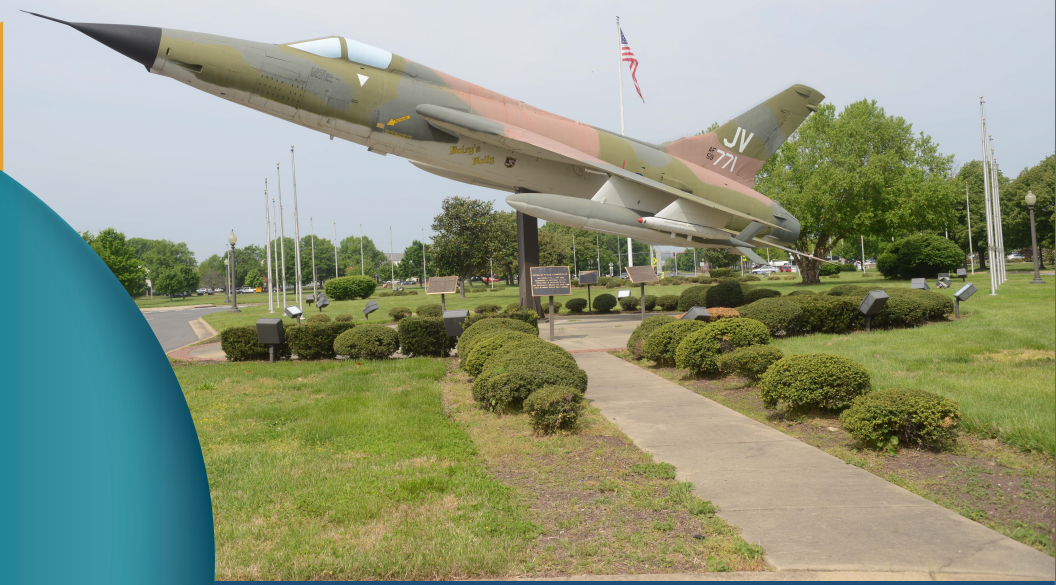
2023 Water Quality Report



Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling

Dear JBAB Customers,

Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB) is committed to safeguarding the health of the installation's personnel, their families, and anyone who may utilize the JBAB Public Water System (PWS). Ensuring safe drinking water is a top priority for the JBAB Command Team and the 2023 sampling results presented in this report demonstrate that the installation's drinking water met the water quality standards established by the Safe Drinking Water Act as regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Please take this opportunity to learn more about your drinking water and if you have any questions, concerns, or suggestions, please call or email the Bioenvironmental Engineering Element, whose contact information is provided at the end of this report.

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RYAN A. F. CROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

The Source of Your Drinking Water

Drinking water for the District of Columbia (DC) is sourced from the Potomac River, a surface water supply. DC Water purchases the treated drinking water from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Aqueduct (Aqueduct), and then sells the finished water to JBAB. The Aqueduct withdraws approximately 140 million gallons of water each day from the Potomac River at the Great Falls and Little Falls intakes and treats the water at two treatment plants, Dalecarlia and McMillan. The Aqueduct filters and disinfects water from the Potomac River to meet safe drinking water standards. 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. DC Water conducts water quality monitoring throughout the city to ensure that the water it provides meets safe drinking water quality standards; for more information on the drinking water treatment process, visit the Aqueduct's website at http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Missions/WashingtonAqueduct.aspx.

DC Water distributes the treated drinking water to more than 700,000 residential, commercial, and governmental customers in the District of Columbia, and parts of Maryland and Virginia.

EPA Region III, as the drinking water primacy agency for the District of Columbia, funded the update and completion of the Source Water Assessment of the Potomac River watershed in early 2020. Horsley Witten was contracted to consult with public water utilities and state agencies to create this update. This "report" is in the form of an innovative web-based storyboard containing interactive links and a visual representation of the updated information. The intention was to provide the resource managers, scientists, and interested citizens with more interactive, user friendly way of assessing the data through a GIS platform to better understand source water protection. The storyboard can be found here: https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=25bd8df30dcb4f729b8c617d1e0ac4c9

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE:

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, inclùding synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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, the 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.

Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling continuously works with EPA to ensure safe drinking water for the installation to stay within the prescribed legal limits.

