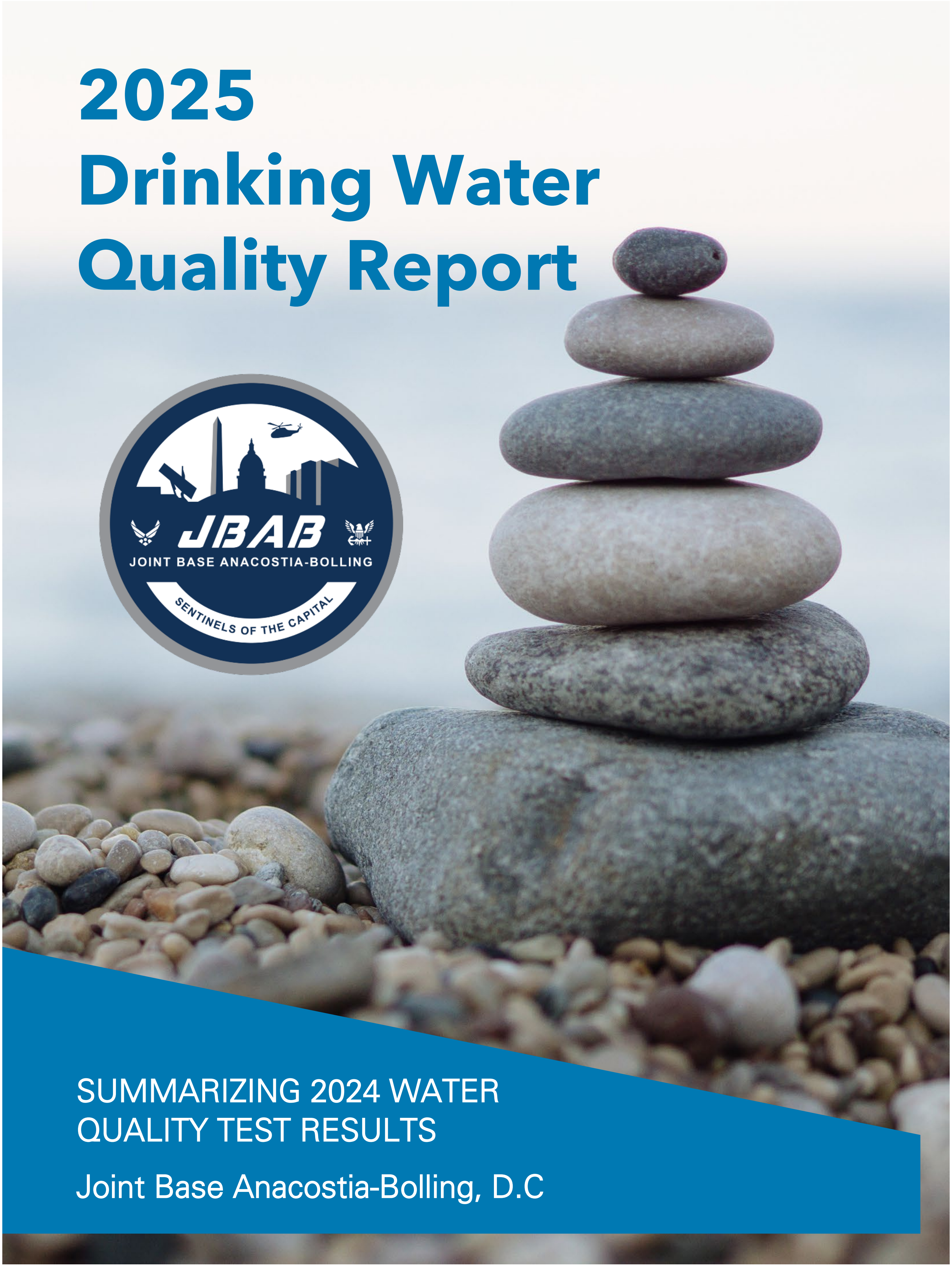
2025 Drinking Water Quality Report



SUMMARIZING 2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, D.C

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Contact Information

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Main Office Phone...202-404-1992

JBAB Civil Engineering
Customer Service.. 202-284-4237

JBAB Public Affairs
Main Office Phone...202-284-3250

Bolling Family Housing
Leasing Office.. 202-747-6762
For Current Residents..202-987-6000

DC Water Contact Information
Drinking Water Division... 202-612-3440
Customer Service... 202-354-3600
24-Hour Command Center... 202-615-3400
Office of Marketing and Communications..202-787-2200

EPA Region 3
Customer Service Representative... 215-814-5122

Team JBAB

Message From the Commander

Dear Valued 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 2024 sampling results presented in this report demonstrate that the installation's drinking water is meeting 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 the Bioenvironmental Engineering Element at 202-404-1992.

