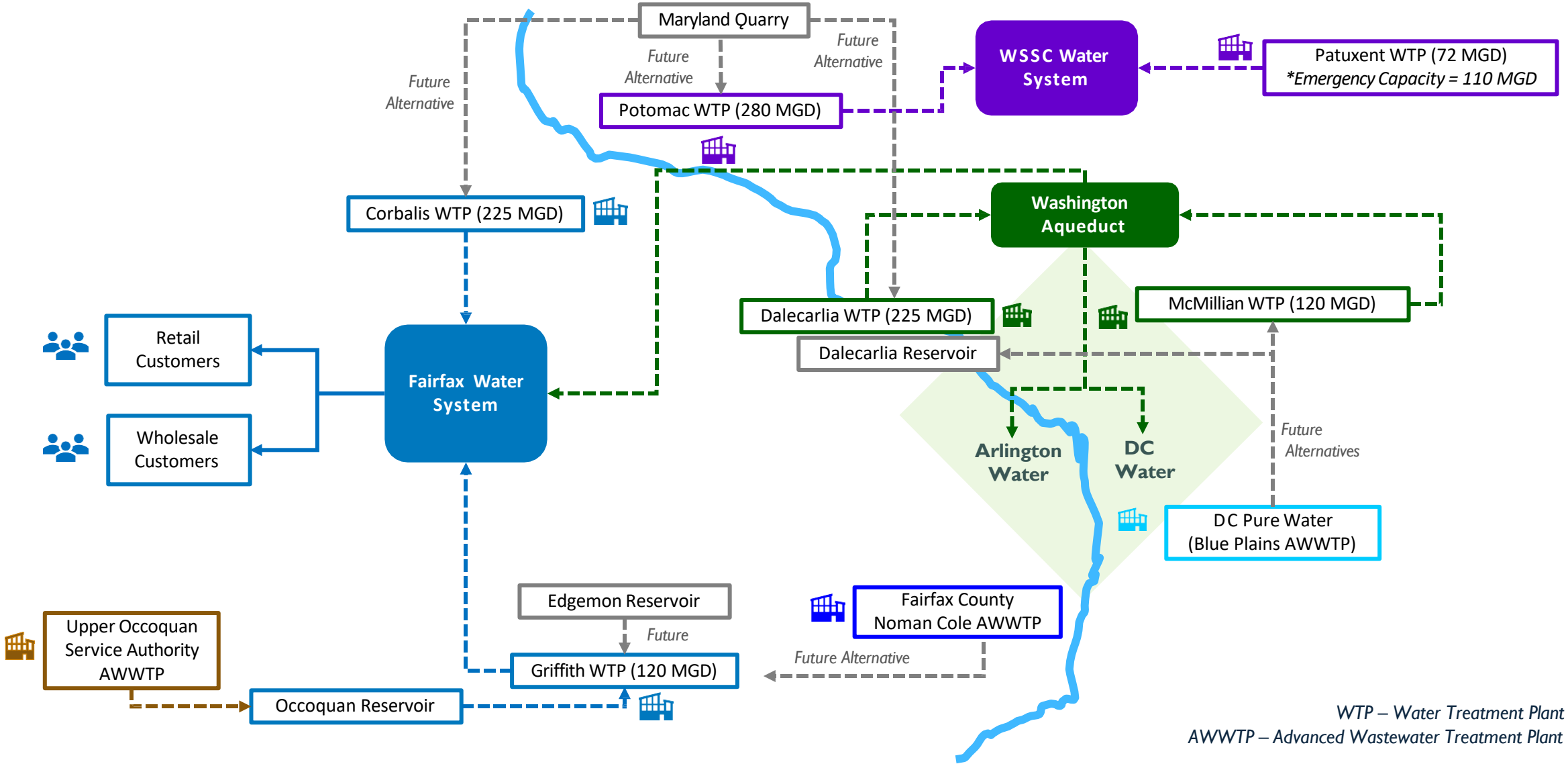
Goal: To enable water suppliers in the DC Metro Area to meet demands when water cannot be withdrawn from the Potomac River

