2024

Drinking Water Quality Report

Washington Navy Yard

Public Water System

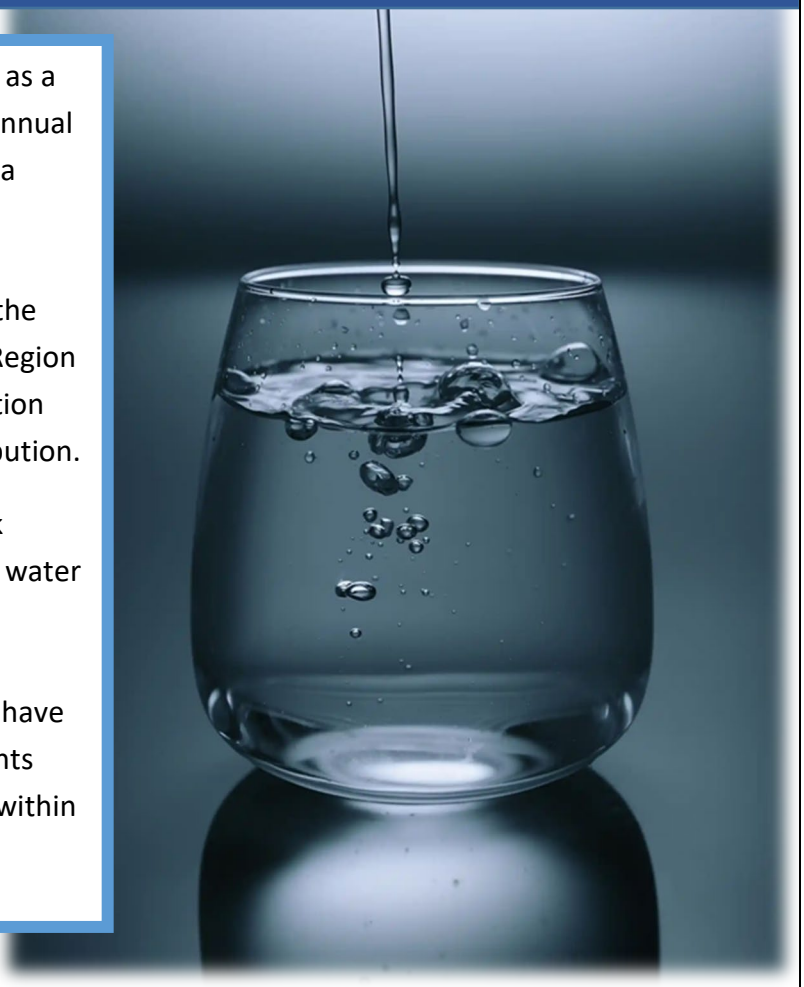
ID DC 0000003

Summarizing 2024 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	202-309-5279
Drinking Water Program Manager	202-355-4904

Additional Contacts

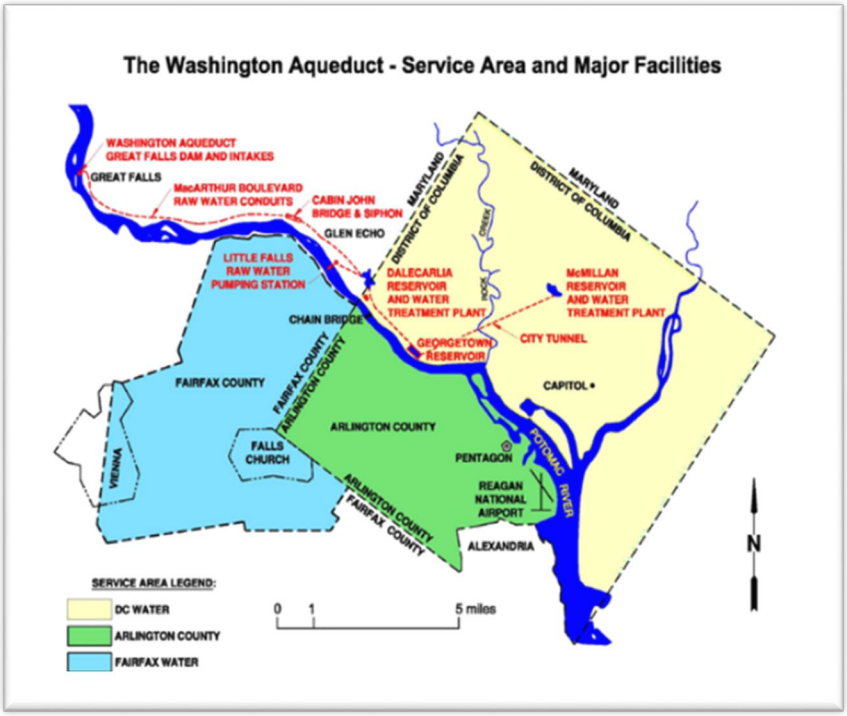
DC Water – Drinking Water Division	202-612-3440

