



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY WASHINGTON  
1411 PARSONS AVENUE SE STE 340  
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, DC 20374-5034

5090  
Ser N4/127  
June 18, 2024

MEMORANDUM

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Support Activity Washington  
To: Washington Navy Yard Tenant Commands and Residents  
  
Subj: 2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT, WASHINGTON NAVY YARD,  
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #DC0000003  
  
Encl: (1) 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Washington Navy Yard

1. In accordance with federal drinking water regulations, Naval Support Activity (NSA) Washington is pleased to provide Washington Navy Yard (WNY) Tenant Commands and Residents with the 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.
2. There were three violations to the Safe Drinking Water Act at the Washington Navy Yard in 2023. See the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for detailed information. This routine report is provided to ensure that you have accurate information regarding the quality of WNY drinking water. Please note that this is not being sent in response to a health threat, but because of an annual regulatory requirement.
3. WNY's drinking water originates from the Potomac River and is treated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Aqueduct (WA), which uses chloramines as a disinfectant. DC Water purchases drinking water from the WA and distributes it to residences and businesses in the District, to include WNY.
4. NSA Washington regularly monitors the WNY drinking water distribution system for specific contaminants. The results of routine monitoring are an indicator of whether or not WNY's drinking water met Safe Drinking Water Act standards.
5. As required, enclosure (1) contains drinking water monitoring results conducted at WNY in Calendar Year (CY) 2023. This enclosure also provides important information about the following topics:
  - a. Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Results for WNY conducted in CY 2023 and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulatory limits, if any, for each parameter;
  - b. Important health effects information;
  - c. Definitions of key terms, such as maximum contaminant level;
  - d. Contaminants reasonably expected to be found in drinking water;
  - e. Sources of drinking water and contaminants that may be present in source waters;
  - f. EPA and Food and Drug Administration regulations;

- g. Non-English speaking population information; and
  - h. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline telephone number.
6. If you have any questions regarding the quality of the Washington Navy Yard's drinking water, contact PWD Washington's Drinking Water Program Manager, Kara Wolf-Pitts at (202) 355-4904 or by email at [kara.l.wolf-pitts.civ@us.navy.mil](mailto:kara.l.wolf-pitts.civ@us.navy.mil).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jasmin N. Tyson".

