

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN – CHEATHAM ANNEX YORK COUNTY, VIRGINIA



PREPARED BY:

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic



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For additional information:

Newport News Waterworks
(757) 926-1000
<http://www.nnva.gov/waterworks>

Virginia Department of Health
757-683-2000
<http://www.vdh.state.va.us/drinkingwater/>

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

PWD Yorktown Environmental Compliance Branch – Water Program
757-887-4808



The primary source of NWSY & CAX drinking water is the Chickahominy River, and the Lee Hall ground water wells provide a secondary source. This water is stored in reservoirs owned and operated by Newport News Water works.

Naval Weapons Station Yorktown (NWSY) – Cheatham Annex (CAX) is committed to providing you drinking water that is safe and reliable. NWSY believes that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure you that your water is safe. **There were no drinking water violations to report for 2022.**

This Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in 2022. The purpose of this annual report is to advise consumers of where their water comes from, provide water quality data, advance understanding of drinking water, and heighten awareness to conserve water resources.

DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

NWSY–CAX waterworks purchases its drinking water from the Newport News Waterworks system, which is owned and operated by the City of Newport News. Surface water from the Diascund Creek Reservoir and the Chickahominy River provides the primary source of your drinking water. This water is stored in five reservoirs owned and operated by Newport News Waterworks and supplied to two water treatment facilities, the Lee Hall Water Treatment Plant and the Harwood’s Mill Water Treatment Plant. Groundwater wells located at Lee Hall provide a secondary source of water that is treated separately and mixed with treated surface water from the Lee Hall Water Treatment Plant. NWSY waterworks receives the finished water from both Lee Hall and Harwood’s Mill Water Treatment Plants.

Untreated water is pumped to the treatment plants, where it passes through screens to remove large debris. Aluminum sulfate and polymer are chemicals added to the water to cause small particles to cling together in a process called coagulation, making the particles easier to remove. Once the water becomes clear, it is disinfected with ozone (primary disinfection). Disinfection kills microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. The water is then sent through filters to remove any remaining particles. Lime is added to adjust the pH, fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay in children, and zinc orthophosphate is added to control corrosion inside the distribution system piping. Finally, chloramines are added (secondary disinfection) to maintain disinfection through the piping system to your home or business. The brackish groundwater from deep wells is treated using a reverse osmosis process where the brackish groundwater is forced by high pressure through membranes that can remove the salt and most other contaminants. After the surface water and brackish groundwater are treated, they are blended together and distributed to customers in the service area.

The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) updated its Source Water Assessment of Waterworks’ surface water sources in 2022. The report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities, potential sources of contamination, a susceptibility explanation chart and definitions of key terms. Using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program, Waterworks’ surface water sources are rated as relatively high in susceptibility to contamination (which is one reason why water treatment is so important), while our deep groundwater wells are rated as low in susceptibility. The Source Water Assessment is available from the Waterworks by calling Customer Service at 757-926-1000.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER

All sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic**, 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.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER (continued)

- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **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.
- **Radioactive**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be

particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Kidney dialysis patients should consult with their health care providers or dialysis centers in order to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Fish owners should be sure chloramines are removed from the water before it is used in aquariums or ponds. Most pet stores sell water conditioners for chloraminated water.

NWSY is committed to providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials, such as the lead and copper used in plumbing components associated with service lines and buildings. If present, elevated levels of *lead* can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. *Copper* is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using water for drinking or cooking. Faucet aerators should also be periodically cleaned to remove debris and particulates from the water line. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline>.



DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to federal and state regulations. The table on the following pages shows the results of analytical monitoring. In the tables and elsewhere in this report you may find many terms and abbreviations which you are not familiar. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. For lead and copper monitoring, compliance is based on the 90th percentile value.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. Coli* proposed maximum contaminant level (PMCL) violation has occurred and why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks on multiple occasions.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water based on running annual average. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **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 contamination.
- **Minimum Reporting Level (MRL):** Estimate of the lowest concentration of a compound or contaminate that laboratories would be able to report as a detection.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity, or cloudiness, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
- **Non-detection (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicating that a contaminant was not detected at or above the MRL. Does not mean that a compound is not present, as it may be present at concentrations below the MRL.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per million is like one cent in \$10,000 or one minute in two years.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L):** A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per billion is like one cent in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.
- **Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) –** Non-enforceable standard that is established for aesthetic considerations
- **Treatment Technique (TT) –** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list only those contaminants that were present in your drinking water at levels detectable by laboratory equipment. With the exception of lead, copper, and radiological testing, all samples were collected in 2022. Samples taken in 2021 are part of required four-quarter or running annual averages. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA sets the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as listed in the tables. The Regulated Substances Table and the Unregulated Substances Table are provided for your information and as required by the Consumer Confidence Report rule.