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) 433-2669. 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. For information about the Source Water Assessment, visit the website: http://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=25bd8df30dcb4f729b8c617d1e0ac4c9

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 2024 Consumer Confidence Report from DC Water, please visit their website at https://www.dcwater.com/resources/waterquality/testresults. 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

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.

Lead

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 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, doing laundry or 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.

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 are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. 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 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

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

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has the Washington Navy Yard tested its water for PFAS in 2024?

Yes, the Washington Navy Yard (WNY) participated in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) fifth round of the unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant Monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether the future regulation is warranted. As part of the WNY UCMR 5 monitoring program samples were collected and analyzed in the months of January, April, July and October 2024. The table below list those sample results received by the WNY during 2024.

The WNY is informing you that 2 of the 29 PFAS covered by the sampling method detected in your water system. None of these contaminants have EPA established MCLs. PFOA. PFOS, PFNA. PFHxS, PFBS, and Gen X were not detected.

As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in learning more about these results, please reach out to Public Works Environmental Department via email at PWD_Wash_EV@navy.mil.

What is next?

The Washington Navy Yard will continue to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the EPA regulation and DoD policy. Once required initial monitoring information is available, we will calculate the Running Annual Averages (RAA) for the regulated PFAS and will compare those numbers to the MCL and Hazard Index (HI) trigger levels. This will determine what our continuing monitoring requirements will be beginning in 2027, and if needed, we will plan operational or infrastructure changes to ensure our water complies with the PFAS MCLs and HI by April 2029 in accordance with the SDWA.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyls (PFAS) Sampling and Monitoring Results

Unregulated Contaminants: July Sampling				
Substance	**Units**	**EPA Limits**	**Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water**	
		MCL	**Result**	**Violation**
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	µg/L	N/A	0.0	No
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	µg/L	N/A	0.00375	No

Unregulated Contaminants: October Sampling				
Substance	**Units**	**EPA Limits**	**Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water**	
		MCL	**Result**	**Violation**
Lithium	µg/L	N/A	12.0	No
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	µg/L	N/A	0.00338	No

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

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	0	1	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	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

Disinfectants

Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water			Description
		MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Single Site Results	Violation	
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	2.8	0.05 - 4.40	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	Violation	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	N/A	80	66	26-105	No	Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	60	39	2.6 - 64	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	Violation	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.59	1.52 -1.59	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.

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	Range of Results	Violation	
Lead	ppb	0	15	2	0.81	<0.5 - 65	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	1	0.130	<0.01 - 1.500	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper results are from the 2023 monitoring year, which is the most recent sampling completed in accordance with Federal regulations.

Asbestos

Substance	Units	EPA Limits		Washington Navy Yard Drinking Water			Description
		MCLG	MCL	Highest	Range	Violation	
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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

In 2024, the Washington Navy Yard participated in a Lead Service Line Inventory which investigated 90 service lines that connect the water main to the consumers plumbing. As a drinking water consumer, you have the right to access this information. If you wish to obtain this information, please contact the Public Works Environmental Department via email at PWD_Wash_EV@navy.mil.

Service Line Classification	Definition	Total Number of Service Lines
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead.[1]	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	The service line is not made of lead, but a portion is galvanized, and the system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized line was never downstream of a lead service line.	23
Non-Lead	All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or GRR through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.	63
Lead Status Unknown[2]	The service line material is not known to be lead or GRR. For the entire service line or a portion of it (in cases of split ownership), there is not enough evidence to support material classification.	4 (initially Identified as "Unknown") 4/4 (Confirmation of material made, service lines re-classified as Non- Lead or GRRs)

[1] A lead-lined galvanized service line is consistent with the definition of an LSL under the LCRR ("a portion of pipe that is made of lead, which connects the water main to the building inlet") (40 CFR §141.2) and must therefore be classified in the inventory as an LSL.

[2] PWD Utilities were able to identify all 4, Lead Status Unknown service line and classified them as Non-Lead or Galvanized Requiring Replacement. Our Lead Service Inventory has since been updated.