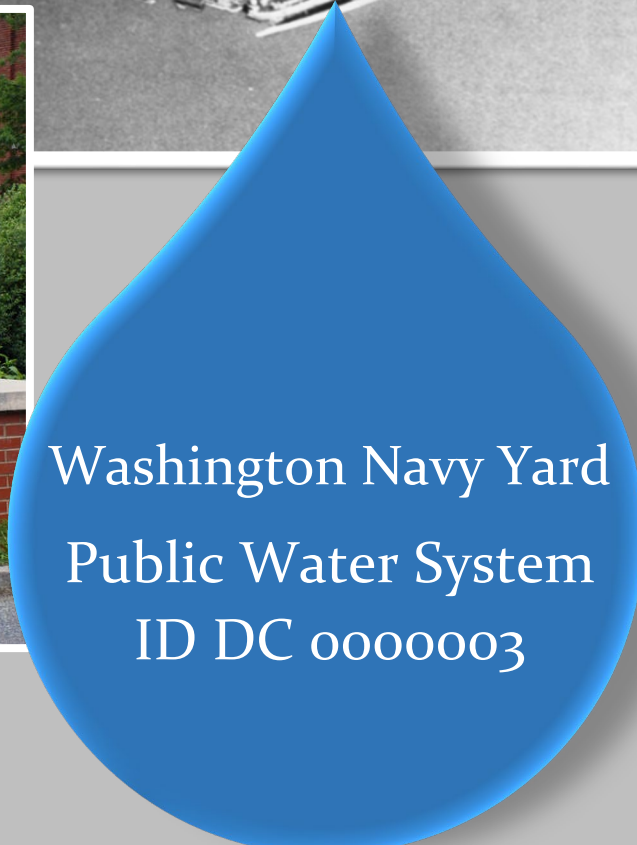
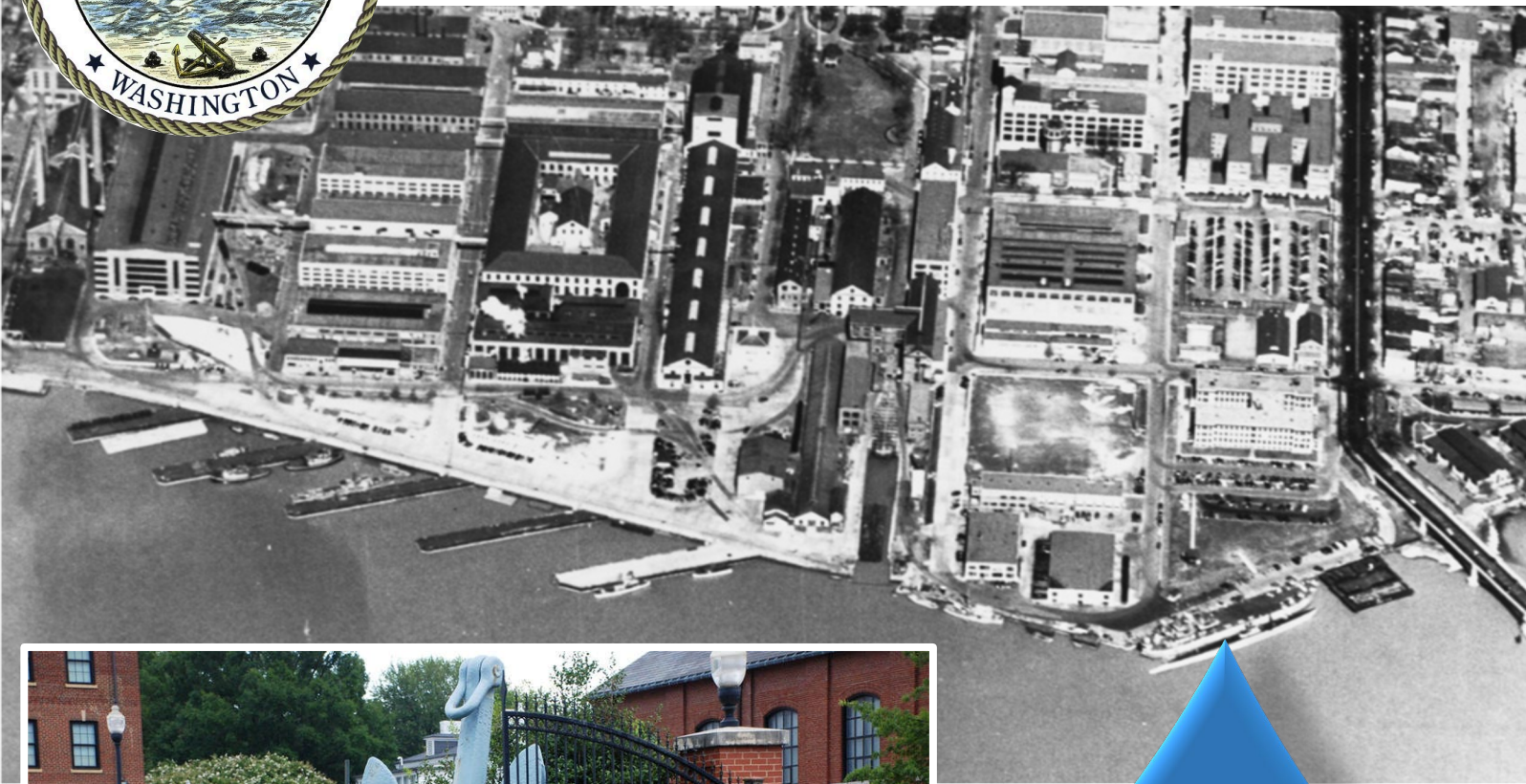
JASMIN N. TYSON  
Installation Environmental Program Director  
By direction of the Commanding Officer



