# 2025
# Consumer Confidence Report
# Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor

*This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the drinking water system at Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor. 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 Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor's Water System

The Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor (NBK-Bangor) is a Group A Community Water System (CWS) that provides drinking water to approximately 16,828 people. Our water system is groundwater sourced, utilizing four wells to draw from the Sea Level Aquifer (see table below). The depths of our wells range from 300 to 500 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater wells are safeguarded through wellhead protection efforts. All water facilities are monitored and patrolled. Access to the water system within NBK-Bangor is secured and limited to water supply activities. Additionally, unlike surface water sources, the aquifer is not exposed to air and is not subject to direct pollution and contamination. The aquifer is recharged by rainfall that falls on the Kitsap Peninsula and slowly percolates through the ground.

| Water System Information | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PWS Name | PWS ID | PWS Type | Population |
| Naval Base Kitsap at Bangor | WA53 **02714** | CWS | 16,828 |

| NBK Bangor Sources | | |
|---|---|---|
| Source Number/Name | Source Type | Treatment |
| S01 | Ground Water | Chlorine, Orthophosphate |
| S02 | Ground Water | Chlorine, Orthophosphate |
| S04 | Ground Water | Chlorine, Orthophosphate |
| S09 | Ground Water | Chlorine, Orthophosphate |

The water system is operated and maintained by experienced personnel, licensed by the state of Washington. Treatment of the installation's water currently consists of:

- Chlorination; for disinfection to control microbes that could be present in the water
- Orthophosphate; to reduce corrosion of lead and copper in plumbing

## Information from the Environmental Protection Agency

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
b. 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;
c. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
d. 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
e. 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 Washington Department of Health (WDOH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems (PWSs). 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 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 (PPV/Hunt). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

## Lead Service Line Inventory Information

NBK-Bangor completed lead service line inventories in compliance with EPA's 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.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Stewardship-and-Compliance/Water-Quality-Information/

## Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UMCR) was established by the EPA to monitor contaminants that do not yet have established drinking water standards. The purpose of the UCMR is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023, NBK-Bangor participated in the fifth round of the UCMR (UCMR 5). We are pleased to report that there were no detections for any of the contaminants monitored for under UCMR 5. Information about these contaminants can be found at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule and https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/data-summary-fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

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## Water Quality Summary

Per applicable federal and state regulations, we regularly test your drinking water both at the water sources and within the water distribution system. The water system operators use only EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. The licensed water system operators draw samples from the sources and designated sample sites in the distribution system. The samples are then transported to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses are performed for parameters listed in the adjacent Sampling Schedule.

| Sampling Schedule | |
|---|---|
| Parameter | Frequency |
| Coliform Monitoring[1] | Monthly |
| Residual Chlorine | Daily |
| Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) | Quarterly[2] |
| Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5) | Quarterly[2] |
| Nitrates | Annually |
| Lead and copper | 3 years |
| Volatile Organic (VOC) | 6 years |
| Gross Alpha | 6 years |
| Radium 228 | 6 years |
| Complete Inorganics (IOC)[3] | 9 years |
| Herbicides | 9 years |
| Pesticides | 9 years |
| Asbestos | 9 years |

[1] Parameters in this group include total coliform.

[2] Due to consistent low levels, regulated required sampling is on a 'reduced' frequency (annually); however, sampling continues to be monitor at a standard (quarterly) frequency.

[3] Does not include Nitrate sampling, which is conducted annually.

## Detected Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA established National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). These federal regulations set limits to contamination levels in water provided by PWSs. The following tables provide detailed information on contaminants that were detected in NBK-Bangor's drinking water. Please note that only detected contaminants are listed in the tables below. The adjacent Sample Schedule table provides the full list of types of contaminants monitored.

Unless otherwise noted, the water quality information presented in the following tables is from the most recent round of testing done in the 2025 calendar year. The EPA and WDOH may require monitoring for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year. This can occur when concentrations of certain contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to that particular contaminant. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Definitions of the terms and abbreviations used can be referenced on the following page.

| Contaminants Detected | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminants | Units | MCL | MCGL | Your Water | Range | Year Sampled | Violation | Typical Source |
| Monitored at Groundwater Sources | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminants were not detected in source water as of 2025. | | | | | | | | |
| Monitored in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | - | TT | 0 | All 228 samples taken in 2025 were absent for total coliform and E. coli. | | 2025 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| TTHM | ppb | 80 | N/A | 6.0 | 2.17 – 13.8 | 2025 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 | ppb | 60 | N/A | 1.7 | 0 – 3.65 | 2025 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 (MRDL) | 4 (MRDGL) | 0.67 (annual average) | 0.10 – 1.53 | 2025 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Monitored at Customer Tap | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | ppb | 15 (Action Level) | 0 | 3.0 (90th Percentile) | 0 – 0.009 (30 samples) | 2024 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 (Action Level) | 0 | 0.1 (90th Percentile) | 0 – 0.16 (30 samples) | 2024 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

## Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

The EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations that set water quality standards for 15 contaminants, including Manganese. They are established as guidelines to assist PWSs in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. However, EPA does not enforce Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs). SMCLs are only considered to have potential health implications at very high concentrations. If SMCLs are exceeded, NBK-Bangor consults with WDOH to determine if any corrective actions are required.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels in our drinking water, these substances are generally not harmful. 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.

