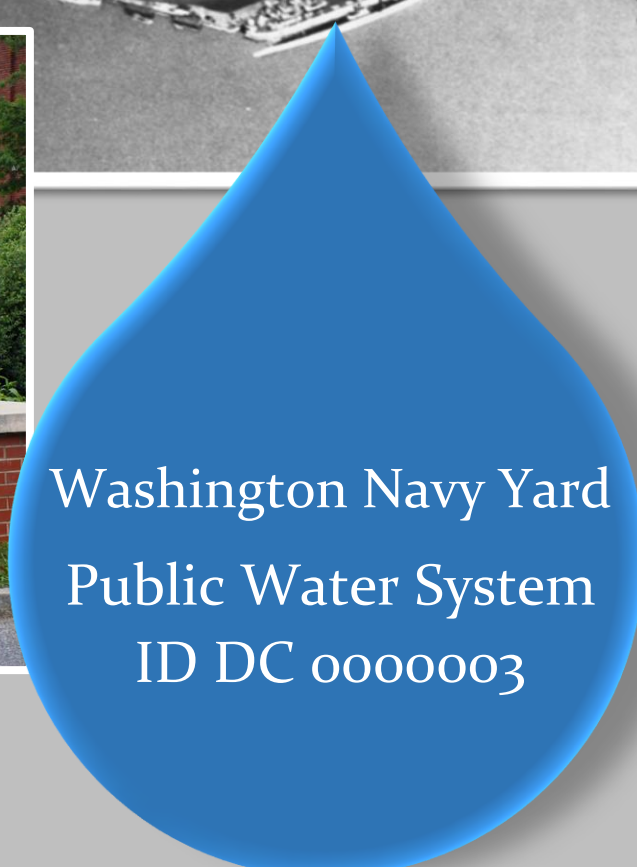
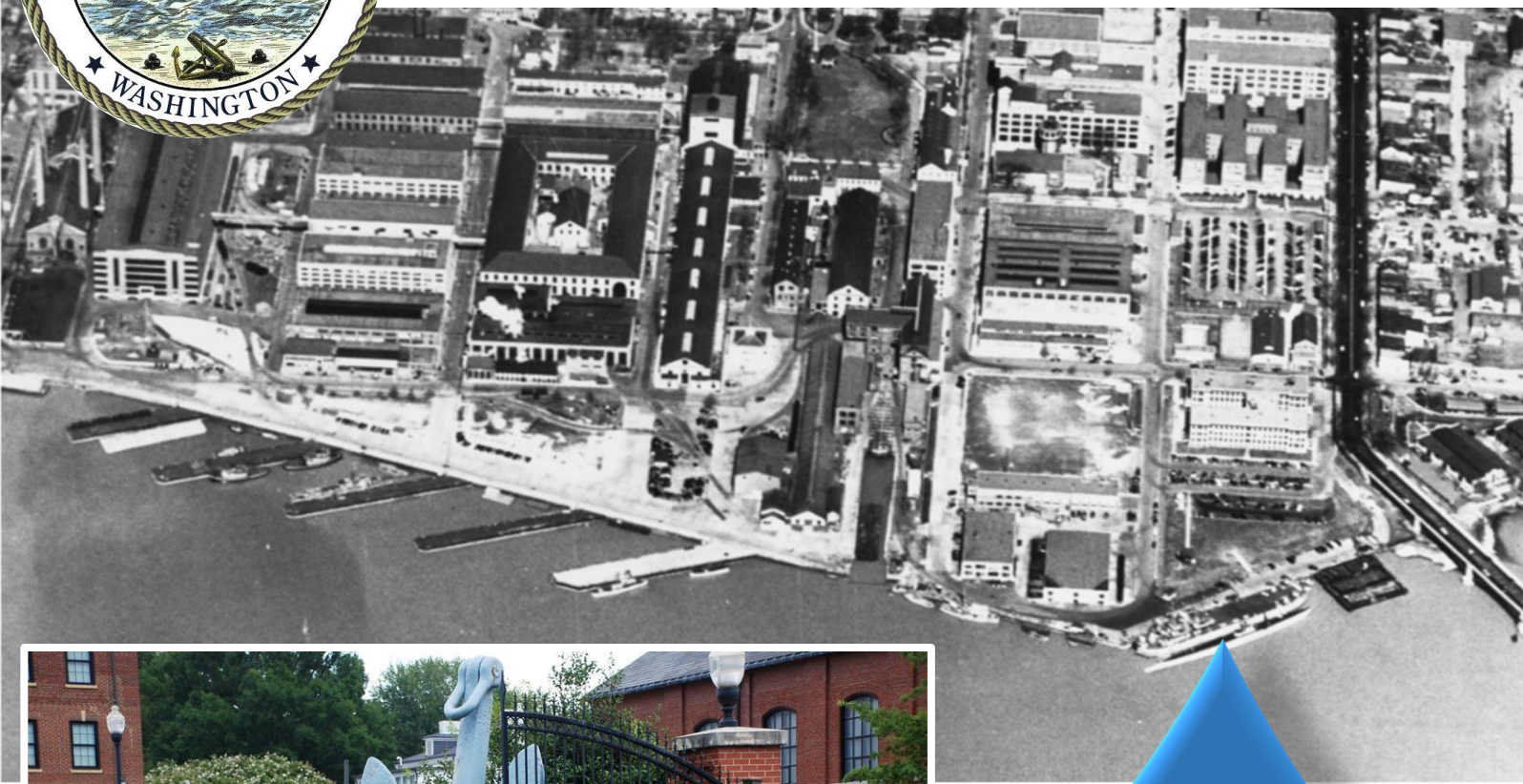