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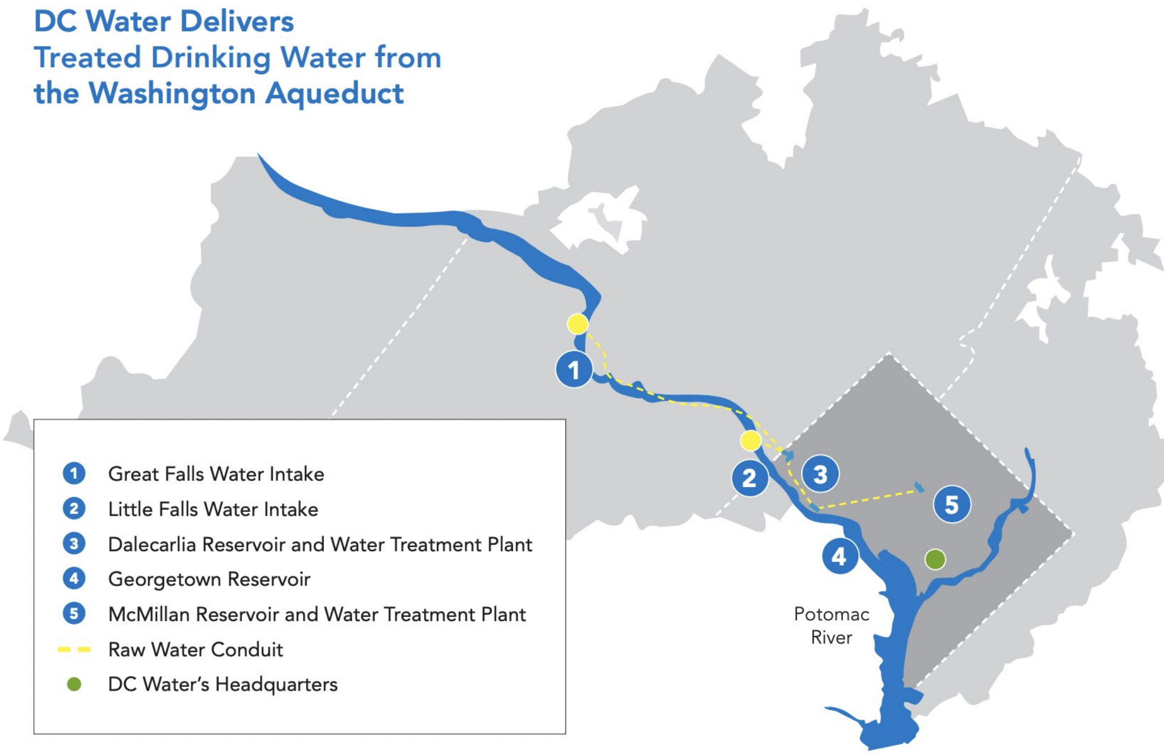
RYAN A. F. CROWLEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