2022 NEWPORT NEWS WATER QUALITY INFO (TREATMENT PLANT SAMPLES)

Regulated Substances	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Meets EPA Standard	Likely Source
Inorganics							
Copper (2022)	ppm	0	AL=1.3	0.101 ⁴	0.007-0.311	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2022)	ppb	0	AL=15	<1.0 ⁴	<1.0 – 9.86	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride (2022)	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.59–0.75	YES	Added to prevent tooth decay
Barium (2022)	ppm	2	2	0.021	0.019–0.021	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (2022)	ppm	10	10	0.060	0.047–0.060	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (2022)	ppm	1	1	0.002	<0.001–0.002	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products and Precursors							
Total THM (2022) (Trihalomethanes)	ppb	0	80	14 ³	4–23	YES	By-product of chlorination
HAA(5) (2022) (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	0	60	16 ³	2–39	YES	By-product of chlorination
Total Organic Carbon(TOC) (2022)	Removal ratio	NA	TT	1.16 ¹	0.97–1.57 ¹	YES	Occurs naturally in environment
Microbiological							
Turbidity (2022)	NTU	none	TT	0.144 ²	0.014–0.144	YES	Soil runoff
Total Chlorine (Chloramines)(2022)	ppm	4.0	4.0	3.1 ³	<0.02-5.4 ³	YES	Water additive (disinfectant) to control microbes
Radiological							
Combined Radium 226 and 228 (2022)	pCi/L	0	5	0.6	0.2–0.6	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters (2022)	pCi/L	0	4	1.8	1.2–1.8	YES	Decay of natural & man-made deposits

2022 NWSY – CHEATHAM ANNEX WATER QUALITY INFO (DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES)

Regulated Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range (Individual Results)	Meets EPA Standard	Likely Source
Disinfectant, Disinfection By-Products, and Precursors							
HAA(5) (2022) (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	0	60	0.25 ³	ND – 1.0	YES	By-product of chlorination
Total THM (2022) (Trihalomethanes)	ppb	0	80	10.48 ³	4.2-16.2	YES	By-product of chlorination
Total Chlorine (Chloramines) (2022)	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.51 ³	0.02-2.6	YES	Drinking water disinfectant
Microbiological							
Total Coliform (2022)			TT	ND	N/A	YES	Occurs naturally in environment
<i>E. Coli</i> (2022)	0		*	ND	N/A	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganics							
Copper(2022)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.561 ⁴	0.007-10.7	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2022)	ppb	15	15	4 ⁴	<1-324	YES	Corrosion of galvanized pipes

(1) Compliance is based on a running four-quarter average. The range is the individual monthly ratio from both water treatment plants. TOC has no adverse health effects, but can be a critical component in the formation of disinfection by-products. The result reported is the lowest level found. The data in the table include samples from 2021. The range is for samples taken in 2022.

(2) Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the NNWW filtration system. 100% of samples were within the turbidity limit.

(3) The highest level of total chlorine, TTHM, or HAA5 is the highest of the four locational running annual averages over the period of 4/1/2021-12/31/2022. The range of TTHM or HAA5 is the lowest and the highest concentrations in the individual samples collected in 2022. The highest level of chloramines is the highest of the four running annual averages of chloramines from 4/1/2021 through 12/31/2022. The range of chloramines is the lowest and the highest of the individual chloramines measured in 2022.

(4) At least 90% of the samples were at or below this level. Newport News Waterworks and Yorktown PWD only test for copper and lead every three years.

