



Bethesda Water
Supply Corporation
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Contact Information

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Business Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday
24 hour Bill Pay by Phone (877) 258-9445
Website: www.bethesdawatersupply.com
Meter reading email: meterreadings@bethesdawatersupply.com



Bethesda Water Supply Corporation 2025 Water Quality

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Steve Sievers	General Manager
Amanda Tate	Office Administrator
Chad Crafton	Operations Superintendent
Donald Baird	Assistant Operations Superintendent

EPA Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono Jesse Hernandez (682) 600-1226.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS, OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

******Warning******

A dual check/backflow assembly valve may have been installed at the meter in the service line serving your residence. This installation creates a closed system. It is necessary that all water heaters have a working pressure relief valve (pop-off valve) to guard against damage from high pressure created by thermal expansion.

Water Restrictions

Bethesda Water Supply Corporation is contractually obligated to impose the same watering restrictions as the City of Fort Worth does on its' customers. Landscape watering is limited as scheduled below: **Watering lawns with irrigation systems or sprinklers is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. year round.**

Landscape watering is limited to the following twice per week schedule.

- Watering with a soaker hose, drip irrigation or by hand is allowed at any time Exceptions:
- Foundations may be watered up to two hours on any day using a handheld hose, soaker hose or drip irrigation system placed within 24 inches of the foundation.
- Establishing new turf is discouraged. If hydro mulch, grass sod, or grass seed has been installed, watering is allowed for the first 30 days to establish roots. After that, the above schedule applies. This does not include over-seeding.
- All users are encouraged to reduce the frequency of draining and refilling swimming pools.
- Washing of any motorized vehicle is limited to a hand-held bucket or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive-pressure shutoff nozzle for quick rinses. Vehicle washing may be done at any time on the premises of a commercial car wash or commercial service station.

Watering Schedule

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
No Outdoor Watering	Non-Residential	Residential Address Ending in (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Residential Address Ending in (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	Non-Residential	Residential Address Ending in (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Residential Address Ending in (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)

ABOUT BETHESDA WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Bethesda Water Supply Corp. (BWSC) is a non-profit organization governed by a Board of Directors elected by the Membership. Monthly Board meetings are held at the Corporation's office on the third Tuesday of each month at 1:00 pm. Agenda topics are posted at the Johnson County and Tarrant County Courthouses.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater formations of the Paluxy and Trinity aquifers, blended with treated surface water purchased from the City of Fort Worth and City of Arlington Water Departments. City of Fort Worth uses water from Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Lake Benbrook, Cedar Creek Reservoir and Richland Chambers Reservoir. City of Arlington also uses water from Lake Benbrook, Cedar Creek Reservoir and Richland Chambers Reservoir along with water from Lake Arlington. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality is updating a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. The source water assessment information is available

<https://bethesdawatersupply.com>.

WATER ASSESSMENT

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location (Click the link below)
11 - 3729 CR 711	3729 CR 711	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
13 - 9221 CR 528	9221 CR 528	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
14 - 4164 E RENFRO	4164 E RENFRO ST	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
15 - 2152 TARVER	2152 TARVER RD	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
16 - 6177 RETTA MANSFIELD	6177 RETTA MANSFIELD RD	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
3 - 2940 CR 602	2940 CR 602	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
4 - 8901 BROOKS	8901 BROOKS RD	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
7 - 12548 J RENDON	12548 J RENDON RD	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
7A - 12548 J RENDON	12548 J RENDON RD	Ground water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
SW FROM CITY OF ARLINGTON		Surface water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com
TREATED SW - FORT WORTH		Surface water	Yes	www.bethesdawatersupply.com

Sources Of Water

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds all Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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. 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.

The water Bethesda purchases from the City of Ft. Worth provides surface water from the Tarrant County Regional Water District reservoir.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office at (817) 295-2131.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2025 our system lost an estimated 141,614,699 gallons of water which is 8.69 % loss. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call **817-295-2131**.