Water Source Information

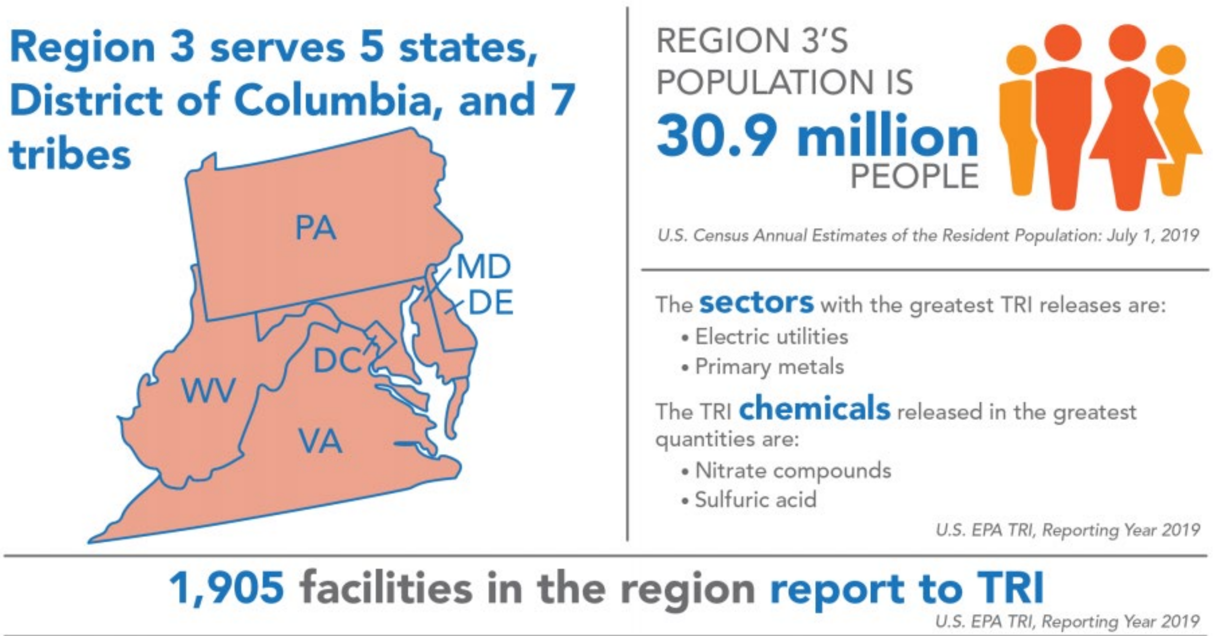


Drinking water for the District of Columbia comes from the Potomac River, a surface water supply. DC Water purchases the treated drinking water from the US Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Aqueduct (Aqueduct). The Aqueduct withdrew approximately 130 million gallons of water a day from the Potomac River at the Great Falls and Little Falls intakes in 2024 and treated the water at two treatment plants, Dalecarlia and McMillan. The Aqueduct filtered and disinfected 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.

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 District residents, and our commercial and governmental customers in the District of Columbia, and parts of Maryland and Virginia.

EPA Region 3



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 a 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.

UNITED STATES • ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY •

Source Water Contaminants

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. 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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. 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.

Lead In Drinking Water

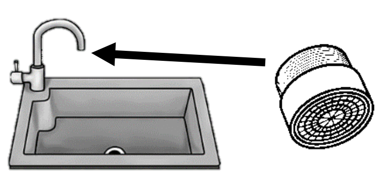
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. JBAB Civil Engineering is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead 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.

Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water: Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

- Use filters properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For information on how to choose the right filter, check out this EPA website: https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead.

- Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

- Use cold water. Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.



JBAB Lead Service Line Inventory

During 2024, the JBAB PWS completed a lead service line inventory which involved an installation wide inspection of the service lines to identify pipes that may contain lead. We've consolidated the inventory into the table below. Residents and tenants may visit the Bioenvironmental Engineering office at B3 or the Civil Engineering office at B370 between the hours of 8am and 3pm to review an electronic version of the full inventory.