2023



## Drinking Water Quality Report



Washington Navy Yard  
Public Water System  
ID DC 0000003

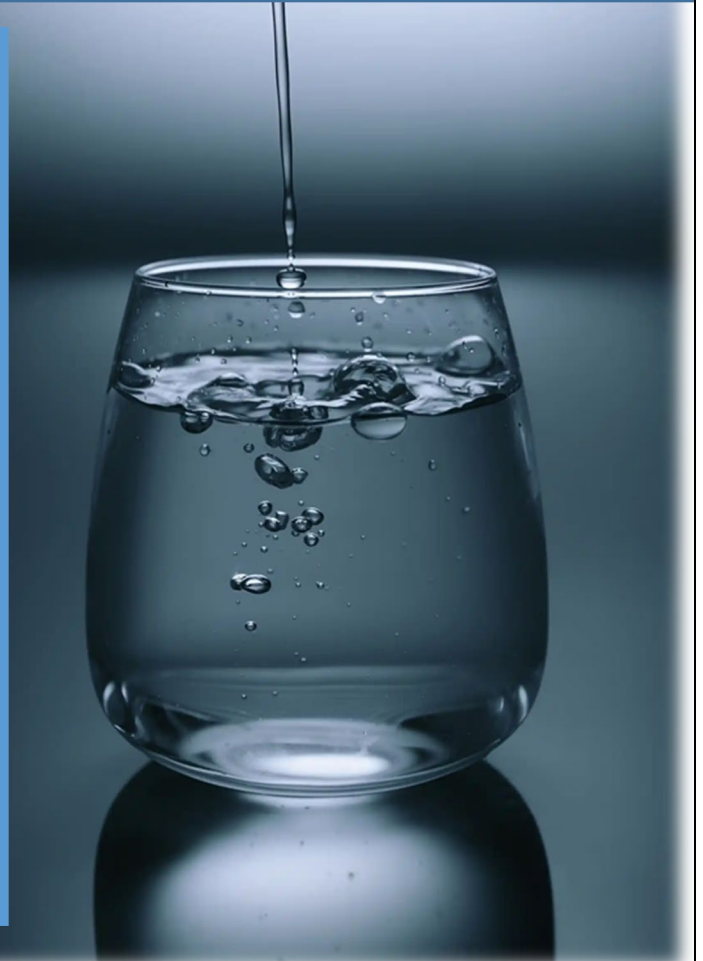
Summarizing 2023 Water  
Quality Test Results



# What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

A Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as a safe drinking water or water quality report, is an annual report summarizing the drinking water quality for a community public water system. Each year, the Washington Navy Yard (WNY) must prepare and distribute a CCR to its tenants and send a copy of the CCR to the US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3. The system must also provide a signed certification regarding the contents of the report and its distribution.

The CCR is a great opportunity for the Public Work Department (PWD) Washington to describe for its water consumers what is required to provide WNY with drinking water. Information such as water sample results, how we handled any problems that might have occurred, and future improvements or requirements associated with operating the system, is included within the CCR.