The sources of tap 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 animal or human activity.

PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDES:

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

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS DATA

In order for the Aqueduct to be aware of the initial concentration of *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* contaminants in the surface water prior to treatment, it performs regular monitoring.

Giardia

The Aqueduct monitored for *Giardia* in the source water (Potomac River) quarterly in 2023. *Giardia* cysts were detected in two samples collected in January and October with concentrations ranging from 1.40 to 1.36 cysts per liter, respectively.

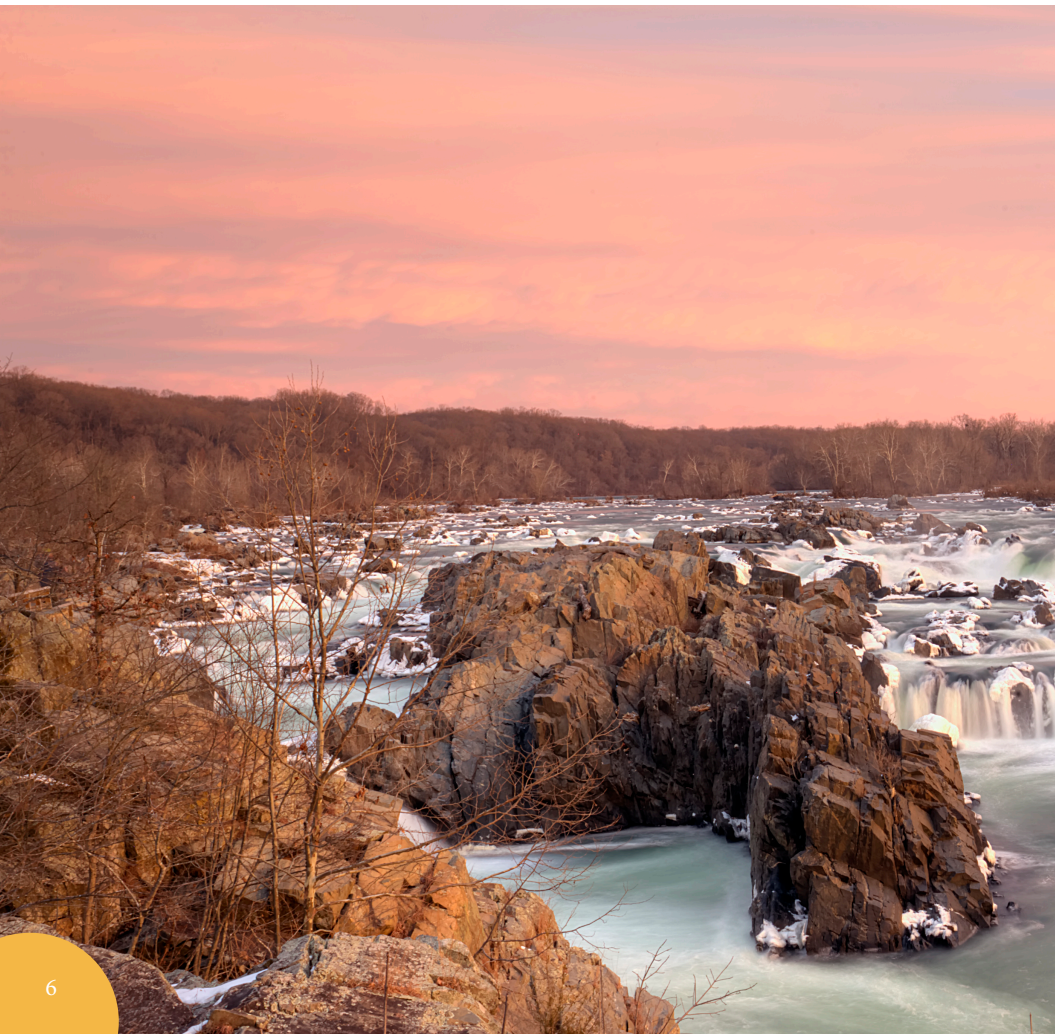
Cryptosporidium

The Aqueduct monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in the source water (Potomac River) quarterly in 2023. *Cryptosporidium* oocysts were not detected in any samples.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in the surface water througout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium,* the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these microorganisms in the Potomac River. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the microorganisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryotosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of the infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-comprised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. 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 at **1–800–426–4791**.



