2025
Consumer Confidence Report
Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton

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

Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton (NBK-Bremerton) purchases drinking water from the City of Bremerton. City of 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 secure, 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
Naval Base Kitsap at Bremerton	WA53 **03468**	CWS	12,078

Source Information			
PWS Name	PWS ID	Source Type	Treatment
City of Bremerton Water	WA53 **90520**	Ground Water, Surface Water	Chlorine, UV light

Both NBK-Bremerton and City of Bremerton's water systems are operated and maintained by experienced personnel licensed by the State of Washington. WDOH determined the City of Bremerton's water sources were of such good quality, the city is not required to install filtration as long as all water quality, operational, and watershed protection requirements continue to be met. The City of Bremerton consistently meets these quality standards. Treatment of Bremerton's water currently consists of disinfection (chlorine and ultraviolet light) and corrosion control. Corrosion treatment increases the pH of water to about 8 and is required to prevent Bremerton's water from leaching lead from customer's household plumbing. Sampling results confirm this treatment is successful in achieving corrosion control.

Information from the 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:

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 by-products 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 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/safewater/lead

Information for Lead Service Line Inventory

NBK-Bremerton 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 2024, NBK-Bremerton 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.

2025
Consumer Confidence Report
Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton

Water Quality Summary

Per applicable federal and state regulations, NBK-Bremerton regularly tests our drinking water in addition to the City of Bremerton's water quality monitoring program. The water system operators use only EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze drinking water. The licensed water system operators draw samples from 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
Chlorine Residual	Daily [2]
TTHM	Quarterly
HAA5	Quarterly
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years

[1] Parameters 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 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 table below provides detailed information on contaminants that were detected in NBK-Bremerton's drinking water system.

Due to NBK-Bremerton being a consecutive system, meaning our water is purchased from the City of Bremerton, contaminants monitored by NBK-Bremerton are types that occur within its distribution system (see Sampling Schedule table for full list). The City of Bremerton's monitoring includes a wider range of contaminants as it is responsible for monitoring their distribution system and source water. More information on the City of Bremerton's water quality can be found in their annual water quality report.

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 a particular contaminant. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Definitions of the terms and abbreviations used in the tables below can be referenced on the following page.

Contaminants Detected								
Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCGL	Your Water	Range	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source
Monitored in the Distribution System								
TTHM	ppb	80	N/A	47.8 (annual average)	20.0 – 81.3	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	ppb	60	N/A	31.7 (annual average)	0 – 58.0	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDGL)	0.73 (annual average)	0.20 – 2.00	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Monitored at Customer Tap								
Lead	ppb	15 (Action Level)	0	0.002 (90^{th} Percentile)	0 – 0.02 (30 samples)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1.3 (Action Level)	0	0.07 (90^{th} Percentile)	0 – 0.15 (30 samples)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

2025
Consumer Confidence Report
Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton

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 90th 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'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.
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.
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.

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 effect

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

Under the NPDWR, regulated PWSs 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 MCLs by April 26, 2029. Since NBK-Bremerton purchases its water from the City of Bremerton, regulatory PFAS sampling will be conducted by City of Bremerton.

Has NBK-Bremerton tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In January and February 2024, samples were collected at an intertie with the City of Bremerton.

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.

Information on City of Bremerton's PFAS Sampling can be found on their Annual Drinking Water Quality Report website: https://www.bremertonwa.gov/282/Drinking-Water-Quality-Report

What is next?

NBK-Bremerton will continue to monitor for 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.