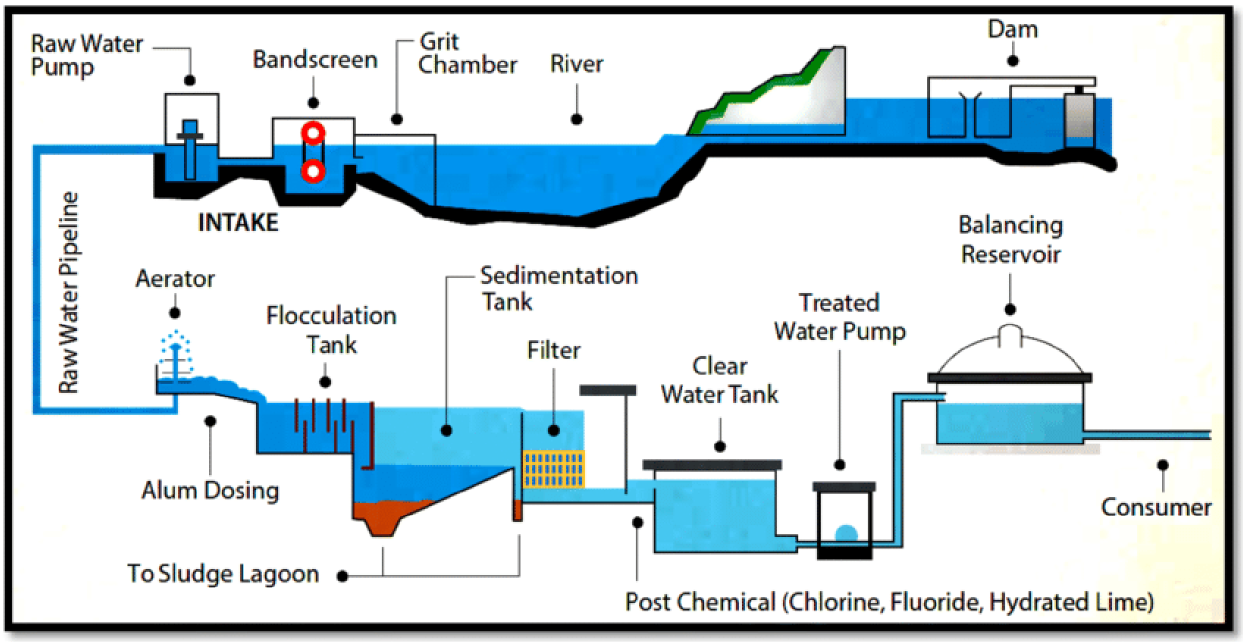
Service Line Material Classification	Definition	Total Number of Service Lines
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead.	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	The service line is not made of lead, but a portion is galvanized and the system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized line was never downstream of a lead service line.	7
Non-Lead	All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or GRR through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.	1,079
Lead Status Unknown	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.	35
	TOTAL:	1,121

If you are a resident living in base housing and have a concern about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact your housing office representative. For concerns not related to base housing, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering. 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.

Lead and copper sampling results for JBAB are located on page 19.

Water Treatment

The Washington Aqueduct uses a multi-step treatment process to turn “raw” water from the Potomac River into clean, safe drinking water. The treatment process includes sedimentation, filtration, fluoridation, pH adjustment, disinfection using free chlorine and chloramine (a combination of chlorine and ammonia), and corrosion control using orthophosphate.



Typical Conventional Treatment Plant Process Flow Chart | ResearchGate.net

Chloramine is the primary disinfectant used by the Washington Aqueduct and it is a more persistent disinfectant than chlorine. This chemical treatment helps keep the water clean as it travels through the city’s water system.

For a short time each spring, the Aqueduct temporarily switches from using chloramine to only chlorine. This change is standard practice for utilities that use chloramine—it helps keep pipes clean and optimizes water quality throughout the year. During this time, you may notice a stronger chlorine odor than usual. The level of chlorine is safe for consumption, but you can reduce the chlorine smell and taste by placing an open pitcher of water in the fridge. If you haven’t used water in several hours, let the cold water run for 2 minutes before filling the pitcher.

Improving Your Water Quality at Home and Work

As a member of the JBAB community, 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 contamination.