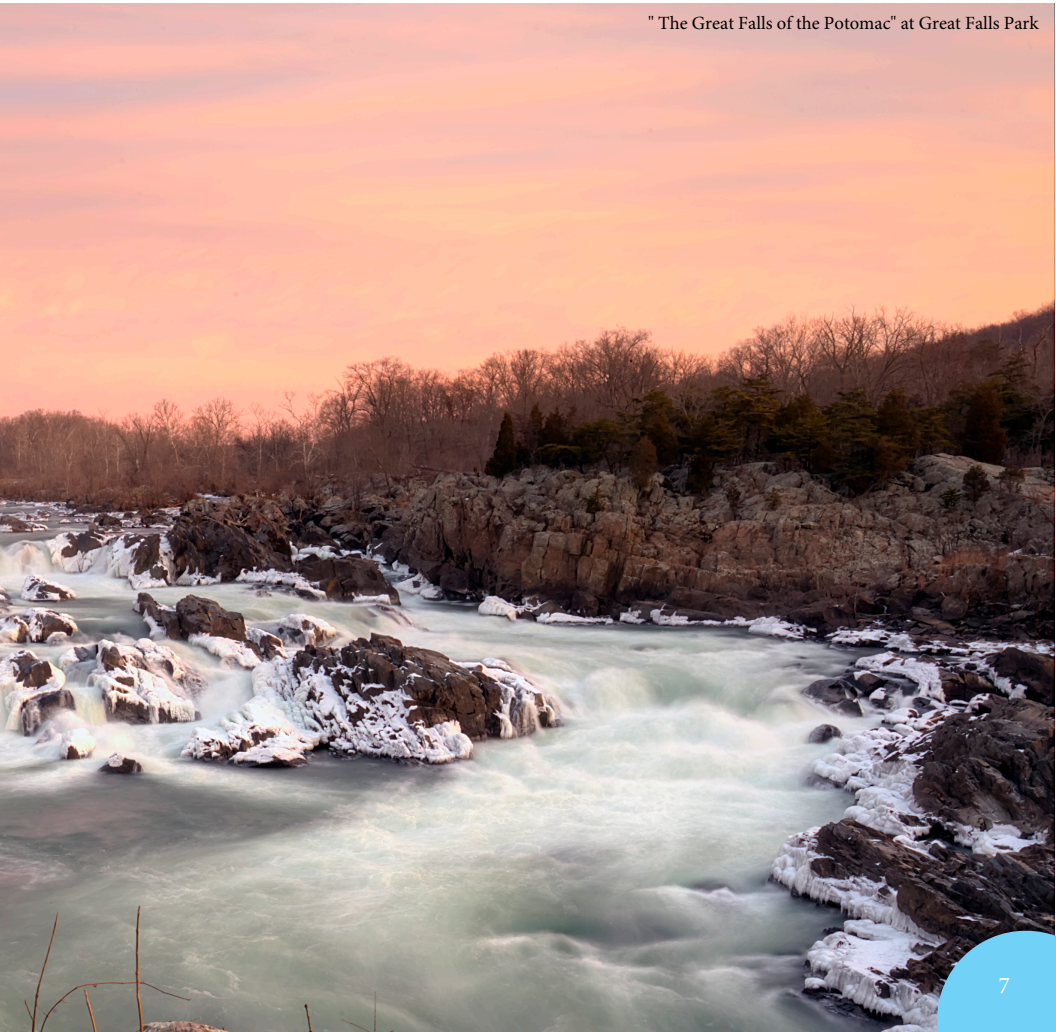
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds

The Aqueduct voluntarily tested per - and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds in finished water from its two treatment plants quarterly in 2023 using U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved methodologies to assess concentrations ahead of forthcoming EPA-final regulations (https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas). The Aqueduct October 2023 data are summarized below. DC Water also summarized data from other regional entities that use the Potomac River and therefore are likely representative of the District of Columbia's drinking water (https://www.dcwater.com/pfas-and-drinking water). Note, the DC Water is conducting the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule required monitoring in 2024.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Test Results of Washington Aqueduct 2023 Treated Water Samples (measured as parts per trillion – ppt)