ADDITIONAL NEWPORT NEWS WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (NEWPORT NEWS WATERWORKS)

2019 Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)-4 ⁵	Unit	MRL	Average Level	Range	Sources
Manganese	µg/L	0.4	9.6	2.9–24.1	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient.
Haloacetic Acids					
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	µg/L	0.2	11.6	1.6–27.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)		0.5	3.0	0.7–11.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)		0.3	<0.3	<0.3–0.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)		0.3	2.2	0.4–3.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (BDCAA)		0.5	0.8	<0.5–2.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (CDBAA)		0.3	<0.3	<0.3–0.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Organics					
Chloroform	ppb	NA	2.4	1.9–2.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloro-bromomethane	ppb	NA	2.2	1.6-2.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Non-Regulated Microbes Monitored at the Source					
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (2022)	#/L	0	0.05	0 – 0.05	Human or animal fecal waste

(5) This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. MRL is the UCMR Minimum Reporting Level. The expanded version of the Newport News Waterworks' 2022 Consumer Confidence Report, featuring additional test results, is available online at www.nnva.gov/waterqualityreport.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Newport News Waterworks monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms at very low levels in the source water but not in the treated water. Current test methods do not determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. EPA and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

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 United States, since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes because they rapidly extinguish fires, saving lives, and protecting property. 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. Consumer products and food are the main sources of exposure to these chemicals; however, drinking water can be a source in communities where these chemicals have contaminated the water supplies. PFAS contamination is typically localized and associated with a specific facility, for example, an industrial plant where these chemicals were produced or an airfield at which they were used for firefighting.

In addition to the Navy, Newport News Waterworks is aware of the current PFAS issues and has been conducting additional water quality testing. There have been no industrial PFAS manufacturers in the watersheds of Waterworks' reservoirs and the Newport New Waterworks screening program includes airports and military facilities in the watersheds. Waterworks has detected both PFOS and PFOA in the treated water.

At this time, there is no regulatory limit on the concentration of these chemicals in drinking water. In June 2022, United States EPA issued interim updated health advisories for PFOS and PFOA replacing those EPA issued in 2016. These updated levels are **below any analytical method of detection**, at this time. Final health advisories for Gen X chemicals and PFBS were also issued. It is anticipated that EPA will propose PFAS regulations in 2023. Newport News Waterworks and the Navy will continue to monitor the situation to stay ahead of potential health risks.

The following table summarizes PFOS, PFOA, Gen X, and PFBS chemicals sampled for by the Waterworks in 2022.

Parameter	Unit	Health Advisory	MRL	Max Concentration	Range
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	0.004	<1.9	3.6	<1.9–3.6
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)	ppt	0.02	<1.9	4.1	2.6–4.1
Gen X Chemicals	ppt	10	<1.9	<1.9	<1.9
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt	2000	<1.9	<1.9	<1.9

To learn more about the emerging contaminants PFOA and PFOS, please see the EPA fact sheet at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>

General information about the Navy's PFAS program can be found at: <http://www.secnaw.navy.mil/eie/Pages/PFC-PFAS.aspx>

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Generally speaking, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater supply wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly. Take used motor oil or household chemicals to an appropriate recycling or turn-in center.
- Volunteer or get involved with a watershed protection organization.
- Participate in Base sponsored pollution prevention or environmental activities like Clean the Bay Day and Earth Day.
- Spearhead or participate in community cleanup or Base beautification initiatives
- Dispose of waste properly

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

NWSY–CAX consumed approximately 67 million gallons of water in 2022, with an average of approximately 5.6 million gallons of water per month, and approximately 185,000 gallons per day. We can all do our part to start conserving water to ensure a reliable source for the future. Some simple tips to conserve water include, but aren't limited to:

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower with a low-flow showerhead only uses 4 to 5 gallons of water.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full.
- Restrict outdoor watering to only when necessary.
- Retrofit older showerheads, faucets, toilets, and other appurtenances to newer low-flow technologies.
- Establish water conservation goals.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

COMMON DRINKING WATER QUESTIONS

“Why is my water a stained color or cloudy?” One of the most common questions received about the drinking water on military installations is for discolored water. This is especially common in buildings, housing, and cabins that may be unoccupied for extended periods of time or when there is maintenance on installation waterlines. A red, brown, orange, or yellow staining is typically due to rust (oxidized iron) particles that break free from sediment inside of corroded iron or steel pipes. On its own, rust in water is not a sign of harmful bacteria or lead. In fact, the limits set by the EPA for iron in drinking water are based primarily on aesthetics (taste, odor, color) and not health and safety concerns. Though discolored or rusty water may look and taste unpleasant, and possibly stain sinks and clothing, it is typically not a health concern. The problem is usually in the house or building piping (not the water supply) if rust appears only in hot water, comes only from certain faucets, or clears after running for a short time. If the water does not clear after running continuously for several minutes, please notify the tenant command for the building so they can contact the Facility Management Specialist.