## Contact Information

### **Public Works Department - Environmental**

Installation Environmental Program Director  
Drinking Water Program Manager

202-433-0415  
202-355-4904

### **Additional Contacts**

DC Water – Drinking Water Division

202-612-3440

### **Información en Español**

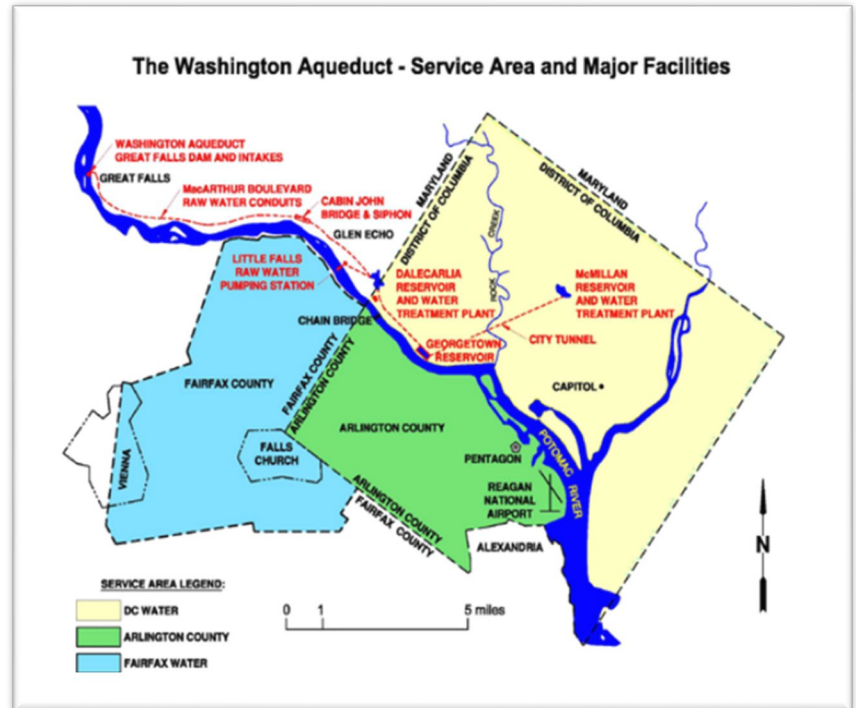
Este reporte contiene información importante sobre el agua potable que usted consume. Para obtener una traducción del reporte, por favor comuníquese con la Oficina de Asuntos Públicos al (202) 685-8007. Si necesita la asistencia de un traductor con respecto a información sobre DC Water, favor de contactar DC Water Asistencia al Cliente al (202) 354-3600 (8am a 5pm, Lunes a Viernes).



# Your Drinking Water Source

## Where does your drinking water come from?

Drinking water for the District of Columbia comes from the Potomac River, a “surface water” supply. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Aqueduct filters and disinfects the water to meet safe drinking water standards. After treatment, the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (DC Water) purchases the water from them before selling it to Public Work Department (PWD) Washington who distributes this drinking water to residential and non-residential buildings at the Washington Navy Yard. The treatment process includes sedimentation, filtration, fluoridation, pH adjustment, primary disinfection using free chlorine, secondary disinfection with chloramines through the addition of ammonia, and corrosion control with orthophosphate.



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.

DC Water conducts water quality monitoring throughout the city ensuring that the water delivered

throughout the District meets Federal drinking water quality standards. For more information on DC Water, assessment techniques and reports, susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, as well as a copy of the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report from DC Water, please visit their website at [DC Tap Water: Clean, Safe, and Affordable | DCWater.com](https://www.dcwater.com). For more information on the drinking water treatment process, visit the Aqueduct's website at: <http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Missions/WashingtonAqueduct.aspx>

# Contaminants that MAY be present in source water

**Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

**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.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



## Important Health Information

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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-(800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 1-(800) 426-4791.



# Microbial and Inorganic Contaminants That You Should Know About

## Total Coliforms & E.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliforms are found in our water distribution system, PWD Washington would need to look for potential problems in the water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in most surface water in the U.S. Ingesting Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness.

## Cryptosporidium

## 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 water service lines and home plumbing. WNY is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. WNY is required to test for lead every three years and the last testing period was in 2023. WNY met EPA standards for lead during that period (See Monitoring Results Table).

If you are concerned about lead in WNY water, please contact Public Works Department (PWD) Washington Drinking Water Program Manager, at (202) 355-4904. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-(800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls(PFAS)

## What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

## Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 10, 2024, the US EPA established MCLs for a subset of PFAS chemicals.

Compound	Final MCLG	Final MCL
PFOA	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

EPA requires initial monitoring to be completed within three years of the MCL publication (April 2027) and for any required treatment or remediation within five years (April 2029).