Chemical Group	Average	Range	Method Reporting Limit	EPA's 2022 HA Level
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.9 ppt	Non-detect - 2.7 ppt	1.9 - 2.0 ppt	0.02 ppt (interim)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.5 ppt	Non-detect - 2.4 ppt	1.9 - 2.0 ppt	0.004 ppt (interim)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	1.4 ppt	Non-detect - 2.7 ppt	1.9 - 2.0 ppt	2,000 ppt (final)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide (HFPO) dimer acid and its ammonium salt (GenX)	Non-detect	All Non-detect	1.9 - 2.0 ppt	10 ppt (final)

1 parts per trillion
2 The Hazard Index is a tool used to evaluate potential health risks from exposure to chemical mixtures. The hazard index for PFAS is the combination of Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Hexafluoropropylene Oxide (HFPO) Dimer Acid and its Ammonium Salt (GenX) ratios of concentration in the sample to the level determined not to cause health effects and is 1.0.



" The Great Falls of the Potomac" at Great Falls Park

Water Analysis Data

District of Columbia Drinking Water Analysis Data for Regulated Contaminants						
Washington Aqueduct Water Treatment Plant Performance						
	Units	**EPA Limits**		**DC Drinking Water**		**Description / Typical Sources of Contaminants**
		MCLG	**MCL or TT**			
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT = 1 (maximum)	(maximum) 0.07 (hourly)		Turbidity is often caused by soil runoff
	% of monthly turbidity readings ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	TT = 95% (minimum)	100%		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Removal ratio	NA	TT = > 1 (annual average)	1.37 (lowest annual average) Annual average must be greater than 1.00 to be compliant		Naturally present in the environment
Water Entering DC Water's Distribution System						
Inorganic Metals						
	Units	**EPA Limits**		**DC Drinking Water**		**Description / Typical Sources of Contaminants**
		MCLG	**MCL**	**Highest**	**Range**	
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.4 to 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.04	0.04 to 0.04	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Anions						
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.6 to 0.7	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	10	10	2	ND to 2	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organics						
2, 4-D	ppb	70	70	0.6	ND to 0.6	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon	Ppb	200	200	1	ND to 1	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
None detected other than Total Trihalomethanes (see table below for those results)						
Radionuclides[1]						
None detected above minimum detection limits.						

[1] Triennial radionuclide monitoring was performed in 2023.

Water Analysis Data Continued..

DC Water's Distribution System							
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
	Units	**EPA Limits**		**Running Annual Average**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Description / Typical Sources of Contaminants**
		MCLG	**MCL**				
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDLG) (annual average)	4 (MRDL) (annual average)	3.0 (Highest running annual average)	0.2 to 4.3 (Range of single site results)	No	Water additive used to control microbes; Chlorine is combined with ammonia to form chloramine.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	NA	80 (4-quarter locational running average)	58 (Highest locational running annual average)	19 to 86 (Range of single site results)	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60 (4-quarter locational running average)	37 (Highest location running annual average)	12 to 59 (Range of single site results)	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper (at the customer's tap)							
	Units	**EPA Limits**		**DC Drinking Water**		**Violation**	**Description / Typical Sources of Contaminants**
		MCLG	**Action Level**	**Samples above AL**	**90th Percentile**		
Lead							
January-June Monitoring Period	ppb	0	15	3 of 106	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
July-December Monitoring Period	ppb	0	15	0 of 107	2	No	
Copper							
January-June Monitoring Period	ppm	1.3	1.3	0 of 106	0.099	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
July-December Monitoring Period	ppm	1.3	1.3	0 of 107	0.080	No	

*** Lead and Copper data from DC Water's distribution system, not Joint Base Anacostia Bolling PWS.**

AWARENESS: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. JBAB PWS 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 the water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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.**

Water Analysis Data Continued.