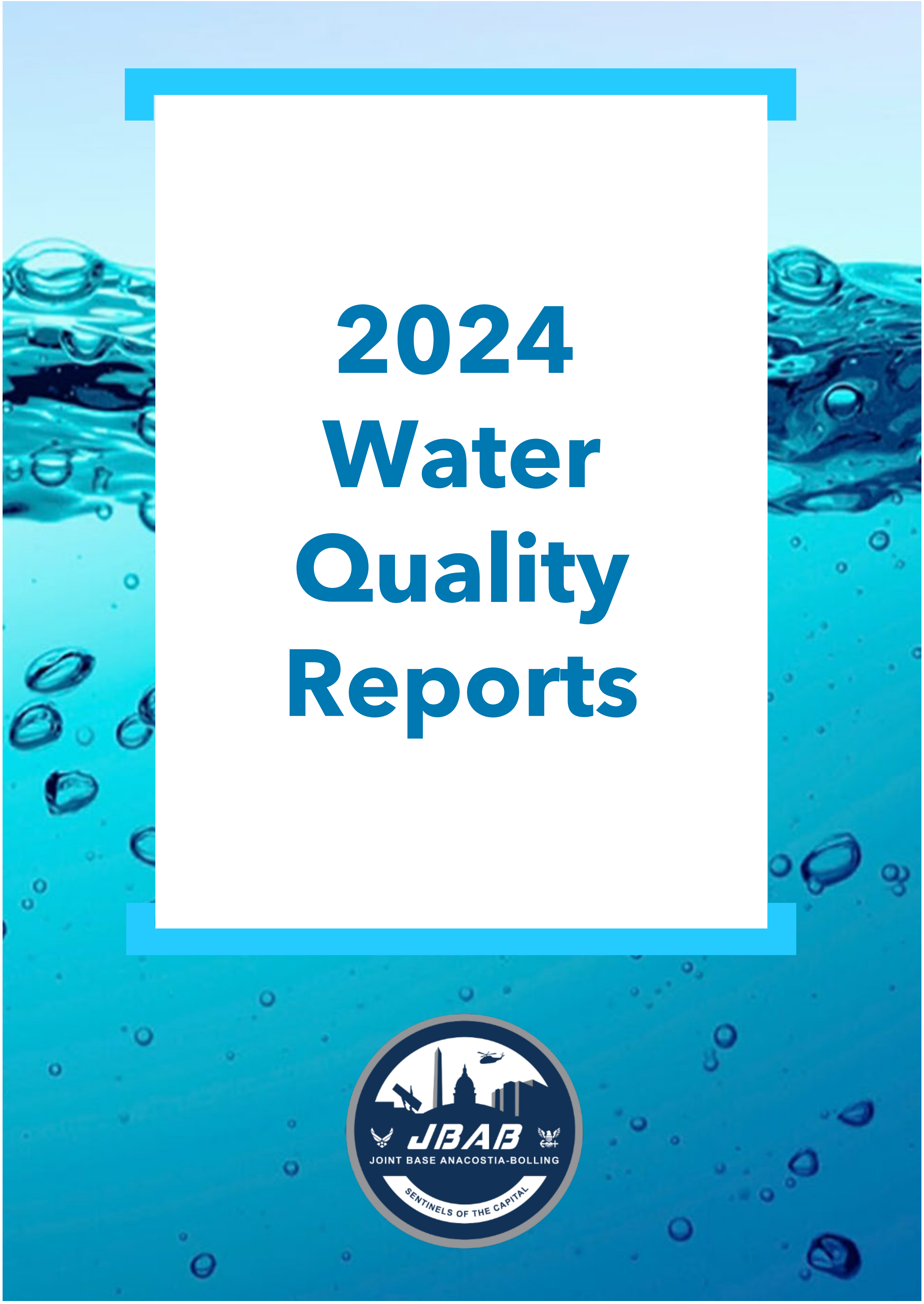
- Flush Lines After Extended Periods of Stagnation - Often buildings will shut down over weekends and holidays. Following extended days of water stagnation, flush a tap at the furthest end of the building from where the water originates on each floor for 15 minutes. In addition, flush each frequently 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 inhouse plumbing. However, without routine maintenance and changing of these filters as recommended by the manufacturer, water quality will diminish considerably. All facility managers are responsible for ensuring the water fountain filters are maintained. 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.



2024 Water Quality Reports

JBAB Notice of Violation

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET

On 11 July 2024, JBAB was late in submitting the disinfection byproduct sampling data to EPA Region 3. For the April 1 to June 30, 2024 quarterly monitoring period, the System was required to collect six (6) dual sample sets at the locations identified in their Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Monitoring Plan. Results were due by July 10, 2024 pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 141.629(a)(1).

What does that mean?

We are required to provide sampling data to the EPA by the 10th day of the next month after the close of the quarter and failed to meet that requirement during the 2nd Quarter of 2024. All sampling results were reported after the due date; however, no sample was above regulatory limits.

What was done to correct this?

JBAB has revised its sample data submission process to ensure all results are reported before the deadline.

What should I do?

No actions are necessary. You may continue to drink the water. In the case of an emergency, a notification will be distributed to the public within 24-hours of the event.

Facility managers and Housing Office representatives.

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

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact the JBAB Bioenvironmental Engineering Element at (202)-404-1992.