These limits did not apply for the 2023 calendar year because they had not been finalized. However, the DoD proactively promulgated policies to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every two years. The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA health advisory (HA) level of 70 ppt, water systems must take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFAS. For levels less than 70 ppt but above the 4 ppt level (at the time of publication of the EPA proposed PFAS rule), DoD committed to planning for implementation of the levels once EPA finalizes the MCLs.

## Has the Washington Navy Yard tested its water for PFAS in 2023?

No, Washington Navy Yard was not required to sample for PFAS in 2023. Washington Navy Yard is sampling for PFAS contaminants in CY2024 as part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5).



# Routine Sampling and Monitoring Results

Microbial Indicators						
Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water		Description
		MCLG	TT	Highest Monthly Number of Samples containing Total Coliform	Violation	
Total Coliform Bacteria	Number of Positive Samples	0	1	4	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Substance	Units	MCLG	TT	Highest Monthly Number of Samples containing E. coli Bacteria	Violation	Description
E. coli Bacteria	Number of Positive Samples	0	1	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

See Footers (1)(2)

Disinfectants						
Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water		Description
		MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Single Site Results	
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	2.8	0.06- 4.3	No
Water additive that protects against microbiological contamination. Chlorine is combined with ammonia to form chloramine.						

Disinfection Byproducts						
Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water		Description
		MCLG	MCL	Highest locational running annual average	Range of single site results	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	N/A	80	60	22 to 96	No
Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.						
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	60	36	14 to 58	No
Haloacetic acids are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.						

Nitrate and Nitrite						
Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water		Description
		MCLG	MCL	Highest	Range	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2.3	2.3-2.3	No
Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.						
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	< 0.0500	<0.0500	No
Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.						

Nitrite results are from a voluntary non-compliance monitoring event

Lead and Copper (at the consumer's Tap)						
Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water		Description
		MCLG	AL	Samples Above AL	90th Percentile	
Lead	ppb	0	15	2	0.81	No
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.						
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	1	0.130	No
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.						

Asbestos						
Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water		Description
		MCLG	MCL	Highest	Range	
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	Non Detected	Non Detected	No
Typically used in cement pipes.						

Asbestos results are from the 2020 monitoring year, which is the most recent sampling completed in accordance with Federal regulations.

(1) During April 2023, the Washington Navy Yard received a violation from the Environmental Protection Agency following a positive total coliform result. We are required to collect additional samples following a coliform bacteria positive result. During the April, 2023 sampling, we failed to collect these additional samples within the required 24 hour timeframe. The Washington Navy Yard has enacted a standard operating procedure with the contracted sampling company to ensure that the 24 hour timeframe is adhered to moving forward.

(2) During March 2023, following two (2) positive coliform results, the Washington Navy Yard received violations from the Environmental Protection Agency for failing to meet certain provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessments.

- A. We were required to conduct ONE Level 1 Assessment following notification of the positive total coliform results on January 6, 2023. ONE, Level 1 Assessment was completed and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency on March 3, 2023 with ZERO defects identified in our water system. However, the Washington Navy Yard failed to complete the Level 1 Assessment and notify the Environmental Protection Agency within the timeframe specified by the regulation. The Washington Navy Yard received violations for failure to conduct a RTCR Level 1 Assessment within 30 days and failure to submit a RTCR Level 1 Assessment report to EPA within 30 days. In addition, we were required to issue a Public Notice posted across the Installation on March 7, 2023.
- B. During the past year ONE Level 2 Assessment was required to be completed for our water system. ONE Level 2 Assessment was completed in May 2023. The assessment identified zero (0) defects in our water system. To ensure the health and safety of our drinking water system, we have incorporated recommendations provided by EPA during the assessment.

# Definitions

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

**90th Percentile Detection:** Result from a set of lead and copper samples that is used to determine if the water system will be required to implement additional actions. Action is only required should the 90th Percentile sample be higher than the Action Level listed for either copper or lead.