2025



Drinking Water Quality Report



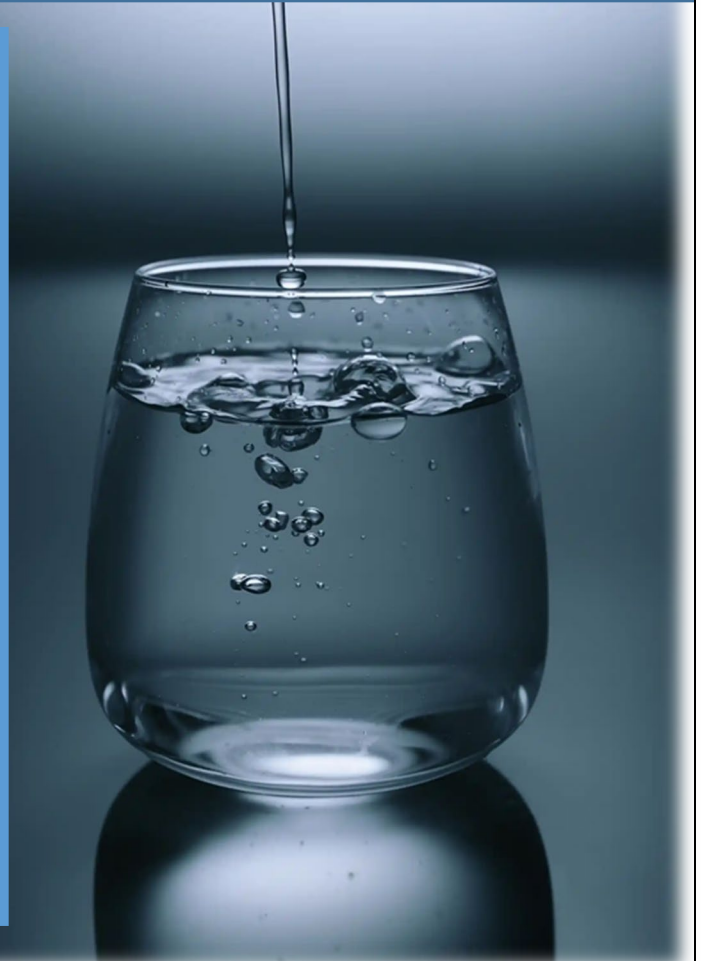
Washington Navy Yard
Public Water System
ID DC 0000003

Summarizing 2025 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

202-498-8348
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.