- Authorized under the Water Resources Development Act of 2022
- MWCOG is Non-Federal Sponsor for the study with 90% Federal cost share
- Federal interest: DC Region has many mission critical Federal installations
- Planning level costs estimated for alternatives exceed $1Billion
- Recent Administration guidance has limited the scope of the study to projects that will not meet the initial goal of two weeks of supply
- Fairfax Water, WSSC Water, and Washington Aqueduct collaborating on path forward to develop alternative



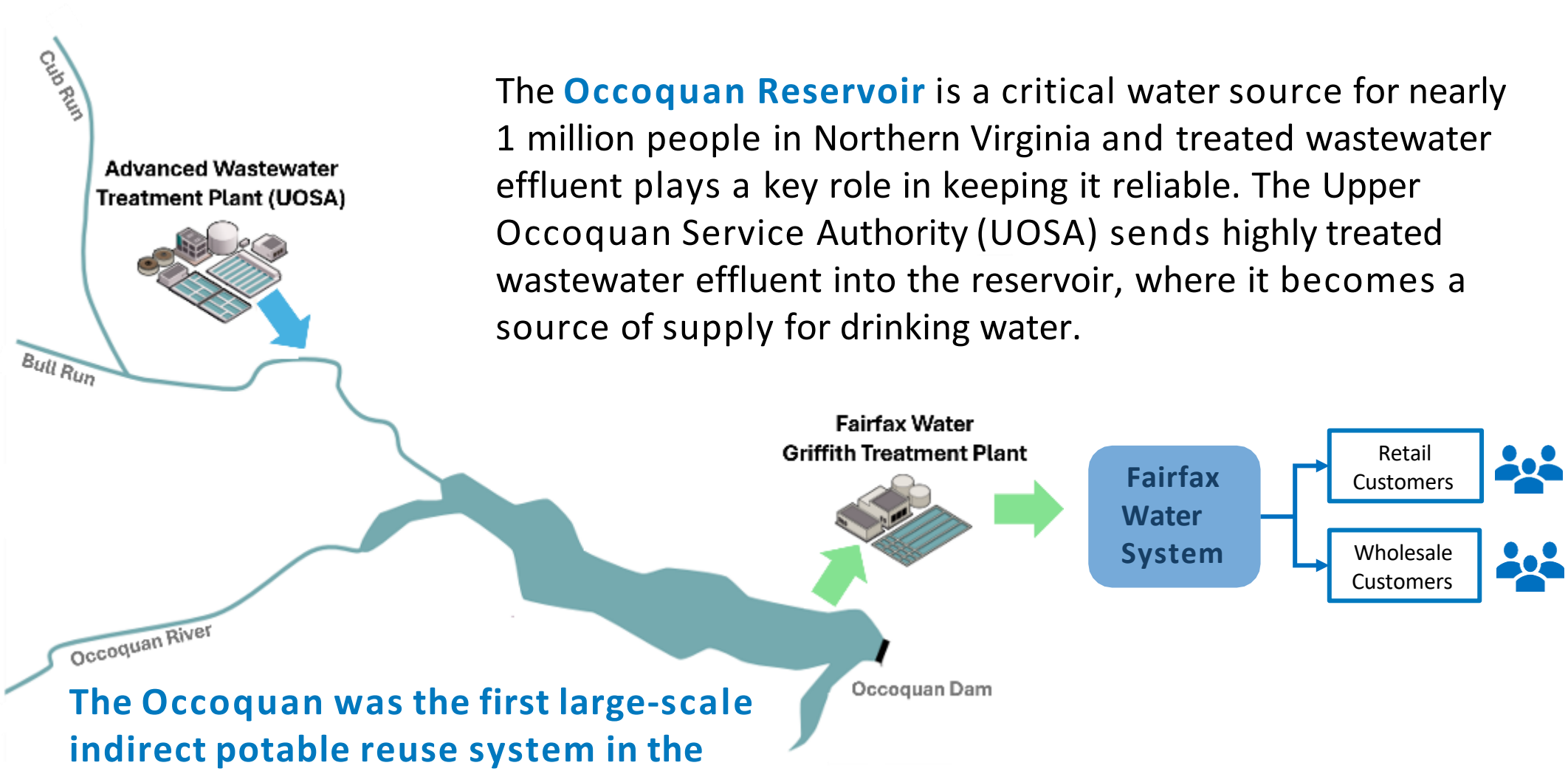
A loss of the Potomac water supply is projected to result in a $15 Billion loss of gross regional product after one month.