NEW DIGITAL REGISTERS

A digital register will display 3 sets of information across the screen. Meter model type, true reading that includes leading/ending zeros, & a decimal, then the shorter version of the reading. Customers that read their own meter are to provide the **true reading** which includes all digits and the decimal place. To detect a leak, if you have continuous water flow thru the meter for 24 hours without one 15 minute interval of no flow, then a water faucet symbol will appear below the Reading.



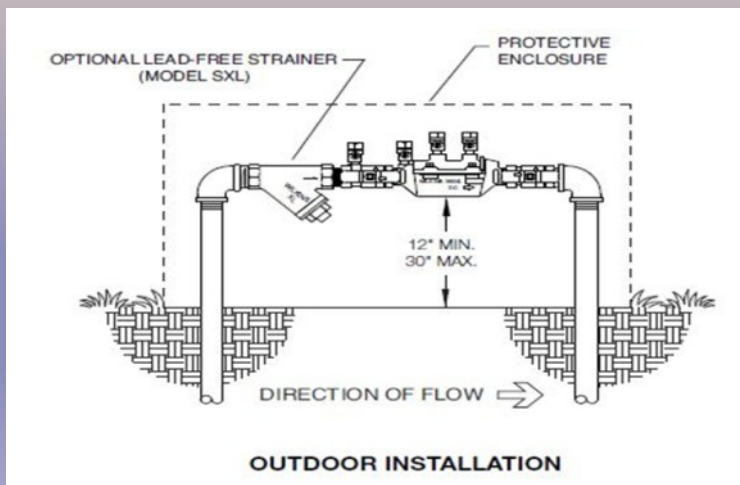
Status Indicator	Icon	Status Description	HR-E LCD Display	HR-E LCD with ORION Cellular or Fixed Network* and Migratable* Endpoints <small>*Firmware version 1.8 or higher required</small>
Meter functioning correctly		Encoder operating correctly.	Continuous display on encoder as long as no other status indicators are triggered.	Indicator status not sent to the endpoint.
Encoder alarm		Several potential conditions may exist, including: Encoder removal Temperature limit exceeded (34...140° F) Magnetic tamper	Encoder alarm remains active for 35 days. The alarm automatically clears after 35 days if any of the 3 conditions has not recurred.	Encoder alarm sent to the endpoint.
Reverse flow		Encoder detects reverse flow.	Reverse flow alarm remains active for 35 days. The alarm automatically clears after 35 days if reverse flow condition has not recurred.	Encoder detects reverse flow and sends alarm message to the endpoint.
Suspected leak		Encoder detects 24 hours without one 15-minute interval of no flow.	The alarm clears automatically when a 15-minute no-flow interval occurs.	Encoder detects suspected leak and sends alarm message to the endpoint. If condition clears before message is sent to the endpoint, it is not reported.
30 day no usage		No measured flow in past 30 days.	The alarm is automatically cleared once flow occurs.	Encoder detects 30 days no usage and sends alarm to the endpoint.
End of life battery indicator		Indicated battery life based on pre-calculated consumption.	Alarm activated at 19 years and does not clear.	Encoder sends alarm to the endpoint.

Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly Requirements

Landscape irrigation systems on property that have **On-Site Sewage Facilities** (such as a septic tank or aerobic system) are considered a health hazard cross-connection to the water system due to the potential of backflow from the sprinkler heads entering the public water supply. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requires the installation of a **Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP)** on irrigation systems that have on-site sewage facilities, chemical injection, or an additional water source. **Texas Administrative Code**

Title 30 Environmental Quality
Part 1 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Chapter 344 Landscape Irrigation
Subchapter E Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connections
Rule § 344.51 Specific Conditions and Cross-Connection Control

Existing irrigation systems installed when Double-Check Valve Assemblies were allowed will require a RPP be installed after major irrigation system maintenance, alteration, repair, or service is performed. All backflow assemblies are required to be tested when installed by a licensed backflow prevention tester. If a health hazard exists, the device must have follow up testing each year & all original test results shall be provided to cs@sctrackingsolutions.com.



