

2024
Annual Consumer Confidence Report on the Quality of
Jackson Park/Naval Hospital Bremerton Drinking Water

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the drinking water system at Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) Jackson Park and Naval Hospital Bremerton. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Please read on for a full explanation of the quality of our water:

Our water is safe to drink.

About Jackson Park/Naval Hospital Bremerton's Water System

Jackson Park and Naval Hospital Bremerton (JP/NAVHOSP) purchases drinking water from the City of Bremerton. Bremerton's water sources consist of surface water from the Union River Reservoir and groundwater from production wells located in Kitsap County. All sources are managed per Washington State Department of Health (WDOH) requirements, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, and best management practices for water supply systems. The City of Bremerton owns and protects the 3,000 acre watershed surrounding the Union River supply. Access to the watershed is secured, patrolled, and limited to water supply and forestry management activities. Groundwater wells are also safeguarded through their wellhead protection efforts. Further information about the City of Bremerton's water system can be found at their website at <https://www.bremertonwa.gov/282/Drinking-Water-Quality-Report>.

Water System Information			
PWS Name	PWS ID	PWS Type	Population
Jackson Park and Naval Hospital	WA53 05345	CWS	2,277

Source Information			
PWS Name	PWS ID	Source Type	Treatment
City of Bremerton	WA53 08200	Surface & Ground Water	Chlorine, UV, Corrosion Control

Both the JP/NAVHOSP and City of Bremerton's water systems are operated and maintained by experienced personnel licensed by the state of Washington. The WDOH determined the City of Bremerton's water sources were of such good

quality the city was not required to install filtration as long as all water quality, operational, and watershed protection requirements were met. The City of Bremerton consistently meets these quality standards. Treatment of Bremerton's water currently consists of ultraviolet light and chlorine for disinfection and adjustment to increase pH to reduce corrosion of lead and copper from customer plumbing. Corrosion control has been in place since 1999.

Information from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are referred to as contaminants by the EPA.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the Washington Department of Health (WDOH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Washington State Department of Agriculture (WDOA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with

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HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Household Cross Connection Protection

A cross connection happens when your drinking water plumbing is connected or in contact with a non-drinking water system such as a lawn sprayer, soap dispenser, sprinkler system, swimming pool, irrigation system, or water heating and cooling system. When water flows back from the non-drinking water system into your drinking water plumbing system, your drinking water becomes contaminated. Signs of contamination include discolored water and unusual smells. See attached pamphlet titled *Help Protect Your Drinking Water from Contamination* for more information on how to protect your drinking water from cross connections.

Lead Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Naval Base Kitsap is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your building manager or housing management point of contact. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information for Lead Service Line Inventory

Jackson Park Naval Hospital Bremerton completed lead service line inventories in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency Lead and Copper Rule Revisions that went into effect on Dec. 16, 2021. The results of the lead service line inventories are posted at the website below.

<https://cnrnw.cnrc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Stewardship-and-Compliance/Water-Quality-Information/>

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Water Quality Summary

The Navy has water testing requirements in addition to the City of Bremerton's water quality program. The below information provides a summary of the water testing conducted by the Navy. Our water system operators use only EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze drinking water. Samples are drawn from designated sample sites in the distribution system by licensed water shop personnel. All samples are then transported to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses are performed for the parameters listed in adjacent table.

Sampling Schedule	
Parameter	Frequency
Coliform Monitoring ¹	Monthly
Residual Chlorine	Daily ²
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	Quarterly
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly
Lead and copper	3 years

¹ Contaminants in this group include total coliform.

² Samples taken on weekdays only.

Detected Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and WDOH prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the 2024 calendar year (unless otherwise noted). The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

The City of Bremerton tests for over 50 inorganic and organic compounds in the source water. Compounds detected in the City of Bremerton's source water during 2024 met all the protective standards set by federal and state agencies.