**MCL - 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 - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

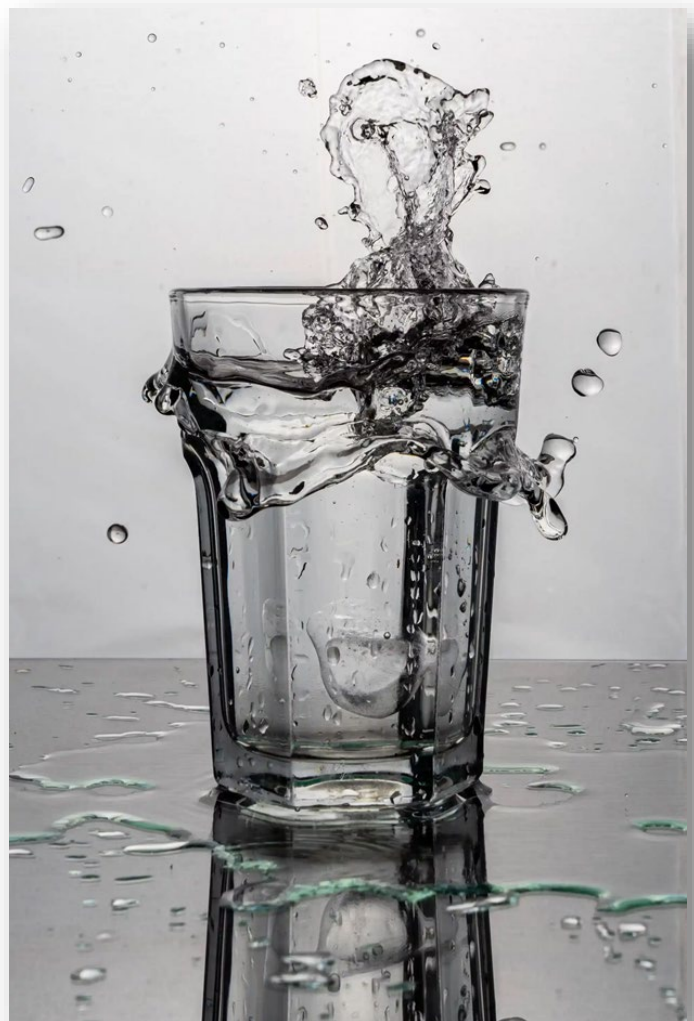
**HA:** Health Advisory

**ND:** Not Detected

**ppt:** parts per trillion

**ppb:** parts per billion

**ppm:** parts per million



# Maintaining Water Quality

**Flush Lines After Extended Periods of Stagnation (COVID-19 Extended Telework)** Buildings might shut down over weekends, holidays and currently, for several months due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Following extended days of water stagnation, flush a tap at the farthest end of the building from where the water originates on each floor for 15 minutes. In addition, flush each frequently used fountain/tap for 5 minutes before use.

**Maintain Water Fountains** Many fountains have filters that remove chlorine taste, reduce byproducts of chlorine, and reduce sediments and particulate metals such as lead, copper, and iron which can leach from in-house plumbing. However, without routine maintenance and changing of these filters as recommended by the manufacturer, water quality will diminish considerably. Carbon filters that are not changed will eventually accumulate enough nutrients for bacteria to grow. As bacteria activity increases, their byproducts can reduce water quality. Another common water filter is a sediment filter. If these filters are not routinely changed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation, they may introduce contaminants into the water.

**Keep Water Coolers Clean** Many buildings purchase bottled water coolers for drinking water purposes. Unlike tap water, the water provided in these coolers contains no disinfectant and therefore provides the potential for bacterial growth in the cooler dispenser. Coolers must be routinely cleaned as prescribed by the manufacturer.

**Clean Strainers/ Aerators** Periodically remove and clean the strainer/ aerator device on faucets in the building to remove debris.



## Public Participation

PWD Washington welcomes your feedback, questions, and comments. Please contact (202) 355-4904 or (202) 433-0415 at any time to discuss your concerns. The DC Water Board of Directors meets on the first Thursday of the month and you can watch live streaming video of the Board Meetings. Please visit [dcwater.com](http://dcwater.com) or contact the Office of the Board Secretary at (202) 787-2330 to confirm a meeting time and location.