JBAB Notice of Violation

FAILURE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

On 20 August 2024, JBAB failed to issue a Tier 1 public notice for a water main break within the 24-hour requirement. Failure to issue a Tier 1 public notice no later than 24-hours after the System learned of the water main break is a violation of 40 C.F.R. 141.202(b)(1).

What does that mean?

When a water main break occurs due to construction efforts and there is a loss of system pressure, we are required to place the facilities affected by the break on a boil water notice until sampling results prove the water is free of total coliform bacteria and E.coli bacteria for two consecutive days. Sampling for total coliform bacteria helps us identify potential contamination in the water and allows us to assess the effectiveness of disinfectants in the system. In this instance, the Bioenvironmental Engineering Element was notified of the water main break after the 24-hour period. Sampling was conducted once they were notified and all samples were negative for total coliform bacteria and E.coli bacteria.

What was done to correct this?

Bioenvironmental Engineering and Civil Engineering have exchanged updated emergency off duty phone numbers and have updated standard operating procedures for water emergencies. Moving forward, all water main breaks will be communicated in a timely manner to ensure the 24-hour requirement is met.

What should I do?

No actions are necessary. You may continue to drink the water. In the case of an emergency, a notification will be distributed to the public within 24-hours of the event.

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact the JBAB Bioenvironmental Engineering Element at (202)-404-1992.

JBAB Notice of Violation

FAILURE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

We failed to meet the timely reporting requirements for the consumer notice of individual tap results. We received the results from the laboratory on July 30, 2024. The consumer notice of individual tap results was required to be provided within 30 days of receiving the results (August 29, 2024), but instead was provided to consumers on October 16, 2024.

What does that mean?

JBAB failed to notify customers of the Lead and Copper Rule results as soon as practical, but no later than 30 days after the system learned of the tap monitoring results, as required by 40 CFR 141.85(d)(2).

What was done to correct this?

To ensure this does not occur again in the future we have updated our standard operating procedures to ensure compliance with 40 CFR 141 reporting requirements.

What should I do?

No actions are necessary. All sampling results were below the action level set by the EPA. Sampling results are listed on page 19 of this report.

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact the JBAB Bioenvironmental Engineering Element at (202)-404-1992.

Acronyms & 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 measured concentration of a disinfectant in drinking water samples.

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.

JBAB Drinking Water Quality Analysis Data

The JBAB Bioenvironmental Engineering Element works hand-in-hand with our contracted mission partners to ensure the drinking water is safe for our 3,500 residents and 15,000 DoD workers. Each month, Bioenvironmental Engineering collects and analyzes water samples at 20 locations across the installation to comply with 40 CFR Part 141.

Anacostia Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
	Units	EPA Limits		Highest Annual Average	Range	Violation	Description / Typical Sources of Contaminants
		MCLG	MCL				
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDLG) (annual average)	4 (MRDL) (annual average)	2.4 (Highest Running Annual Average)	0.01(non-detect) – 3.9 (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)	48.6 (Highest locational running annual average)	19.2 – 65.7 (Range of single site results)	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60 (4-quarter locational running average)	37.1 (Highest locational running annual average)	23.7 – 58.5 (Range of single site results)	No	
Inorganic Anions							
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	10	10	1.10	0.41 – 1.69	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	0.06	<0.05 – 0.38	No	

JBAB Drinking Water Quality Analysis Data continued

Bolling Regulated Contaminants

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">Units</th><th colspan="2">EPA Limits</th><th rowspan="2">Highest Annual Average</th><th rowspan="2">Range</th><th rowspan="2">Violation</th><th rowspan="2">Description / Typical Sources of Contaminants</th></tr>
<tr><th>MCLG</th><th>MCL</th></tr>
<tr><td>Chlorine</td><td>ppm</td><td>4 (MRDLG) (annual average)</td><td>4 (MRDL) (annual average)</td><td>1.9 (Highest Running Annual Average)</td><td>0.01(non-detect) – 3.9 (Range of single site results)</td><td>No</td><td>Water additive used to control microbes; Chlorine is combined with ammonia to form chloramine.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</td><td>ppb</td><td>NA</td><td>80 (4-quarter locational running average)</td><td>48.9 (Highest locational running annual average)</td><td>0 – 69.6 (Range of single site results)</td><td>No</td><td rowspan="2">By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</td><td>ppb</td><td>NA</td><td>60 (4-quarter locational running average)</td><td>36.1 (Highest locational running annual average)</td><td>7.0 – 57.8 (Range of single site results)</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="8">Inorganic Anions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrate as Nitrogen</td><td>ppm</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1.02</td><td>0.2 – 2</td><td>No</td><td rowspan="2">Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrite</td><td>ppm</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0.06</td><td><0.05 – 0.56</td><td>No</td></tr>
</table>