Milky white or cloudy water is usually caused by tiny air bubbles. If your water is white, fill a clear glass with water and set it on the counter. If the water starts to clear from the bottom of the glass up, then the cloudy or white appearance is trapped air. It is not a health threat and should clear in a few minutes.

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“My water doesn’t taste/smell right.” Treated water may occasionally have a bleach, chemical, or medicinal odor to it. Odors resulting from the addition of chlorine/chloramine in the water treatment process usually go away if the water is exposed to air for several minutes.

A sulfur, sewage, musty, or moldy odor: These odors are more typically produced from decaying material in the sink drains and not the actual water. Ensure that both the cold and hot water have the smell and check other faucets to see if the smell is consistent throughout the building/house. Fill a glass with water from the sink that has the smell, then step away from the sink and swirl the water around inside the glass few times. If the problem is in the drain, the tap water in the glass should not have an odor. If the smell is coming from the hot water only, it may be an indication that there is a problem with the hot water heater and you should notify the housing office or the assigned building FMS.

If any other odors are detected, such as: gasoline, diesel, solvents, detergents, or any other sharp chemical odor, you should not use the water and notify the FMS and Installation Water Program Manager immediately, as these may be caused by less typical conditions and present a health threat.

“How hard is my water?” Water hardness is determined by the amount of dissolved minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium within the treated water. Hard water can reduce the effectiveness of soaps and detergents, leave behind scale and residues on showerheads and faucets, or films on dishes, but can also be of benefit to staying healthy. The National Research Council (National Academy of Sciences) reports that hard drinking water can contribute a small amount towards calcium and magnesium human dietary needs. There is no EPA standard for water hardness. Water treated by Newport News Waterworks is considered moderately hard at 4-6 grains, which is equal to 61-120 mg/L as calcium carbonate (CaCO₃). In 2022 the average was 61 mg/L with a range of 58-64.

“Is there fluoride in my water?” YES, fluoride is added to the drinking water system by Newport News Waterworks to help prevent tooth decay. According to the Centers for Disease Control, fluorine in water helps keeps teeth strong, reducing cavities and tooth decay by about 25% in children and adults. Many research studies have proven the safety and benefits of fluoride and people in the United States have been benefitting from drinking water with fluoride for over 60 years. Community water fluoridation is recommended by nearly all public health, medical, and dental organizations, including: the American Dental Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, US Public Health Service, and World Health Organization. Newport News Waterworks adheres to drinking water regulations set by the EPA and guidance provided by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH). VDH has adopted the recommendation of 0.7 mg/L, set by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, as the optimum level of fluoride concentration in drinking water. Newport News Waterworks routinely monitors fluoride. In 2022, the range was 0.59-0.75 mg/L, with a maximum of 0.75 mg/L.

“Is there sodium in my water?” The EPA has not set a standard for sodium in drinking water. Sodium levels are typically low in finished water and unlikely to be a significant contribution to adverse health effects. The average level of sodium in the Newport News Waterworks’ treated water in 2022 was 26.6 mg/L, and the range was 16.5-36.8.

If you have questions about your water, please contact the NAVFAC Naval Weapons Station Yorktown Public Works Department, Environmental Branch Installation Water Program Manager at 757-887-4808.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

There were no drinking water violations at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown – Cheatham Annex to report for 2022.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To access this report electronically, please visit the CNIC website at:

http://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrma/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html

For additional information about the Newport News Waterworks Department and for access to the Newport News Waterworks Department 2022 Annual Water Quality Report, please visit the Newport News Waterworks website at:

<https://www.nnva.gov/waterworks>

THE CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS BOARD MEETINGS

Waterworks is a department of the City of Newport News, major decisions about your drinking water are made by Newport News City Council. They meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 pm. These meetings are broadcast live on the Newport News City Channel (in Newport News- Cox channel 48 and Verizon FIOS channel 19) and can be viewed live or on-demand on the web at www.nnva.gov/nntv.

NOTICIA EN ESPAÑOL

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.