Detected Contaminants without Primary MCLs or Treatment Techniques Entering DC Water's Distribution System					
Parameter	**Units**	**Average**	**Range**		
Aluminum	ppb	39	14	to	98
Calcium	ppm	39	25	to	61
Chloride	ppm	32	20	to	42
Diethylphthalate	ppb	1	ND	to	5
Iron	ppb	ND	ND	to	12
Lithium	ppb	2	1	to	4
Magnesium	ppm	9	6	to	15
Manganese	ppb	0.3	ND	to	1
Molybdenum	ppb	ND	ND	to	1
Nickel	ppb	0.3	ND	to	0.8
Orthophosphate (as PO_4)	ppm	2.5	2.2	to	3.5
Perchlorate	ppb	0.2	ND	to	0.8
Potassium	ppm	3	2	to	3
Sodium	ppm	22	13	to	30
Strontium	ppb	187	120	to	266
Sulfate	ppm	47	32	to	71
HAA5 at Point of Entry[1]	ppb	28	12	to	43
Total Ammonia	ppm	1	ND	to	1
Total Hardness	ppm	135	98	to	198
Total Hardness	grains/gal	8	6	to	12
TTHMs at Point of Entry[1]	ppb	41	14	to	76
Vanadium	ppb	ND	ND	to	0.8
Zinc	ppb	ND	ND	to	0.8

[1] Monitoring for these parameters is not required at entry points, but is required in the distribution system

Abbreviations and Definitions

HAA = Haloacetic acids

HAA5 = Haloacetic acids (5) = The five haloacetic acid species regulated by EPA.

NTU = Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer, which measures the intensity of light scattered by suspended matter in the water. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs).

pCi/L = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PO_4 = Phosphate

ppt = parts per trillion

TTHMs = Total trihalomethanes

Turbidity = A measure of the cloudiness of water. We measure turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water treatment system. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ANACOSTIA REGULATED SUBSTANCES 2023:

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	TT/MCL	Highest
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0
E. Coli Bacteria	0	0	0

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MRDLG	MRDL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.5	0.20 - 3.80

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST Locational Running ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	43	20 - 54
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	58	29 - 69

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND - ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND - 0.114

TABLE 1- Anacostia Side

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli. only come from human and animal fecal waste.	No samples tested positive for Total Coliform and/or E. Coli. Bacteria in 2023 on the Anacostia Side of JBAB.

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No	Water additive that protects against microbial contamination. Chlorine is combined with ammonia to form chloramine.	Chlorine levels were not always within required standards for 2023, but heterotrophic plate counts (HPC) were performed for points with low chlorine.

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No No	Haloacetic acids are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Disinfection byproducts remained within required standards for 2023.

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.	Nitrates and nitrites are inorganic chemicals composed of nitrogen and oxygen. Samples were in the required parameters for 2023.

BOLLING REGULATED SUBSTANCES 2023:

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	TT/MCL	HIGHEST
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0
E. Coli Bacteria	0	0	0

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MRDLG	MRDL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.8	0.02 - 4.00

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST Locational Running ANNUAL AVERAGE	Range
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	44	3 - 88
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	63	23 - 105

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.08	1.54 - 1.97
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND - 0.364

TABLE 2- Bolling Side

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and *E. coli* only come from human and animal fecal waste.	No samples tested positive for Total Coliform and/or E.Coli Bacteria in 2023 on the Bolling Side.
No		

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No	Water additive that protects against microbial contamination. Chlorine is combined with ammonia to form chloramine.	Chlorine levels were not always within required standards for 2023, but heterotrophic plate counts (HPC) were performed for points with low chlorine residual.

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No	Haloacetic acids are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Disinfection byproducts remained within required standards for 2023.
No	Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.	Nitrates and nitrites are inorganic chemicals composed of nitrogen and oxygen. Samples were in the required parameters for 2023.
No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.	

TABLE DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements by the water supplier.

Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC): A procedure for estimating the number of live heterotrophic bacteria in water. Whenever chlorine concentrations in potable water are undetectable or too low, HPC sampling is conducted to quantify the amount of heterotrophic bacteria present despite having low residual chlorine.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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. Compliance with the MRDL is based on the highest Quarterly Running Annual Average.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected at testing limit.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts of water (or micrograms per liter).

Parts Per Million (ppm): One part substance per million parts of water (or milligrams per liter).

Treatment Technique (TT): Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

VIOLATIONS

Explanation of Violation:

As stipulated in 40 CFR §141.23(d)(3), the JBAB PWS is required to sample annually for nitrate at seven sampling locations. The system has approved sampling site plan that identifies the following points. JBAB did not collect and submit a quarterly nitrite sample within the timeframe specified by regulation, which is a monitoring and reporting violation that triggers a Tier 3 public notice.