Source to System – Alternatives Under Consideration



WTP – Water Treatment Plant
AWWTP – Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant

Occoquan Reservoir Supply



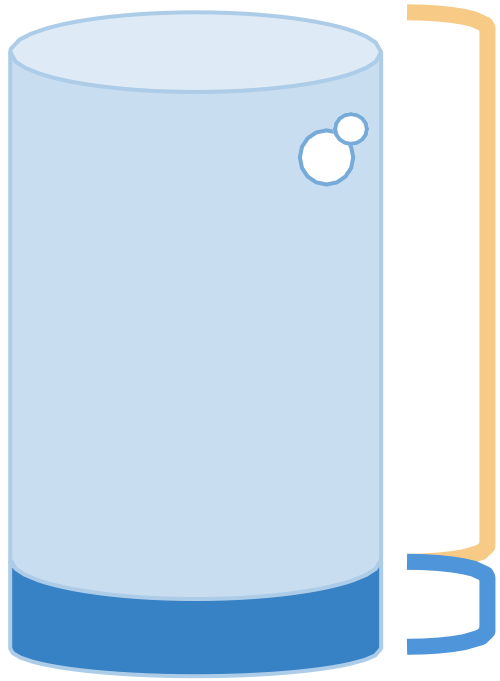
The **Occoquan Reservoir** is a critical water source for nearly 1 million people in Northern Virginia and treated wastewater effluent plays a key role in keeping it reliable. The Upper Occoquan Service Authority (UOSA) sends highly treated wastewater effluent into the reservoir, where it becomes a source of supply for drinking water.

The Occoquan was the first large-scale indirect potable reuse system in the United States.

Impacts of Wastewater Effluent on the Occoquan Reservoir Supply

During dry periods or drought, UOSA effluent can make up to 90% of the Occoquan Reservoir supply inflows. UOSA's treated effluent enhances the quality of the Occoquan Reservoir while providing a sustainable water source. Our region's health, economy, and future depend on this critical resource.

Reservoir Inflows Dry Periods and Drought



UOSA Effluent
(Up to 90%)

Natural Reservoir Inflow
(As low as 10%)

Diversion of UOSA Effluent from Occoquan

- Past initiatives to divert UOSA effluent from Occoquan
  - 1978 – Proposed sale of effluent to (then) Greater Manassas Sanitary District (part of Prince William County) for industrial process water
  - 2009 – Proposed sale of effluent to LS Power for cooling water
  - 2025 – Exploration of effluent sale for large-scale consumptive industrial use
- 1978 Fairfax County Board of Supervisors action
  - Any sale of effluent must be for non-consumptive purposes
  - Any diverted effluent must be returned to Occoquan in same or better quality
  - Opportunity to review and approve any sale
- UOSA effluent must be returned to Occoquan to ensure water supply resiliency
- UOSA governance structure presents inherent challenges
  - While the majority of the population served by UOSA relies on Fairfax Water for drinking water, smaller Member jurisdictions are immune to water quality issues from industrial discharges to UOSA or from a reduction in UOSA flows to the Occoquan
- Fairfax Water legislative initiative in 2026 General Assembly Session continued to 2027
- Fairfax Water continues to pursue all options to ensure preservation of UOSA flows to the Occoquan Reservoir

The region must align to protect UOSA effluent flows to the Occoquan – both in quantity and quality – to ensure a reliable drinking water supply.