JBAB Lead and Copper Sampling Results

From June – September 2024, JBAB conducted lead and copper sampling to meet the 40 CFR 141, Subpart I, Control of Lead and Copper monitoring requirement. There were 12 samples were collected on the Anacostia side and 32 were collected on the Bolling side for a total of 44 samples collected. JBAB's required monitoring frequency for the Lead and Copper Rule is every 3 years.

We are happy to report that results were below the action levels for both contaminants. Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA set the 90th percentile value action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L and 1.3 mg/L for copper. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the tenant commands sampled.

Lead and Copper (at the customer's tap)								
	Units	EPA Limits		JBAB Drinking Water			Violation	Description / Typical Sources of Contaminants
		MCLG	Action Level	Samples above AL	Range of Results	90^{th} Percentile		
Lead	mg/L	0	0.015	0 of 44	<0.0005 – 0.006	<0.0005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	1.3	1.3	0 of 44	<0.010 – 0.37	0.14	No	

DC Water provides fully treated, EPA compliant, drinking water to JBAB.

DC Water: Water Quality Analysis Data

DC Water is required to monitor for and report any identified presence of a variety of bacterial and chemical contaminants in source water from the Potomac River. As a consecutive system, JBAB is provided the off-installation sampling results from DC Water. Below are the contaminants monitored by the Washington Aqueduct and DC Water. **For the drinking water quality analysis data, please see pages 22-23.**

Giardia & Cryptosporidium

The Aqueduct monitored for *Giardia* in the source water (Potomac River) in January, July, and October 2024. *Giardia* cysts were detected in two samples collected in January and October at concentrations of 0.46 and 0.09 cysts per liter, respectively.

The Aqueduct monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in the source water (Potomac River) in January, July, and October 2024. *Cryptosporidium* oocysts were detected in one sample collected in January at a concentration of 0.46 oocysts per liter.

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 2023-2024 using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved methodologies to assess concentrations ahead of forthcoming EPA-proposed regulations (https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas). The Aqueduct provided the attached summary table of their results ("WA PFAS Summary 2023 – 2024).

DC Water summarized data from the WA and 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).

In 2024, DC Water monitored the source water for PFAS for EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 in 2024. The method reporting limits were higher than our voluntary monitoring (in other words a less sensitive test) and therefore not included in the above summary table. See UCMR results here https://www.dcwater.com/resources/waterquality/testresults/UCMR.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 5

DC Water completed the monitoring for the UCRM 5 in 2024. EPA requires the UCMR data be reported to all customers. DC Water reports UCMR data in our annual Consumer Confidence Report. The following table lists the detected contaminants. See https://www.dcwater.com/resources/waterquality/testresults/UCMR for more information about all contaminants tested.

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) 0.66 (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)	1.33 (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 – 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.04	0.04 – 0.04	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	NA	NA	1	0.7 – 1	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Anions						
Cyanide	ppm	0.2	0.2	0.008	0.008 – 0.008	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.8	0.7 – 0.8	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	10	10	2	0.3 – 2	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	20	16 – 25	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organics						
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.2	ND – 0.2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon	ppb	200	200	1	ND – 1	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Water Entering DC Water's Distribution System continued

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.

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)	3.2 (Highest running annual average)	0.1 – 4.2 (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)	55 (Highest locational running annual average)	22 – 68 (Range of single site results)	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60 (4-quarter locational running average)	35 (Highest location running annual average)	13 – 55 (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	ppb	0	15	0 of 105	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
July-December	ppb	0	15	1 of 105	2	No	
Copper							
January-June	ppm	1.3	1.3	0 of 105	0.101	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
July-December	ppm	1.3	1.3	0 of 105	0.095	No	