Due to being a consecutive system, meaning we purchase our water from the City of Bremerton, there are only a few water quality parameters that are tested for in our water system within the boundary of the installation. The table below list the drinking water contaminants that we detected by water testing performed on the Jackson/Naval Hospital Bremerton water system within the boundary of the installation. Please refer to the tables below for 2024 (unless otherwise noted) for complete test results. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants Detected								
Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCGL	Your Water	Range	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source
Monitored in the Distribution System								
Total Coliform	-	TT	0	There were 2 total coliforms present in the 54 samples taken in 2024. None had E. coli present.		2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM	ppb	80	N/A	62.8 (annual average)	56.98 – 68.8	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	ppb	60	N/A	14.5 (annual average)	0 – 27.3	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDGL)	0.36 (annual average)	0.06 – 1.02	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Monitored at Customer Tap								
Lead	ppb	15 (Action Level)	0	0 (90 th Percentile)	0 – 0 (10 samples)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1.3 (Action Level)	0	0 (90 th Percentile)	0 – 0.02 (10 samples)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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Level 1 Assessment for Coliforms

“In August of 2024, JP/NAVHOSP identified the presence of coliforms during regulatory sampling. 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. Samples taken indicated the need to look for potential problems in water storage or distribution.

When this occurred, JP/NAVHOSP was required to conduct a Level 1 Assessment to identify and correct any problems that were found. During the assessment, adjustments to a distribution line configuration were identified that would allow more efficient water turnover which eliminates future possibility of coliforms. Additionally, systems were flushed to provide immediate water turn over. JP/NAVHOSP submitted the Level 1 Assessment’s findings and corrective action to Washington State’s Department of Health (WADOH) in September 2024. WADOH found the assessment to be adequate and did not require additional corrective actions.

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment techniques or other requirements, which must be followed.

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

HAA5 – Haloacetic Acid: By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Lead and Copper 90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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.

Level Detected: Laboratory analytical result for a contaminant; this value is evaluated against an MCL or AL to determine compliance.

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average: The average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible based on the best available treatment technology. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA establishes these MCLs for compliance purposes.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: In drinking water, the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected: The compound was not detected above the Lab’s Method Detection Limit

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

ppb – 1 part per billion: equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm – 1 part per million: equivalent to one penny in \$10,000.

ppt – 1 part per trillion: equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Range: Represents the lowest and highest analytical results of a reported contaminant

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

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes: By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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PFAS Information

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

EPA's PFAS Maximum Contaminant Levels			
Compound	Unit	MCL	MCLG
PFOA	ppt	4	0
PFOS	ppt	4	0
PFHxS	ppt	10	10
PFNA	ppt	10	10
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	ppt	10	10
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	N/A	1 Hazard Index ¹	1 Hazard Index

¹ The Hazard Index is a long-established approach that EPA regularly uses to understand health risk from chemical mixture. The HI is made up of a sum of fractions. Each fraction compares the level of each PFAS measured in the water to the highest level determined not to have risk of health effects.

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring of their source water by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029. Since JP/NAVHOSP purchases its water from the City of Bremerton, regulatory PFAS sampling will be conducted by City of Bremerton.

Has Jackson Park/Naval Hospital Bremerton tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In November 2021, samples collected at an intertie with the City of Bremerton.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit for all 18 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system. In accordance with requirements, the City of Bremerton will resample for PFAS every three years, for your continued protection.

Information on City of Bremerton's PFAS Sampling can be found on their Annual Drinking Water Quality Report website: [City of Bremerton; ID 08200R - Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, 2025 | Bremerton, WA - Official Website](#)

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Looking For More Information on Your Water Quality?

Washington State Water System Data (Sentry Internet)

Washington Department of Health (WDOH) maintains a site called Sentry Internet, that houses Washington State Water System Data. You can use this data to find up-to-date information on our water system along with testing results of our drinking water. To learn more and access Sentry Internet, visit WDOH's Office of Drinking Water Page: <https://doh.wa.gov/data-statistical-reports/environmental-health/drinking-water-system-data/sentry-internet>

Contact Us

If you have any questions concerning the information in this report, contact Naval Base Kitsap Public Affairs Office via email at NBKPAO@us.navy.mil.

Common Household Hazards

Chemical Spray Applicators

The chemicals used on your lawn and garden can be toxic or fatal if ingested. These chemicals include pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Even strong cleaning chemicals sprayed on cars, house siding, etc., may cause health problems if ingested.

Submerged Hoses

Water held in pools, ponds or other vats open to the air and exposed to humans or animals may contain microbiological contaminants. Hoses submerged in buckets or containers can act as a conduit for contaminants under backflow conditions.

