DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT BASE ANACOSTIA-BOLLING
& 11TH WING (AFDW)
WASHINGTON DC

30 June 2022

FROM: Commanding Officer, Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling

SUBJECT: 2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

1. In accordance with federal drinking water regulations, JBAB is providing you with the 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Public Water System ID DC0000004.

2. This routine report is required by law, and is being provided to ensure that you have all of the information regarding the quality of your drinking water. This is not being sent in response to a health threat or concern.

3. The 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for JBAB provides information regarding drinking water monitoring conducted throughout calendar year 2021. The 2021 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Also included at the end of the report are Public Notifications that are required to be sent out to consumers outlining violations that occurred regarding the installation's drinking water.

4. If you have any questions regarding the quality of your drinking water, contact the JBAB Drinking Water Program Manager at 202-404-1273.

CATHERINE M. LOGAN , Colonel, USAF
11th Wing Commander

2021 Water Quality Report

Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling

Dear Valued Customer,

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 2021 sampling results presented in this report demonstrate that the installation's drinking water is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and met the water quality standards established by the Safe Drinking Water Act. 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 Civil Engineering Environmental Element, whose contact information is provided at the end of this report.

Catherine M. Logan

Catherine M. Logan, Colonel, USAF
Commander, JBAB & 11th Wing

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, 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.

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.

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.

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 DC Water's quality please visit their website at https://www.dcwater.com/waterquality.

JBAB's Public Water System (PWS) operates as a consecutive water system that receives treated water from the local utility, DC Water. JBAB's PWS consists only of distribution (i.e. does not perform treatment or have storage). Please note that although there are two distinct distribution systems on JBAB, one that serves the former Naval Support Facility Anacostia side, and one that serves the former Bolling Air Force Base side, U.S. EPA consolidated the two systems under one PWS identification number in 2017. Per Navy and Air Force policy, JBAB performs routine regulatory sampling and monitoring activities on its PWS and 2021 results are contained within Tables 1, 2, and 3 of this report.

U.S. EPA Region 3, 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. 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 at:

https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=25bd8df30dcb4f729b8c617d1e0ac4c9

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) by collecting samples from the Little Falls and/or Great Falls intakes every month in 2021. *Giardia* cysts were detected in ten samples with a concentration ranging from 0.095 to 1.02 cysts per liter. *Giardia* is effectively removed through the Aqueduct's treatment process.

Cryptosporidium

The Aqueduct monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in the source water (Potomac River) by collecting samples from the Great Falls intakes every month in 2021. *Cryptosporidium oocysts* were not detected in any samples in 2021.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in most surface water in the U.S. Once *Cryptosporidium* is detected in the source water, Washington Aqueduct is required to ensure that their drinking water treatment system is adequate to control *Cryptosporidium*.

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. JBAB encourages immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

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**.

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 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 your water and wish to have your water tested, contact JBAB's Drinking Water Program Manager at 202-404-1273.. 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.

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

ANACOSTIA REGULATED SUBSTANCES 2021:

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	TT/MCL	Highest
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive/month	0
E. Coli Bacteria	0	1	0

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MRDLG	MRDL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.4	0.0 - 3.8

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	38	6 - 68
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	62	22 - 114

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.975	1.8 - 2.3
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.08	ND-0.32

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	AL	RANGE AND 90TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.015 - 0.47* 90th Percentile is 0.22	0
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1 to 28 90th Percentile is 2	1**

*The EPA recognizes JBAB as one water system, The 90th percentile numbers and ranges shown here for both Copper and Lead represent all of JBAB, not a single side of the installation.

**There was one site on each side of JBAB above the AL. Total sites above the AL for JBAB were 2.

TABLE 1- Anacostia 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 2021on the Anacostia Side of JBAB.
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 2021, but heterotrophic plate counts (HPC) were performed for all points.

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No	Haloacetic acids are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Disinfection byproducts remained within required standards for 2021.
No	Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Yes[1]	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits	
Yes[1]	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.	

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Yes[2]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	Lead and Copper data resulted from JBAB's most recent monitoring period, June to September 2021.
Yes[2]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	

1 The Explanation of Violation can be found on Page 13

2 The Explanation of Violation can be found on Page 12

BOLLING REGULATED SUBSTANCES 2021:

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	TT/MCL	HIGHEST
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive/ month	2
E. Coli Bacteria	0	1	0

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MRDLG	MRDL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.5	0.0- 3.9

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	Range
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	35	5.3 - 65.2
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	61	16.8 - 109

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.37	0.109 - 2.3
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	< 0.20	< 0.20-0.54

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	MCLG	AL	RANGE AND 90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.015 - 0.47* 90th Percentile is 0.22	0
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1 to 28 90th Percentile is 2	1**

*The EPA recognizes JBAB as one water system, The 90th percentile numbers and ranges shown here for both Copper and Lead represent all of JBAB, not a single side of the installation.

**There was one site on each side of JBAB above the AL. Total sites above the AL for JBAB were 2.

TABLE 2- Bolling Side

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Yes	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and *E. coli* only come from human and animal fecal waste.	One sample tested positive for Total Coliform and/or E. Coli Bacteria on the Bolling side of JBAB in July 2021.
Yes		Two samples tested positive for Total Coliform on the Bolling side in September 2021. See Note

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 2021, but heterotrophic plate counts (HPC) were performed for all points.

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
No	Haloacetic acids are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Disinfection byproducts remained within required standards for 2021.
No	Trihalomethanes are a byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Yes[1]	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.	Monitoring for Bolling Nitrate is annual. Will occur again in Oct. 2022. Monitoring for Bolling Nitrite is triennial. Will occur again in August 2024. *One location exceeded half of the MCL for nitrite and quarterly monitoring will be conducted at this site in 2022.*
Yes[1]	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion from natural deposits.	

VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Yes[2]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	Lead and Copper data resulted from JBAB's most recent monitoring period, June to December 2021.
Yes[2]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	

Note: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. JBAB conducted a Level 1 Assessment (a Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system) in September of 2021 due to one routine sampling location testing positive for Total Coliforms twice in one month. One sample tested positive for Total Coliform on 9 September 2021 on the Bolling side of JBAB. Repeat sampling was conducted on 10 September 2021 which also showed positive results for Total Coliform. The building water system was then flushed by 11th Wing CE. During that time, DC water increased the chlorine levels to the entry point closest to the building. Additional sampling was conducted on 13 September 2021 to determine if the actions were effective in correcting the issue. Results came back on 14 September 2021 and were negative for Total Coliform.

[1] The Explanation of Violation can be found on Page 13

[2] The Explanation of Violation can be found on Page 12

VIOLATIONS

[1] **Explanation of Violation**: Between June 2021 and September 2021 JBAB failed to report to the EPA the required triennial water sample results for lead and copper concentrations, within the correct time-frame. Issues with the contracted lab (sample mishandling and delayed analysis and reporting) delayed our ability to meet triennial reporting requirements. Additionally, 2 of the 60 lead samples returned with lead concentrations above the Action Level (AL), neither of these 2 exceedances occurred in JBAB housing. While delayed reporting does not constitute an emergency, lead and copper concentrations found at or above the AL do require public notification of the exceedance and any corrective actions taken.

Length of Violation: June 2021 - December 2021

Potential Adverse Health Affects: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Actions Taken by JBAB to Address Violation: On 30 November 2021, JBAB recollected and analyzed half of the lead and copper samples taken during the required sample time-frame because the contracted lab mishandled them. Because 2 of the 60 lead samples returned with lead concentrations above the AL, JBAB promptly took the two fixtures in question out of service and, on December 21, 2021, recollected and analyzed new samples for these 2 locations. Neither of these 2 exceedances occurred in JBAB housing. Lab results returned in December 2021, stating that the lead concentrations for two samples in question were now below the AL . In summary, the results for 60 of the samples tested for lead and copper concentration were below the AL, and JBAB had appropriately responded to the 2 lead concentration exceedances, indicating there was no significant risk for potential adverse health effects from drinking the water within the JBAB PWS, which serves the entire installation.

NOTE: Please Refer to pages 17-18 for the Public Notification associated with this violation.

VIOLATIONS CONT.

[2] **Explanation of Violation**: Between January and December 2021, JBAB failed to (1) collect a full nitrate sample set required for the 2021 annual monitoring period and (2) report to the EPA all the required water sample results for levels of nitrate within the correct time-frame.

Length of Violation: January 2021 - December 2021

Potential Adverse Health Affects: N/A

Actions Taken by JBAB to Address Violation: JBAB immediately coordinated the collection and analyses of the seven nitrate samples with the sampling contractor. All seven nitrate samples were successfully taken by the sampling contractor; however, JBAB experienced significant delays in receiving sample analysis reports from the contracted lab, and later discovered that four of the seven nitrate samples had been mishandled by the contracted laboratory during analysis; rendering the results for these four samples inadequate. This further delayed JBAB's ability to provide a comprehensive report on the full nitrate sample set to the EPA by 10 January 2022. In an effort to show good faith and accountability, JBAB reported the preliminary results to the EPA on 12 January 2022, despite not having all the required laboratory results. In January of 2022, JBAB coordinated and oversaw the collection of the four remaining nitrate re-samples to complete the full nitrate sample set. However, the contracted laboratory experienced further delays in sample analysis, further delaying JBAB's ability to report the analyses to the EPA before the required time-frame. Once the contracted laboratory submitted the results, JBAB was able to provide the EPA a comprehensive report indicating safe levels of nitrate at JBAB and no significant risks for potential adverse health effects from drinking the water within the JBAB PWS.

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

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.

WHAT CAN I DO TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY?

As a user, you play a larger role in enhancing the water quality within the building. 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

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

JBAB routinely monitors drinking water within the JBAB Public Water System (PWS) for safe levels of lead and copper. Between June 2021 and September 2021 JBAB failed to report to the EPA all the required triennial water samples results for levels of lead and copper within the correct timeframe, by October 10, 2021, as required in 40 CFR §141.90. Instead, JBAB collected all samples by 30 November 2021.

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

Contaminants of Concern	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	Required Timeframe for Collection of Samples	Actual Completion Date of Collection for Required Samples
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years	60	Jun-Sep 2021	30 Nov 2021

What was done?

On 30 November 2021, we recollected and analyzed half of the lead and copper samples taken during the required sample timeframe because our contracted lab mishandled them. Because 2 of the 60 lead samples returned with lead concentrations above the Action Level (AL), JBAB took the two fixtures in question out of service and, on December 21, 2021, we collected and analyzed new samples for these 2 locations. Neither of these 2 exceedances occurred in JBAB housing. JBAB is awaiting lab results for this resampling. In summary, as of the date of this notification, the results of 58 of the 60 samples tested for lead and copper concentration were below the AL, and we have appropriately responded to the 2 lead concentration exceedances, indicating there is not a significant risk for potential adverse health effects from drinking the water within the JBAB PWS, which serves the entire installation.

What does this mean?

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 2021 to September 2021, we only completed testing for 30 of 60 samples for lead and copper, but as of December 2021 testing and results for all 60 required samples were complete.

Issues with the contracted lab delayed our ability to meet triennial reporting requirements. While delayed reporting does not constitute an emergency, lead and copper concentrations found at or above the AL do require public notification of the exceedance and any corrective actions taken. Exposure to elevated lead and copper concentrations in drinking water may cause health problems ranging from stomach distress to potential brain damage.

This notice is being sent to you by the JBAB PWS Water System
PWS ID# DC0000004. Date distributed: 11 Jan 2021

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

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

Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead or brass pipes and plumbing components. For this reason, new lead pipes and plumbing components containing lead are no longer allowed. However, many older homes may contain lead pipes. Your water is more likely to contain high lead levels if water pipes in, or leading to your home, are made of lead or contain lead solder. Neither of the 2 samples above the AL were in residential or childcare locations.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

What should I do?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, JBAB PWS would have notified you within 24 hours. You do not need to boil your water, use an alternate water supply or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact TSgt Will Hamilton, 316 MDS Bioenvironmental Engineering at (202) 767-0218 or Jennifer McDonnell, 11 CES Environmental Flight Chief at (202) 284-4669.

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: 11 Jan 2021

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

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

JBAB routinely monitors drinking water within the JBAB Public Water System (PWS) for safe levels of nitrate. Between November 2021 and January 2022, JBAB failed to (1) collect a full nitrate sample set required for the 2021 annual monitoring period, as required in 40 CFR §141.23; and (2) report to the EPA all the required water sample results for levels of nitrate within the correct timeframe, by January 10, 2022, as required in 40 CFR §141.31(a). Instead, JBAB collected all necessary nitrate samples by 20 January 2022, and reported the preliminary results to the EPA by 12 January 2022.

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

Table 1. Failure to *COLLECT* a Full Nitrate Sample Set for the 2021 Annual Monitoring Period

Contaminants of Concern	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	Required Timeframe for Collection of Samples	Resample Collection of Nitrates	Completion Date of Collection for Required Resamples
Nitrate	Annually	7	January to December 2021	10 December 2021	20 January 2021

Table 2. Failure to *REPORT* Full Nitrate Sample Set to EPA Within the Correct Time Frame

Contaminants of Concern	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	Required Timeframe for Reporting of Samples	Required Timeframe for Reporting of Resamples	Reporting of *Partial* Results	Final Reporting of Full Nitrate Sample Set
Nitrate	Annually	7	No later than 10 January 2022	No later than 10 days following the month in which the result are received	12 January 2022	7 February 2022

What was done?

In November of 2021, JBAB coordinated with water sampling contractors to take routine drinking water samples on base. Of these routine samples, the contractor was expected to take seven nitrate samples but somehow neglected to do so. Thus, hindering JBABs ability to collect the full nitrate sample set and report the required samples and analyses within the reporting timeframe (by 10 December 2021). JBAB immediately coordinated the collection and analyses of these seven nitrate samples with the sampling contractor for 10 December of 2021. All seven nitrate samples were successfully taken by the sampling contractor; however, JBAB experienced significant delays in receiving sample analysis reports from the contracted lab, and later discovered, in January of 2022, that four of the seven nitrate samples had been mishandled by the contacted laboratory during analysis; rendering the results for these four samples inadequate, and further delaying JBAB's ability to provide a comprehensive report - on the full nitrate sample set - to the EPA by 10 January 2022. In an effort to show good faith and accountability, JBAB reported the partial results to the EPA on 12 January 2022, despite not having all the required laboratory results. In January of 2022, JBAB coordinated and oversaw the collection of the four remaining nitrate resamples to complete the full nitrate sample set. However, the contracted laboratory experienced further delays in sample analysis, further delaying JBABs ability to report the analyses to the EPA before the required timeframe. Once the contracted laboratory

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

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

submitted the results JBAB was able to provide the EPA a comprehensive report indicating safe levels of nitrate at JBAB, and there being no significant risks for potential adverse health effects from drinking the water within the JBAB PWS, which serves the entire installation.

What does this mean?

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Between January and December of 2021, we did not complete all monitoring for nitrate, and therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. JBAB only completed testing for 3 of 7 samples for nitrate, but as of January 2022 testing and analysis for all 7 required samples were completed.

Issues with the contracted sampling company and the contracted laboratory delayed our ability to meet and deliver the annual collection and reporting requirements for the EPA. Nevertheless, delayed reporting does not constitute an emergency.

What should I do?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, JBAB PWS would have notified you within 24 hours. You do not need to boil your water, use an alternate water supply or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

For additional information concerning this notice, please contact MSgt Jon Andrew, 316 MDS Bioenvironmental Engineering at (202) 404-1992 or Jennifer McDonnell, 11 CES Environmental Flight Chief at (202) 284-4669.

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 Jul 2022

For more information about your drinking water, please contact Jennifer McDonnell, Environmental Element Chief at (202) 284-4669 .

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