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 2025 Consumer Confidence Report from DC Water, please visit their website at

<https://www.dewater.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. coli

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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily for materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The 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.

If you are concerned about lead in WNY water and wish to have your water tested, 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Service Line Inventory

The Washington Navy Yard has participated in a Service Line Inventory. 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 NAVFAC_Wash_PWD_Wash_EV@us.navy.mil.



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	2.7	0.10-3.6	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	88	17-197	Yes	Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	60	39	16-75	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	1.79	1.35 -1.79	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.



Notice of Violations

In 2025, the Washington Navy Yard received the following Notice of Violations from the Environmental Protection Agency. As a drinking water consumer, you have the right to be informed. The Navy takes these violations seriously and has resolved all violations. Please note, all drinking water on the Washington Navy Yard meets all the current Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standards.

Monitoring and Reporting Violation						
Noncompliance Period	Federal Rule	Contaminant	Status	Date	Navy Actions Taken	Potential Health Concerns
11/17/2025 - 11/18/2025	Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	TTHM	Resolved	11/18/2025	Navy Returned to compliance once the WNY Operational Evaluation Report submitted to the EPA. Moving forward, Quality Assurance/Quality Control practices were placed to ensure all information is being submitted within the required timeframe.	Over many years people may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer.
Maximum Contaminant Level Violation						
Noncompliance Period	Federal Rule	Contaminant	Status	Date	Navy Actions Taken	Potential Health Concerns
07/01/2025 - 09/30/2025	Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	TTHM	Resolved	11/13/2025	Navy Returned to compliance once the WNY TTHM levels were under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Actions such as implementing building flushes and hydrant loop flushed are occurring to prevent MCL exceedances moving forward.	Over many years people may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer.
4/01/2025 - 6/30/2025	Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	TTHM	Resolved	11/5/2025	Navy Returned to compliance once the WNY TTHM levels were under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Actions such as implementing building flushes and hydrant loop flushed are occurring to prevent MCL exceedances moving forward.	Over many years people may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer.
Reporting Violation						
Noncompliance Period	Federal Rule	Contaminant	Status	Date	Navy Actions Taken	Potential Health Concerns
02/11/2025- 02/11/2025	Revised Total Coliform Rule	Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Resolved	2/11/2025	Navy Returned to compliance once the WNY Laboratory Reports were submitted to the EPA. Moving forward, Quality Assurance/Quality Control practices were placed to ensure all information is being submitted within the required timeframe.	None
Other Violation						
Noncompliance Period	Federal Rule	Contaminant	Status	Date	Navy Actions Taken	Potential Health Concerns
09/17/2025- 09/18/2025	Public Notice Rule and Revised PN Rule	Other	Resolved	11/13/2025	The Navy returned to compliance once the WNY made repeat Tier 2 Public Notification. Moving forward, Quality Assurance/Quality Control practices were placed to ensure all public notices reach the public within the designated time frame.	Drinking Water Consumers have a legal right to information about their water systems. Delaying these notifications can interfere with the public's ability to implement safety measures and/or the potential health risks that they could be facing.
07/1/2025 - 08/01/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	Other	Resolved	8/1/2025	The Navy returned to compliance once the WNY made revisions and resubmitted the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report. Moving forward, Quality Assurance/Quality Control practices were placed to ensure all required language is present.	EPA requires water systems to provide access information to consumers.

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

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 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 NSAW Installation Environmental Program Director (202) 498-8348 or NSAW Drinking Water Program Manager (202) 355-4904 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.