Notice of Violation

Dear Drinking Water Consumers,

SUBJECT: **NOTICE OF VIOLATION** (issued MARCH 24, 2025)

Every year as a public water system, NSA Washington (NSAW) is responsible to publish the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by July 1st. The CCRs provide important information about the quality of your drinking water and how it compares to safe drinking water standards. To promote consumer confidence and transparency in information sharing, NSA Washington is required to disclose any Notices of Violation (NOVs) that were issued to the public water system.

NSA Washington monitors for various drinking water contaminants and submits water quality reports to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) each month. For the monitoring period of January 2025, all samples were collected and no contaminates were present. However, on March 24, 2025, NSAW received a NOV from the EPA relating to an administrative reporting error when submitting data for the January 2025 monitoring period. NSAW was required to submit reporting data for the monitoring period by February 10, 2025. Data was submitted on time, but contained a clerical error. This error was corrected on February 11, 2025, resulting in a late submission. Based on the late submission a notice of violation was issued.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. The violation received was strictly related to a missed reporting guideline and has nothing to do with the safety or quality of the drinking water system.

What is being done?

NSA Washington submitted the complete monitoring reports for the January 2025 period on February 11, 2025, returning into compliance. Moving forward the NSA Washington Environmental team has implemented a more robust quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) procedure to confirm data entries prior to reports being submitted to the EPA by the 10th of each month.

For more information, please contact Rachel Hendricks at (301)885-8470 or rachel.a.hendricks2.civ@us.navy.mil

Definitions

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.

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

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

HA: Health Advisory

Hazard Index or HI: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Mg/L - Micrograms per Liter

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

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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 contaminants.

NA – Not applicable

ND: Not Detected

ppb: parts per billion

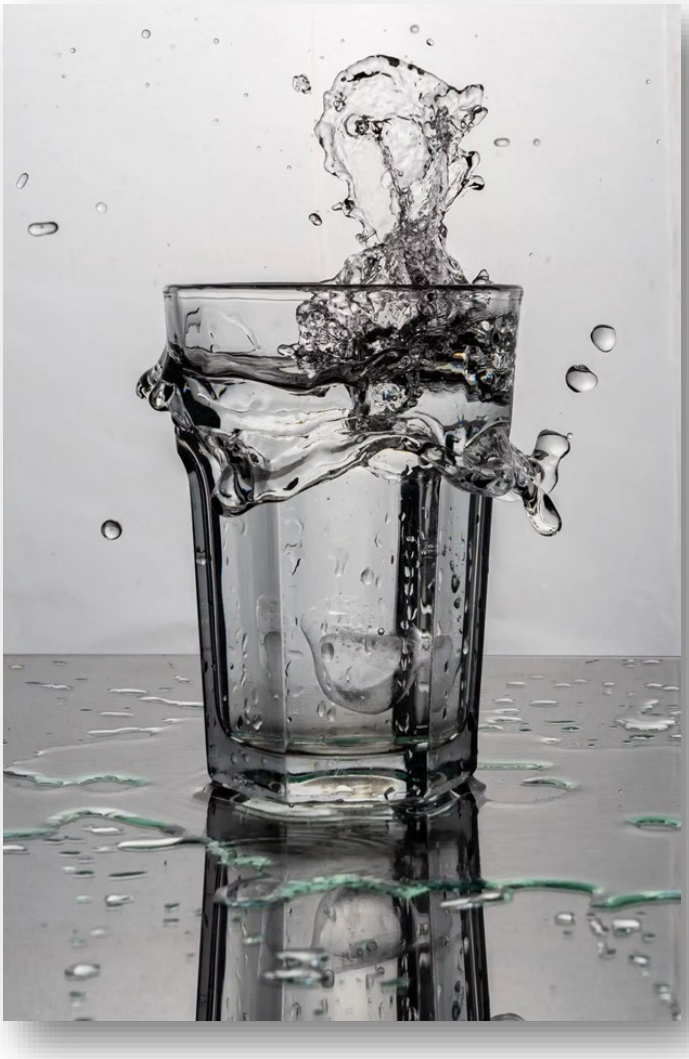
ppb or ug/L - Parts Per Billion. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

ppm: parts per million

ppm or mg/L- Parts Per Million. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

ppt: parts per trillion

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



Maintaining Water Quality

Flush Lines After Extended Periods of Stagnation Buildings might shut down over weekends and holidays. 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.

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 or contact the Office of the Board Secretary at (202) 787-2330 to confirm a meeting time and location.