Underground Lawn Irrigation Systems

Underground irrigation systems often have puddles of standing water around the ground-level sprinkler heads. The sprinkler heads **are not** designed to be drip-tight under backflow conditions. The puddles of water may contain microbiological contaminants, such as excrement from animals or chemical residue from fertilizer and herbicides sprayed on the lawn.



For further
information
contact your
local water
purveyor or the
PNWS/AWWA
Cross-Connection
Control Committee
through the
PNWS office at
(877) 767-2992
or on the web at
www.pnws-awwa.org

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Help protect your
Drinking Water
from
Contamination

Household Hazards



American Water Works Association
Pacific Northwest Section

How Contamination Occurs

Water normally flows in one direction, from the public water system through the customer's cold or hot water plumbing to a sink tap or other plumbing fixture. The plumbing fixture is the end of the potable water system and the start of the waste disposal system.

Under certain conditions water can flow in the reverse direction. This is known as **backflow**. Backflow occurs when a backsiphonage or backpressure condition is created in a water line.

Backsiphonage may occur due to a loss of pressure in the water distribution system during a high withdrawal of water for fire protection, a water main or plumbing system break, or a shutdown of a water main or plumbing system for repair. A reduction of pressure below atmospheric pressure creates a vacuum in the piping. If a hose bib was open and the hose was submerged in a wading pool during these conditions, the non-potable water in the pool would be siphoned into the house's plumbing and back into the public water system.

Backpressure may be created when a source of pressure, such as a pump, creates a pressure greater than that supplied from the distribution system. If a pump supplied from a non-potable source, such as a landscape pond, was accidentally connected to the plumbing system, the non-potable water could be pumped into the potable water supply.

How to Prevent Contamination of Your Drinking Water

Protect your drinking water by taking the following precautions:

Don't:

- Submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, sinks, ponds, etc.
- Use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device.
- Connect waste pipes from water softeners or other treatment systems to the sewer, submerged drain pipe, etc.
- Use a hose to unplug blocked toilets, sewers, etc.

Do:

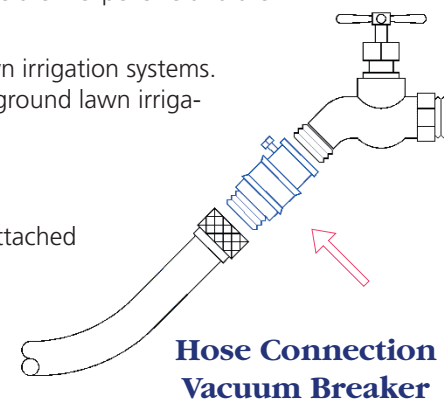
- ✓ Keep the ends of hoses clear of all possible contaminants.
- ✓ If not already equipped with an integral (built-in) vacuum breaker, buy and install hose bib type vacuum breakers on all threaded faucets around your home. These devices are inexpensive and are available at hardware stores and home improvement centers.
- ✓ Install an approved backflow prevention assembly on all underground lawn irrigation systems. Remember, a plumbing permit is required for the connection of an underground lawn irrigation system to your plumbing system.

Hose Connection Vacuum Breaker

Hose connection vacuum breakers are specifically made for portable hoses attached to threaded faucets. Their purpose is to prevent the flow of contaminated water back into the drinking water. These devices screw directly to the faucet outlet. They can be used on a wide variety of installations, such as service sinks, hose faucets near a wading pool, laundry tub faucets, etc.

Some units are designed for manual draining for freezing conditions. Some are furnished with breakaway set screws as a tamper proof feature.

These device are not intended for operation under continuous pressure.



Protection of the Water Purveyor's Distribution System

In general, the installation of plumbing in compliance with the plumbing code will provide adequate protection for your plumbing system from contamination.

However, the water purveyor may require (as a condition of service) the installation of a backflow prevention assembly on the water service to provide additional protection for the public water system. A backflow prevention assembly will normally be required where a single-family residence has special plumbing that increases the hazard above the normal level found in residential homes, or where a hazard survey cannot be completed.

To help determine if a backflow prevention assembly is required, the water purveyor may send residential customers a Cross Connection Control Survey Questionnaire. The water purveyor will evaluate the returned questionnaires to assess the risk of contamination to the public water system. Based on the results of the evaluation, the installation of backflow prevention assemblies may be required on services to some customers.