Northern Virginia Regional Water Supply Plan

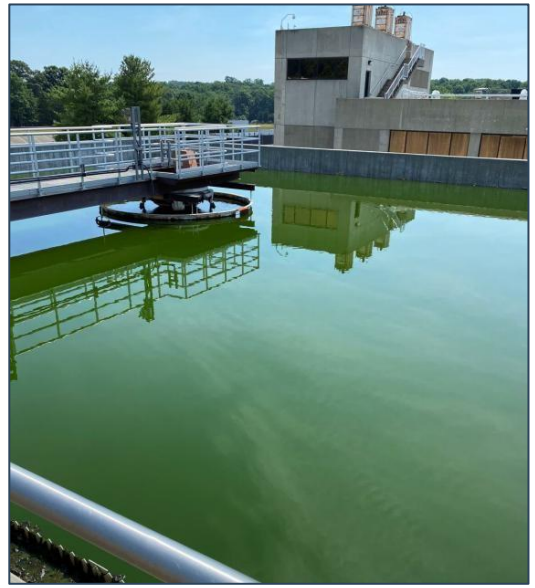
- Virginia Regulatory Requirement
- New plan must be submitted by October 2029
- Multi-jurisdiction plan prepared by Northern Virginia Regional Commission
  - Relies heavily on the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB) study for areas supplied by Fairfax Water
- New challenges for the upcoming Plan
  - Upstream large-scale industrial consumptive use
  - Wastewater reuse
- Water supply alternatives must be identified
- All jurisdictions must adopt the plan by resolution



nvrc
Northern Virginia Regional Commission

Climate Impacts on Source Water Quality

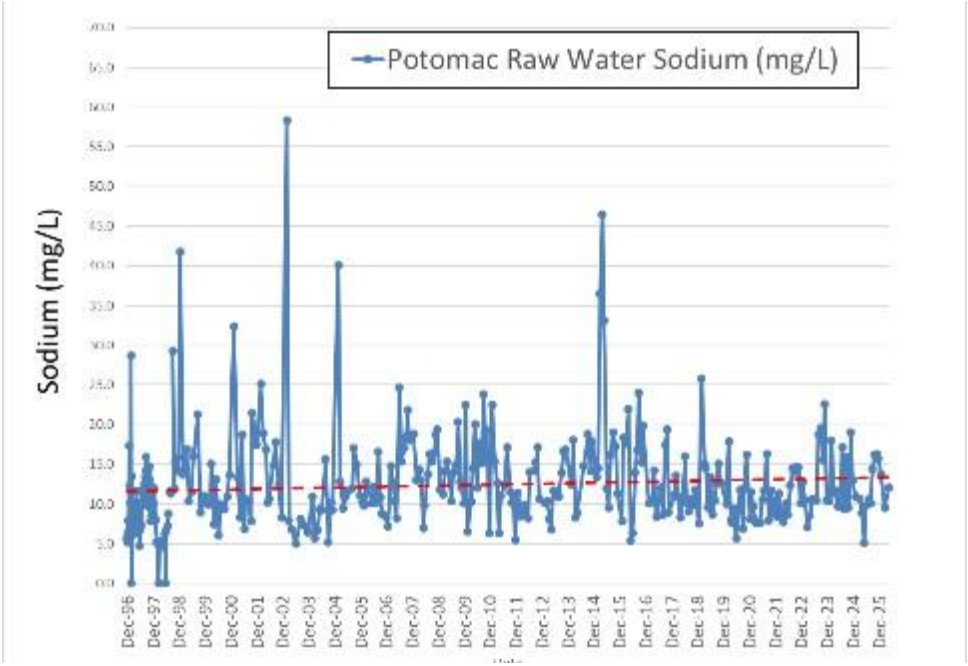
- Increased **sediments and pollutants** from more intense precipitation events in the watershed
- Drought and extended heat **drives growth of algae** in source waters
  - Requires increased chemical additions in water treatment process
  - Creates challenges with treatment process residuals
  - Contributes to higher operating costs
- Increased winter precipitation events could lead to **increased salt/deicer application**

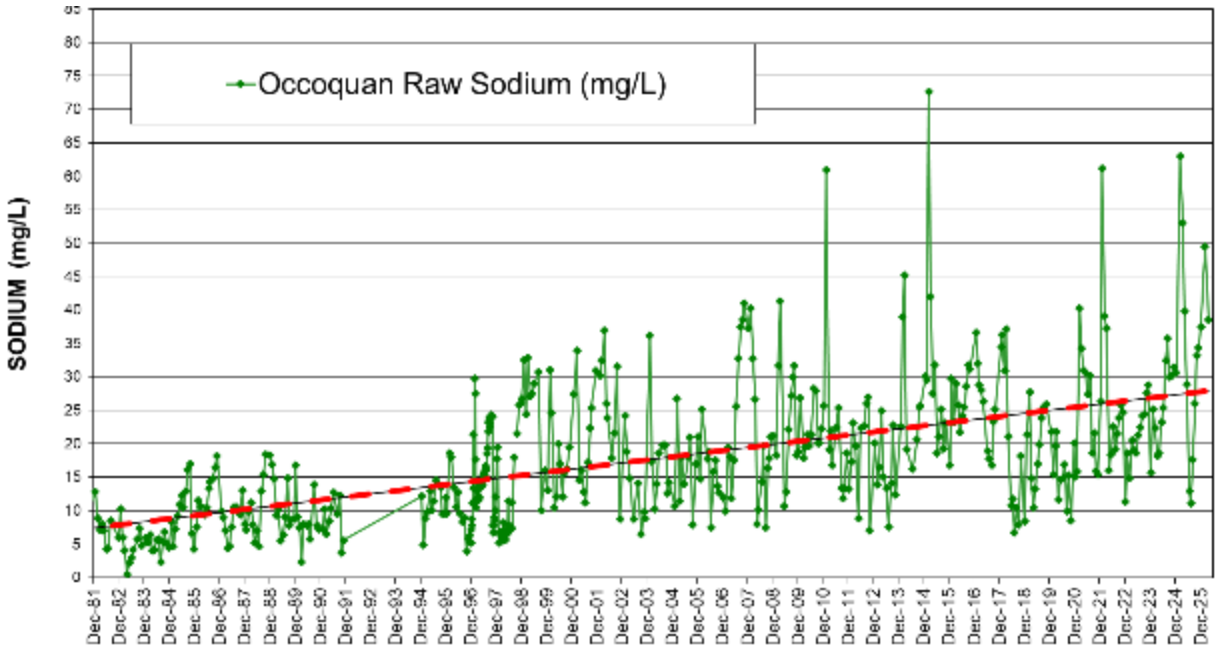




Climate Impacts on Source Water Quality

- Long-term **salinization trends** in source waters
  - Potomac and Occoquan are both increasing (**RED** trendlines)
- **Sodium is not removed** in most water and wastewater treatment processes
- **Sodium sources:** Public roads, **private parking lots,** residential sidewalks and driveways





Looking Ahead

- Historically, Fairfax Water's service area/demand has been largely comprised of residential customers
- New industries may be intense water users and/or discharge contaminants of concern to wastewater utilities and/or receiving streams
- EPA recently identified more PFAS compounds, microplastics, and pharmaceuticals on its draft candidate list for monitoring and potential future regulation in drinking water
- Controlling contaminants from industrial discharges at their source is essential to protecting source waters and drinking water ratepayers
  - Many contaminants, like PFAS and sodium, cannot be removed with existing drinking water processes
  - Advanced treatment processes like reverse osmosis are capital and energy intensive and will result in significant ratepayer increases if needed to meet drinking water regulations

As the region diversifies its economy, it is essential to identify high intensity water users early in the development process to ensure adequate water infrastructure and protect wastewater treatment plants and receiving streams from potential contaminants in industrial waste streams.

Source Water Protection

Mitigation Measures



- **Implement development conditions** to mitigate sources of non-point source runoff and reduce industrial and commercial sources of contaminants to municipal wastewater systems.
- **Require information** on changing land uses that may impact wastewater discharge quality.
- **Preserve** stream buffers, wetlands, and other **environmental resources** that can protect source water quality.
- Adopt policies, Zoning Ordinance amendments, and Comprehensive Plan Action Strategies to **preserve sensitive environmental resource areas**.

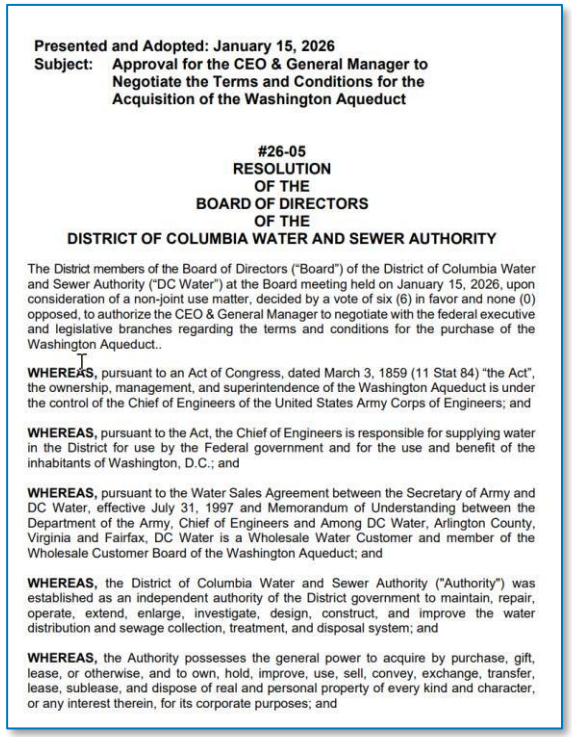
Water Supply Resiliency

- Public health and economic vitality depend on reliable water
- Backup water supply to protect against a loss of the Potomac River is essential to Fairfax Water and the Washington Metro region
- Alternatives are costly and potentially cost-prohibitive without regional collaboration and a Federal cost-share
- Fairfax Water, WSSC Water, and Washington Aqueduct, as the three major regional suppliers, continue to collaborate on alternatives and pursue funding sources
  - Study and preliminary design for Maryland quarry option is estimated at $25 million
- Beyond regional efforts, Fairfax Water must evaluate other alternatives while also ensuring UOSA effluent flows to the Occoquan are preserved
- Changes to Virginia regulations regarding water withdrawals and/or the well-established Potomac flow-by requirement would weaken water supply resiliency and erode investments made by Fairfax Water ratepayers and our wholesale partners.

DC Water Initiatives and Potential Impacts on Water Supply

DC Water Efforts to Acquire Washington Aqueduct

- Washington Aqueduct
  - Owned and operated by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - Wholesale water provider to Fairfax Water, Arlington County and DC Water
  - Wholesale customers fund all operations and capital improvements
- DC Water Board January 2026 resolution to acquire Washington Aqueduct



Presented and Adopted: January 15, 2026
Subject: Approval for the CEO & General Manager to Negotiate the Terms and Conditions for the Acquisition of the Washington Aqueduct

#26-05
RESOLUTION
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

The District members of the Board of Directors ("Board") of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority ("DC Water") at the Board meeting held on January 15, 2026, upon consideration of a non-joint use matter, decided by a vote of six (6) in favor and none (0) opposed, to authorize the CEO & General Manager to negotiate with the federal executive and legislative branches regarding the terms and conditions for the purchase of the Washington Aqueduct..

WHEREAS, pursuant to an Act of Congress, dated March 3, 1859 (11 Stat 84) "the Act", the ownership, management, and superintendence of the Washington Aqueduct is under the control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Corps of Engineers; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, the Chief of Engineers is responsible for supplying water in the District for use by the Federal government and for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Washington, D.C.; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Water Sales Agreement between the Secretary of Army and DC Water, effective July 31, 1997 and Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Army, Chief of Engineers and Among DC Water, Arlington County, Virginia and Fairfax, DC Water is a Wholesale Water Customer and member of the Wholesale Customer Board of the Washington Aqueduct; and

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority ("Authority") was established as an independent authority of the District government to maintain, repair, operate, extend, enlarge, investigate, design, construct, and improve the water distribution and sewage collection, treatment, and disposal system; and

WHEREAS, the Authority possesses the general power to acquire by purchase, gift, lease, or otherwise, and to own, hold, improve, use, sell, convey, exchange, transfer, lease, sublease, and dispose of real and personal property of every kind and character, or any interest therein, for its corporate purposes; and

Fairfax Water has significant concerns with DC Water's potential ownership of the Washington Aqueduct including governance, cost-shifting to Virginia ratepayers, infrastructure investment, and regional water supply planning and drought operations.

The "Pure Water DC" Initiative

- Initiated by DC Water in November 2025
- Would reuse Blue Plains effluent as a water supply:
  - Indirectly by sending it to reservoirs owned by the Washington Aqueduct
  - Directly by placing it into the drinking water system
- Drivers for DC Water
  - Vulnerability associated with reliance on Potomac River
  - Other?
- Challenges
  - Physical connection(s) to Washington Aqueduct infrastructure
  - Conceptual level costs of $3.4B to $5.4B for 100 million gallons per day – enough for DC Water alone
  - Virginia regulatory framework does not permit direct potable reuse

The region's utilities are not aligned with the Pure Water DC initiative as a backup to the Potomac supply.

As scoped, Pure Water DC is not a regional solution.

Other backup options for the Potomac would meet the needs of the entire region at a lower cost than the Pure Water DC solution which would only supply DC.

Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways

- Fairfax Water is proactively addressing PFAS and will meet the EPA drinking water regulations by the compliance deadline of April 2029
- Increased consumptive water use in the Occoquan and Potomac watersheds, climate impacts, and spills present risk to drinking water supplies
- Plans to address water supply resiliency are underway but will be complex, capital intensive, and require regional collaboration to implement
- Preservation of UOSA effluent flows to the Occoquan is essential to protecting existing drinking water infrastructure investments and meeting future water supply needs
- Fairfax Water is not aligned with DC Water's proposed acquisition of the Washington Aqueduct or their Pure Water DC initiative as a backup source for the Potomac River
- Regional water supply challenges must be addressed in the Northern Virginia Regional Water Supply Plan currently under development
- New and anticipated federal and state regulations will add cost and complexity to providing drinking water service
- Controlling contaminants at the source is essential to protecting source waters and ratepayers

Fairfax Water Is Committed To

- Contributing to the high quality of life in Fairfax County and Northern Virginia
- Ensuring water infrastructure to support the County's Comprehensive Plan
- Proactively planning to comply with new drinking water regulations
- Holding PFAS manufacturers and polluters accountable so that the burden of PFAS treatment does not fall solely on ratepayers
- Protecting the Occoquan and Potomac as water supply resources
- Pursuing supplemental water supplies to support growth and ensure resilience
- Delivering value to our customers through responsible stewardship of resources
- Being a trusted service provider for our customers and community

Discussion