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Fibers Per Liter (MFL): A measure of asbestos.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units. A measure of turbidity.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter. A measure of radioactivity.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l). Example: a single penny in \$10,000, (\$01/\$10,000.00)

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l). Example: a single penny in \$10,000,000. (\$01/\$10,000,000.00)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion per liter.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

na: Not applicable

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations & Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Additional Health Information for Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed & breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bethesda Water Supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, & removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself & your family by identifying & removing lead materials within your home plumbing & taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, & making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Bethesda WSC at (817) 295-2131. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Bethesda Water Supply Corporation's Lead & Copper Service Line report is accessible on our website at www.bethesdawatersupply.com under **Our Water** tab. By clicking the link here www.bethesdawatersupply.com, you can access the report directly.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG Range	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Unit s	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2025	0.0042-02703	1.3	0.1831	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0-4.5	15	1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	n	Naturally present in the environment

NOTICE

This is an alert about your drinking water and cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system **Bethesda Water Supply Corporation** has a fluoride concentration of **1.8 ppm**.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Steve Sievers or Chad Crafton of Bethesda Water Supply Corporation at (817) 295-2131. Some home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	10/17/2017	1.5	1.43-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	11/28/2023	6.5	0-6.5	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<u>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contaminant</u>
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	11.5	10-12	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2025	13.75	0-16	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Year	Disinfection	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation Y?N	Source of Disinfection
2025	Chloramine Residual	3.25	1.6	4.50	5	5	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Ranges of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2022	.1	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2022	0.5	0-0.5	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	2025	2.5	0-2.5	No goal for the total	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Asbestos	2012	0.7512	0.7512	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains. Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2025	.047	0.022-0.047	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2025	2.1	0-2.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	63.9	0-63.9	0	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	1.8	0.546-1.8	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	.0955	0-.0955	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	2025	0.1794	0.1794	Ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.749	.0355-.0749	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Chad Crafton at our office at (817) 295-2131.

Unregulated Contaminants Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Detects	2025 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Source of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	0-1.00	.015	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	3.02-3.85	3.65	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Chloroform	ppb	3.19-4.40	3.65	Not regulated	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Dibromochloromethane	UG/L	0-2.41	2.41	Not regulated	.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Diiodomethane	UG/L	0.506-0.614	0.614	Not regulated	0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.20-1.40	1.30	Not regulated	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	7.00-8.60	7.45	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	0	Not regulated	20	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0-1.30	.45	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	1.30-1.60	.96	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	3.30-4.10	3.43	Not Regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids

<u>Volatile Organic Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Ethylbenzene	2025	0	0-0.500	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2025	0	0-0.500	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Secondary Constituents This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industrial users.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Date</u>
Bicarbonate	mg/l	88.3-134	2023
Calcium	mg/l	2.52 - 5.29	2025
Chloride	mg/l	22.2-38.7	2023
Conductivity	umhoc/cm	322-494	2023
Magnesium	mg/l	.879 - 2.90	2025
Sodium	mg/l	242 - 275	2025
Sulfate	mg/l	28.4-48.0	2023
Iron	mg/l	<.0500 - 1.19	2025
Potassium	mg/l	1.32 - 2.08	2025
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	61.4-389	2023
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	149-822	2023
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	10.7 - 79.7	2025

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Method ID</u>	<u>Value/Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
Chromium-6	EPA 218.7	.0362-.111	ug/L	State hold	2013
Molybdenum	EPA 200.8	1.28-2.18	ug/L	State hold	2013
Strontium	EPA 200.8	75-1380	ug/L	State hold	2013
Vanadium	EPA 200.8	.2-1.14	ug/L	State hold	2013

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Testing for Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk. Water systems across the country are collecting samples for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5) during four consecutive quarters between January 2025 and December 2025. Bethesda Water Supply conducted most of its required testing in February, May, August, November 2025. Complete results for all four quarters of testing at all plants are posted online at (www.bethesdawatersupply.com) for the UCMR5, EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical — lithium. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include: • non-stick cookware • water-repellent clothing • stain-resistant fabrics and carpets • cosmetics • firefighting foams • electroplating • 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 world. Bethesda Water Supply tested 29 PFAS contaminants detecting on 1 PFAS and Lithium.

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range of Detects</u>
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	Ug/L	.00547	.005— .0059
Lithium	Ug/L	52.92	16.1—68.6