Length of Violation: January 2023 - December 2023

Potential Adverse Health Affects: N/A

Actions Taken by JBAB to Address Violation: JBAB collected the late annual samples on January 22, 2024, which were within prescribed limits.

NOTE: Please Refer to page 17 for the Public Notification associated with this violation.

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB).

The JBAB Public Water System (PWS) is required to sample annually for nitrate at seven sampling points. The system has an approved sampling site plan that identifies the following points: BOL-31, BOL-628, BOL-69, BOL-4472, BOL-46, BOL-6000 [BOL-6126 alternate], and BOL-1587(A). The system failed to collect nitrate samples during the January 1 to December 31, 2023 monitoring period. Failure to collect is a violation of 40 CFR 141.23(d)(3).

The table below lists details of the samples that were not reported on-time:

Contaminants of Concern	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	Required Timeframe for Collection of Samples
Nitrate	Annual	7	1 Jan 23 – 31 Dec 23

What was done?

On 22 January 2024, nitrate samples were taken and then submitted to EPA on 29 January 2024 after results were received from the lab.

What does that mean?

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023 no nitrate samples were completed by the deadline outlined in the CFR. However, when sampling was accomplished, all were within prescribed regulatory limits.

Issues with scheduling from the JBAB team and contracting lab was the cause in not meeting the annual reporting requirement. While delayed sampling and reporting does not constitute an emergency, it still requires public notification in the event those results were of exceedance and if any corrective actions needed to take place.

What should I do?

No actions are necessary, this is simply a notification to update consumers of JBAB PWS's compliance checks. This is not an emergency. Emergencies are distributed to the public within 24 hours. You do not need to boil your water, use an alternate water supply or take other corrective actions.

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact 316 MDS Bioenvironmental Engineering at (202) 404-1992.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink JBAB water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the JBAB PWS Water System
PWS ID#DC0000004. Date distributed: 1 July 2024

VIOLATIONS CONTINUED

Explanation of Violation: The JBAB PWS is required to monitor for total coliform and residual disinfectants monthly and analytical results must be reported to EPA within the first ten days following the end of the monitoring period as required by 40 CFR 141.31(a)(2). JBAB did not to report total coliform and residual disinfectant monitoring results for the April 2023 monitoring period by the May 10, 2023 deadline. As well as, results for the November 2023 monitoring period by the December 11, 2023 deadline (December 10, 2023 was a non-business day).

Length of Violation: April 2023 and November 2023.

Potential Adverse Health Affects: N/A

Actions Taken by JBAB to Address Violation: Results were in prescribed limits and submitted on 11 May and 12 December 2023.

NOTE: Please Refer to pages 19-20 for the Public Notification associated with this violation.

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB).

The JBAB Public Water System (PWS) is required to collect a minimum of twenty (20) total coliform and residual disinfectant samples per month. Analytical results of the samples must b e reported to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) within the first ten (10) days following the end of the monitoring period as required by 40 CFR 141.31(a)(2). JBAB failed to report monthly monitoring results to the EPA for the period ending April 30, 2023, which intended to be sent no later than May 10, 2023 but instead was sent by May 11, 2023. Also, JBAB failed to report monthly monitoring results to the EPA for the period ending November 30, 2023, which intended to be sent no later than December 11, 2023 as December 10, 2023 was a non-business day but instead was sent by December 12, 2023. Late data submission is a failure to meet requirements and is a reporting violation as outlined in 40 CFR 141.75(b)(2).

The table below lists details of the samples that were not reported on-time:

Contaminants of Concern	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	Required Timeframe for Collection of Samples
Total Coliform and Residual Disinfectant	Monthly	20	1 April 23 – 30 April 23
Total Coliform and Residual Disinfectant	Monthly	20	1 November 23 – 30 November 23

What was done?

On 11 May 2023 and 12 December 2023, results for total coliform and residual disinfectant were submitted to EPA.

What does that mean?

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April 2023 and November 2023, all regulatory monitoring samples were collected and analyzed in the lab, however not reported to the EPA for review by the deadline outlined in the CFR. Additionally, all samples taken during April 2023 and November 2023 were within prescribed regulatory limits.