Manganese is a common element found in the earth. Water percolating through soil can dissolve minerals containing manganese and carry them into our wells. In 2015, 2019 & 2021, water source samples exceeded the SMCL for manganese. The WDOH was notified, and NBK-Bangor collected and analyzed samples from the distribution system. All sample results were less than the SMCL. WDOH has prescribed no further action.

| Secondary Contaminants Detected | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminants | Units | SMCL | MCGL | Highest Level Detected | Range | Most Recent Sampling | Violation | Typical Source |
| Monitored at Groundwater Sources | | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | ppm | 250 | 250 | 3.65 | 0 – 3.65 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Conductivity | µS/cm | 700 | None | 172 | 144 – 172 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness | ppm | None | None | 74.3 | 0 – 74.3 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium | ppm | None | None | 0.7 | 0 – 0.7 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | ppm | 0.05 | None | 0.7 | 0.01 – 0.7 | 2024 | Yes[1] | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | ppm | None[2] | 20[2] | 7.5 | 5.8 – 7.5 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | ppm | 250 | None | 4.7 | 0 – 4.7 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | None | None | 0.3 | 0 – 0.3 | 2023 | No | Soil runoff |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | 300 | 180 | 0 – 180 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

[1] This is an exceedance of the SMCL, which means the limits are set primarily to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not federally enforced. WDOH was informed of this exceedance., and per WDOH instruction, samples within the distribution system were taken and all distribution samples showed concentrations below the SMCL. No further actions were recommended by the WDOH. Manganese is a common element. Water percolating through soil can dissolve minerals containing manganese and hold them in solution, carrying them into our wells.

[2] Although no MCL is established for sodium, the EPA has established a recommended level of 20 ppm as a level of concern for those consumers who may be restricted for daily sodium intake in their diets.

## Definitions and Abbreviations

**AL – Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow

**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 HI MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a PWS. A HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

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

**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.

**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 Laboratory 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.

**pCi/L – Picocuries per liter:** A measurement of radioactivity in water.

**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.

**RAA – Running Annual Average:** the average of analytical results from compliance samples collected during any consecutive four calendar quarters.

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

**SAL – State Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant established to protect public health prior to the establishment of an MCL, which required public notification within 30 days of learning of an exceedance.

**SMCL – Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level:** These standards are developed primarily to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water but are not federally enforced. Exceeding SMCL requires notification to the WDOH.

**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.

**µS/cm – micro-Siemens per centimeter:** A standard measurement of conductivity in water.

## Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

**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 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 EPA published a NPDWR final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the SDWA. The rule establishes the following MCLs:

| PFAS Regulatory Monitoring Levels | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compound | Unit | Trigger Levels | Expired SAL[2] (Replaced 1/15/26) | SAL Effective 1/15/26 | MCL Effective 4/26/2029 | MCLG | Method to Establish Exceedance |
| PFOA | ppt | 2.0 | 10 | 4.0 | 4 | 0 | RAA |
| PFOS | ppt | 2.0 | 15 | 4.0 | 4 | 0 | RAA |
| PFHxS | ppt | 2.0 | 65 | 10 | 10 | 10 | RAA |
| PFNA | ppt | 5.0 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | RAA |
| PFBS | ppt | --- | 345 | --- | --- | | |
| HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals) | ppt | 5 | --- | 10 | 10 | 10 | RAA |
| Hazard Index[1] | Unitless ratio | 0.5 | --- | 1 Hazard Index[1] | 1 Hazard Index[1] | 1 Hazard Index | RAA |

[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.

[2] Effective January 15, 2026, Washington State Board of Health aligned PFAS SALs with the federal MCLs.

Under the NPDWR, regulated PWSs are required to complete initial monitoring 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 MCLs by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

**Has NBK-Bangor tested its water for PFAS?**

Yes. In September 2025 samples were collected from groundwater sources S01, S02, S09, and S04.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25[1] PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

[1] Total number of analytes must be verified against your sample results dependent upon the method(s) used. Method 533 covers 25 compounds. Add Method 537.1 and 29 unique compounds are measured.

**What is next?**

NBK-Bangor will continue to monitor PFAS in accordance with the EPA regulation and DoD policy. Once required initial monitoring information is available, we will calculate the Running Annual Averages (RAA) for the regulated PFAS and will compare those numbers to the MCL and Hazard Index (HI) trigger levels. This will determine what our continuing monitoring requirements will be beginning in 2027, and if needed, we will plan operational or infrastructure changes to ensure our water complies with the PFAS MCLs and HI by April 2029 in accordance with the SDWA.

## Looking For More Information on your Water Quality?

**Washington State Water System Data – Sentry Internet**

WDOH maintains Sentry Internet, a website that maintains Washington State Water System Data. You can use this data to find up-to-date information on our water system along with most current testing results of our drinking water. To learn more, and to 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.