Issues with in/outbound caused JBAB to not meet the monthly reporting requirements. While delayed reporting does not constitute an emergency, it still requires public notification in the event those results were of exceedance and if any corrective actions needed to take place.

What should I do?

No actions are necessary, this is simply a notification to update consumers of JBAB PWS's compliance checks. This is not an emergency. Emergencies are distributed to the public within 24 hours. You do not need to boil your water, use an alternate water supply or take other corrective actions.

This notice is being sent to you by the JBAB PWS Water System
PWS ID#DC0000004. Date distributed: 1 July 2024

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB).

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact 316 MDS Bioenvironmental Engineering at (202) 404-1992.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink JBAB water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the JBAB PWS Water System
PWS ID#DC0000004. Date distributed: 1 July 2024

VIOLATIONS CONTINUED

Explanation of Violation: The JBAB PWS did not correctly submit a nitrite sample for the October 1 to December 31, 2023 monitoring period by January 12, 2024. Failure to report the nitrite result is a violation of 40 CFR 141.31(a).

Length of Violation: 1 October 2024 - 31 December 2024.

Potential Adverse Health Affects: N/A

Actions Taken by JBAB to Address Violation: Results from 19 December 2023 were within limits and submitted on 25 January 2024.

NOTE: Please Refer to page 22 for the Public Notification associated with this violation.

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB).

The JBAB Public Water System (PWS) is required to sample quarterly for nitrite at sampling point BOL-6000 under 40 CFR 141.23(e)(3). The system collected a nitrite sample at sampling point BOL-6000 on December 19, 2023 and submitted a Certificate of Analysis for the sample to the EPA on January 8, 2024. However, the Certificate of Analysis did not include an individually listed nitrite result but instead a combined "nitrate & nitrite" result, which is not acceptable compliance reporting parameter.

The table below lists details of the samples that were not reported on-time:

Contaminants of Concern	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	Required Timeframe for Collection of Samples
Nitrite	Quarterly	1	1 Oct 23 – 31 Dec 23

What was done?

On 25 January 2024, the System submitted a revised Certificate of Analysis that included the individual result for the nitrite sample collected on 19 December 2024.

What does that mean?

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 1 October 2023 – 31 December 2023 the quarterly nitrite sample was completed and reported on time. However, due to incorrect documentation a new report was sent at a later date when received from the lab. All samples were within prescribed regulatory limits.

Issues with the contracting lab was the cause for inaccurate documentation. While this does not constitute an emergency, it still requires public notification in the event those results were of exceedance and if any corrective actions needed to take place.

What should I do?

No actions are necessary, this is simply a notification to update consumers of JBAB PWS's compliance checks. This is not an emergency. Emergencies are distributed to the public within 24 hours. You do not need to boil your water, use an alternate water supply or take other corrective actions.

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact 316 MDS Bioenvironmental Engineering at (202) 404-1992.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink JBAB water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the JBAB PWS Water System
PWS ID#DC0000004. Date distributed: 1 July 2024

WHAT CAN I DO TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY?

As a user, you play an important role in enhancing water quality on the installation. Here are a few actions that can be taken to prevent water quality degradation and even contamination.

- **Flush Lines After Extended Periods of Stagnation** - Often buildings will shut down over weekends and holidays. Following extended days of water stagnation, flush a tap at the furthest end of the building from where the water originates on each floor for 15 minutes. In addition, flush each frequently used fountain/tap for 2 minutes.

- **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 they will begin to accumulate excessive amounts of metals which may eventually break through the filter or leach into the water during times of excessive stagnation, which may be considered any period greater than six (6) hours without water use.

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

- **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.

- **Water Conservation** - For information on what you can do to conserve water, please visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

What is the difference between building pipes and distribution mains?

Building pipes and distribution mains both move water. The difference is how fast the water is moving. Distribution mains typically have high water velocities that keep water fresh because of the continuous demand on the system. However, once the water leaves the main and enters a customer's service line, the water only turns over as fast as consumers use it. Water in buildings has the tendency to stagnate during off-work hours or vacation times.

Buildings also tend to keep water warmer, which can deteriorate water quality and at times create taste and odor issues. JBAB is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

For more information about your drinking water, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering, at (202)-404-1992.

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) 404-8863. 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).

Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling