REGION 3
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

June 20, 2024

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Annual Compliance Report for the District of Columbia

FROM: Mark Zolandz, Acting Water Branch Chief
Water Branch (3ED30)
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division

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Date: 2024.06.20 12:58:21 -04'00'

TO: Raquel Taveras
Annual PWS Compliance Report
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Attached, please find the Annual Compliance Report (ACR) for the District of Columbia, covering calendar year (CY) 2023.

This ACR was produced from the standard ACR Report (CDX) and includes violations entered into SDWIS/State which were migrated to SDWIS/Fed.

The standard ACR table is reproduced in Appendix A of the ACR. Appendix A also includes details specific to the public water systems which incurred violations.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (215) 814-2319.

Attachment (1)

REGION 3

PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

For

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

In the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During

CALENDAR YEAR 2023

INTRODUCTION

The Drinking Water Program: An Overview

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the authority of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Under the SDWA and the 1986 and 1996 Amendments, EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs). For some regulations, EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in water. The Agency also regulates how often public water systems (PWSs) monitor their water for contaminants and report the monitoring results to the States or EPA. Generally, the larger the population that is served by a water system, the more frequent the monitoring and reporting (M/R) requirements. In addition, EPA requires PWSs to monitor for selected unregulated contaminants to provide data for future regulatory development. Finally, EPA requires PWSs to notify the public when they have violated these regulations. The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require each state to submit to the EPA Administrator an annual report of violations and to make the annual report available to the general public on the web. The report is required to include a clear and understandable explanation of the nature of the violation, its potential adverse health effects, steps that the PWS is undertaking to correct the violation, and the possibility of alternative water supplies during the violation.

The SDWA applies to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Indian Lands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The SDWA allows States and Territories to seek EPA approval to administer their own PWSS Programs. The authority to run a PWSS Program is called primacy. For a state to receive primacy, EPA must determine that the state meets certain requirements laid out in the SDWA and the regulations, including the adoption of drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the Federal regulations and a demonstration that the state can enforce the program requirements. Of the 57 States and Territories, all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. The EPA Regional Offices administer the PWSS Programs within these two jurisdictions. Thus, the EPA Region 3 Office, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, administers the PWSS Program in the District of Columbia and is responsible for producing this Annual Compliance Report.

The 1986 SDWA Amendments gave Indian Tribes the right to apply for and receive primacy. EPA currently administers PWSS Programs on all Indian lands except the Navajo Nation, which was granted primacy in late 2000. EPA does not administer a tribal drinking water program in Region 3 because the seven federally recognized tribes located in Region 3 do not operate public water systems.

Annual State PWS Report

Each quarter, primacy states/agencies submit data to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), an automated database maintained by EPA. The data submitted include, but are not limited to, PWS inventory information; the incidence of Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), monitoring and treatment technique violations; and information on enforcement activity related to these violations. Section 1414(c)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to provide EPA with an annual report of violations of the primary drinking water standards. This report provides the numbers of violations in each of six categories: MCLs, MRDLs, treatment techniques, variances and exemptions, significant monitoring violations, and significant consumer notification violations.

The EPA Regional Offices report the information for Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and all Indian Lands except the Navajo Nation. EPA Regional Offices also report Federal enforcement actions taken in those locations. Data retrieved from SDWIS form the basis of this report. A summary of calendar year 2023 violations for the District of Columbia is included in Appendix A of this report.

DEFINITIONS AND SUMMARY OF 2023 DATA

Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is defined as a system that provides water via piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWSs. PWSs can be community (such as cities and towns), nontransient noncommunity (such as schools or factories), or transient noncommunity systems (such as rest stops or parks). For this report, when the acronym “PWS” is used, it means systems of all types unless specified in greater detail.

Maximum Contaminant Level Violations

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

During calendar year 2023, no MCL violations occurred at any of the PWSs in the District of Columbia.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Violations

The EPA sets national limits on residual disinfectant levels in drinking water to reduce the risk of exposure to disinfection byproducts formed when public water systems add chemical

disinfectant for either primary or residual treatment. These levels are known as Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs).

During calendar year 2023, no MRDL violations occurred at any of the PWSs in the District of Columbia.

Treatment Technique Violations

For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques (TTs) in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, some bacteria, and turbidity. In addition, the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) specifies two types of activities - providing educational materials on lead to water system customers and replacement of water service lines that are lead - which must be performed by systems that exceed the lead action level. These activities are considered treatment technique requirements under the LCR.

Six treatment technique violations are included in the Calendar Year 2023 Violation Summary in Appendix A; one was issued in 2023.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCLs or MRDLs or violate treatment techniques. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agency, a monitoring violation occurs.

Monitoring for most chemical contaminants is done at the point(s) where water from the water treatment plant(s) enters the water storage and distribution system. The exceptions are bacteriological contaminants, disinfection byproducts, asbestos, and lead and copper which are monitored at specific locations in the distribution system.

Ten monitoring and reporting violations are included in the Calendar Year 2023 Violation Summary in Appendix A; nine were issued in 2023.

Significant Monitoring Violations

Significant monitoring violations are defined as any significant monitoring violation that occurred during the calendar year of the compliance report. A significant monitoring violation, with rare exceptions, occurs when samples were not taken or results were not reported during a compliance period.

During calendar year 2023, ten significant monitoring violations occurred at three of the PWSs in the District of Columbia.

Consumer Notification Violations

Every Community Water System is required by the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule to deliver to its customers a brief annual water quality report. This report includes some educational material and provides information on the source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations.

During calendar year 2023, one consumer notification violation occurred at one of the PWSs in the District of Columbia.

Significant Consumer Notification Violations

A significant consumer notification violation occurs if a community water system completely failed to provide for its customers the required CCR.

During calendar year 2023, no significant consumer notification violation occurred at any of the community water systems in the District of Columbia.

Public Notice Violations

The Public Notification (PN) Rule requires all PWSs to notify their consumers any time a PWS violates a national primary drinking water regulation or has a situation posing a risk to public health. Notices must be provided to persons served (not just billing customers).

During calendar year 2023, no public notice violations occurred at any of the community water systems in the District of Columbia.

Significant Public Notice Violations

For this report, significant public notification violation occurs when a PWS completely fails to notify its consumers that the PWS violated a national primary drinking water regulation or had a situation posing a risk to public health.

During calendar year 2023, no significant public notice violations occurred at any of the community water systems in the District of Columbia.

Variances and Exemptions

A primacy state/agency can grant to a PWS a variance from a primary drinking water regulation if the characteristics of the raw water sources reasonably available to the PWS do not allow the system to meet the MCL.

A primacy state/agency can also grant an exemption temporarily relieving a PWS of its obligation to comply with an MCL or treatment technique or both if the system's noncompliance results from compelling factors (which may include economic factors) and the system was in operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement.

Although variances and exemptions to specific requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 may be granted under certain circumstances, EPA does not issue any variances or exemptions to the public water systems in the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INFORMATION

Public Water Systems in the District of Columbia

There are two principal public water systems in the District of Columbia: 1) the Washington Aqueduct Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Aqueduct); and, 2) the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (DC Water). The Aqueduct owns and operates two water intakes on the Potomac River in Maryland, two water treatment plants in the District of Columbia, and three finished water storage reservoirs. The treatment plants, Dalecarlia and McMillan, can produce up to 340 million gallons per day (MGD) of potable water for the metropolitan Washington area.

The Aqueduct is a water wholesaler and, as such, has no distribution system of its own. Its primary customer is DC Water, which owns and operates finished water storage facilities and the water distribution system within the District. DC Water does not further treat the water in any way.

During 2023, three (3) facilities in the District purchased water from DC Water and were consecutive PWSs subject to the requirements of the SDWA: Naval Station Washington (Washington Navy Yard), Naval Observatory, and Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB). None of the military facilities provided additional water treatment for water provided to its consumers in 2023.

In addition to DC Water, the Aqueduct supplies water to three customer PWSs in the Commonwealth of Virginia: Arlington County, Fairfax County, and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. These customer water systems are regulated by the Virginia Department of Health, which has primacy for implementation of the PWSS Program in the Commonwealth.

For reference in SDWIS, the water systems are listed below along with their PWS identification numbers:

PWS ID	PWS Name	Population Served
DC0000001	Washington Aqueduct	0
DC0000002	District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority	632,323
DC0000003	Naval Station Washington (Washington Navy Yard)	15,690
DC0000004	Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB)	19,312
DC0000005	Naval Observatory	250
VA6013010	Arlington County Department of Public Works	N/A
VA6013080	Ronald Reagan Washington	N/A

PWS ID	PWS Name	Population Served
	National Airport	
VA6059501	Fairfax County Water Authority	N/A

The Aqueduct produces an average of 135 MGD of drinking water for the water systems listed above which have a total population of about one million. The District, with a total population of approximately 600,000, consumes about 75 percent of the Aqueduct's production. Although the District has about 60 percent of the population served by the Aqueduct, it uses more water because it has a larger transient population of commuters and tourists.

The Aqueduct and DC Water have individual responsibilities for complying with the SDWA and both systems work together to ensure that the District's drinking water meets federal standards. The Aqueduct is responsible for compliance with all regulations which pertain to water treatment such as filtration, disinfection, chemical contaminant removal, and corrosion control. DC Water is responsible for the regulations pertaining to the distribution system: Total Coliform, lead and copper, asbestos, and disinfection byproducts. The water treatment techniques applied by the Aqueduct directly affect the quality of the water in DC Water's system. The distribution system operation and maintenance activities conducted by DC Water also directly affect the quality of water delivered to its customers.

The Aqueduct provides significant formal and informal assistance to DC Water in complying with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the SDWA. The Aqueduct collects and provides analytical services for all required distribution system entry point samples for organic and inorganic chemical contaminants, which satisfies the requirements for itself as well as its customer PWSs. In addition, the Aqueduct provides contractual laboratory services for DC Water, analyzing all bacteriological and disinfection byproduct samples collected from DC Water's distribution system. Responsibility for compliance with lead and copper monitoring is split between the Aqueduct and DC Water. DC Water arranges for the collection of lead and copper samples at customers' taps and the Aqueduct laboratory performs the analyses as provided by its contract with DC Water. The Aqueduct and DC Water staff also collect and analyze the distribution system samples required for the assessment of optimal corrosion control treatment. On an annual basis, the Aqueduct's laboratory collects and analyzes over 35,000 samples for more than 125 parameters.

The Aqueduct compiles the results of the analyses of compliance samples. The Aqueduct includes this data in the monthly monitoring report it submits to EPA Region III. Other data is forwarded to DC Water for use in preparing its monitoring reports, which are also submitted to EPA Region 3.

ACCESS TO COPIES OF 2023 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA Region 3 has made the 2023 Annual Compliance Report for Public Water Systems available to the public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the 2023 Annual Public Water Systems Report for the District of Columbia by accessing:

Website: https://www.epa.gov/ccr/annual-drinking-water-compliance-report-district-columbia

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APPENDIX A: CALENDAR YEAR 2023 VIOLATION SUMMARY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Violation Report Definitions

Violation: A failure to meet any state or federal drinking water regulation.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest amount of a contaminant that EPA allows in drinking water. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short-term or long-term health risk.

Monitoring: EPA specifies which water testing methods the water systems must use and sets schedules for the frequency of testing. A water system that does not follow EPA's schedule or methodology is in violation [40 CFR 141]. States must report monitoring violations that are significant as determined by the EPA Administrator and in consultation with the States.

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

Consumer Notification: A required process for providing information to customers of a public water system

SDWIS Code: Specific numeric codes from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) have been assigned to each violation type included in this report. The violations to be reported include exceeding contaminant MCLs, failure to comply with treatment requirements, and failure to meet monitoring and reporting requirements. Four-digit SDWIS Contaminant Codes have also been included in the chart for specific contaminants.

RTC: Returned to Compliance

Contaminant, Rule and SDWIS Code Definitions

CCR: Consumer Confidence Report – The annual report on water quality which must be distributed to customers of a community water system.

CCR Report: SDWIS Violation Code 71 indicates a failure to provide this report to customers of a community water system and the primacy agency.

CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content: SDWIS Violation Code 72 indicates delivery of a CCR that is significantly deficient in content to the extent that the CCR does not meet the requirements of the SDWA and the Federal regulations.

DBP: Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules – Disinfectants such as chlorine, chloramine and chlorine dioxide are regulated by EPA. SDWIS Violation Code 13 indicates an acute MRDL violation. Disinfectant Byproducts including chlorite and two groups of disinfection byproducts are regulated by EPA.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes – SDWIS Contaminant Code 2950 is the sum of four (4) regulated trihalomethane species.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (sum of 5) – SDWIS Contaminant Code 2456 is the sum of five (5) regulated haloacetic acids.
SDWIS Violation Code 27 indicates a monitoring violation.

GWR: Ground Water Rule **-** Establishes criteria under which water systems supplied by ground water sources, must monitor and/or disinfect their water [40 CFR 141, Subpart S]. Some of the violations of the Ground Water Rule that are to be reported include the following:

Failure to notify: SDWIS Violation Code 5 indicates failure to notify the State that it failed to meet State-specified requirements at a system conducting compliance monitoring.

Monitoring, routine: SDWIS Violation Code 31 indicates a system's failure to carry out required disinfectant water tests, or to report the results of those tests.

Failure to provide treatment: SDWIS Violation Code 42 shows a system's failure to properly treat its water in response to a positive source water sample.

Treatment techniques: SDWIS Violation Code 45 shows a system's failure to develop within 120 days and/or comply with an approved compliance schedule to correct a sanitary survey significant deficiency.

IOC: Inorganic Contaminant - Non-carbon-based compounds such as metals, nitrates, and asbestos. These contaminants are naturally occurring in some water, but can get into water through farming, chemical manufacturing, and other human activities. EPA has established MCLs for 15 inorganic contaminants [40 CFR 141.62].

Failure to monitor: SDWIS Violation Code 3 indicates a system's failure to carry out routine monitoring, or to report the results of routine monitoring

LCR: Lead and Copper Rule - This rule established national limits on lead and copper in drinking water [40 CFR 141.80-91]. Lead and copper corrosion pose various health risks when ingested at any level and can enter drinking water from household pipes and plumbing fixtures. States report violations of the Lead and Copper Rule in the following categories:

Failure to prepare LCR monitoring plan: SDWIS Violation Code 9 indicates a system that fails to retain on its premises original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, State determinations, and any other information for no fewer than 12 years.

Initial lead and copper tap M/R: SDWIS Violation Code 51 indicates that a system did not meet initial lead and copper testing requirements or failed to report the results of those tests to the State.

Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R: SDWIS Violation Code 52 indicates that a system did not meet follow-up or routine lead and copper tap testing requirements or failed to report the results.

Treatment installation: SDWIS Violation Codes 58 AND 62 indicate a failure to install optimal corrosion control treatment system (58) or source water treatment system (62) which would reduce lead and copper levels in water at the tap. [One number is to be reported for the sum of violations in these two categories].

Public education: SDWIS Violation Code 65 shows that a system did not provide required public education about reducing or avoiding lead intake from water.

Consumer notice: SDWIS Violation Code 66 shows that a system did not provide notice of lead results to individuals served by taps used for lead and copper tap monitoring.

LSLR: Lead Service Line Replacement – SDWIS Violation Code 64 indicates that a system required to replace lead service lines did not meet the lead service line replacement requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule.

PN: Public Notification - Notification that water systems must provide to their customers upon discovering any violation of a contaminant standard. SDWIS Violation Code 75 indicates that a system required to provide public notice fails to provide notice to persons served by the water system.

RAD: Radionuclides - Radioactive particles which can occur naturally in water or result from human activity. EPA has set legal limits on the following types of radionuclides: radium-226, radium-228, uranium, gross alpha, and beta particle/photon radioactivity [40 CFR 141.66].
Violations for these contaminants are to be reported using the following categories:

Gross alpha: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4000 for alpha radiation above MCL of 15 picocuries/liter (pCi/L). Gross alpha includes radium-226 but excludes radon and uranium.

Combined radium-226 and radium-228: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4010 for combined radiation from these two isotopes above MCL of 5 pCi/L.

Uranium: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4006 for uranium levels above MCL of 30 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
Gross beta: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4101 for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides above 4 millirem/year.

SOC or VOC: Synthetic Organic Contaminant or Volatile Organic Contaminant - Organic contaminants are carbon-based compounds, such as industrial solvents and pesticides. These contaminants generally get into water through runoff from cropland or discharge from factories. EPA has set legal limits on 54 organic contaminants that are to be reported [40 CFR 141.61].

SWTR: Surface Water Treatment Rule - Establishes criteria under which water systems supplied by surface water sources, or ground water sources under the direct influence of surface water, must filter and disinfect their water [40 CFR 141, Subpart H]. Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule are to be reported for the following categories:

Monitoring, routine/repeat (for filtered systems): SDWIS Violation Code 36 indicates a system's failure to carry out required tests, or to report the results of those tests.

Treatment techniques (for filtered systems): SDWIS Violation Code 41 shows a system's failure to properly treat its water.

Monitoring, routine/repeat (for unfiltered systems): SDWIS Violation Code 31 indicates a system's failure to carry out required water tests, or to report the results of those tests.

Failure to filter (for unfiltered systems): SDWIS Violation Code 42 shows a system's failure to properly treat its water. Data for this

violation code will be supplied to the States by EPA.

IESWTR: Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule- Establishes criteria for water systems supplied by surface water sources, or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water and serve 10,000 or more persons to improve control of microbial pathogens, including specifically *Cryptosporidium*, through improvements in filtration.

Monitoring, routine: SDWIS Violation Code 09 shows a system's failure to meet recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

LT1ESWTR: Long-Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule- Establishes criteria for water systems supplied by surface water sources, or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water and serve fewer than 10,000 persons to improve control of microbial pathogens, including specifically *Cryptosporidium*, through improvements in filtration.

Monitoring, routine: SDWIS Violation Code 38 shows a system's failure to collect and/or report the required number of combined filter effluent turbidity samples.

LT2ESWTR: Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule- Establishes criteria under which water systems supplied by surface water sources or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water, to monitor their source water; calculate an average *Cryptosporidium* concentration and use those results to determine if their source water is vulnerable to contamination and may require additional treatment.

Sanitary survey: SDWIS Violation Code 45 shows a system's failure to develop within 45 days and/or comply with an approved compliance schedule to correct a sanitary survey significant deficiency.

RTCR: Revised Total Coliform Rule - Establishes regulations for microbiological contaminants in drinking water to initiate a "find and fix" approach to address fecal contamination that could enter the distribution system. It requires public water systems to perform assessments to identify sanitary defects and take action to correct them. These contaminants can cause short-term health problems. If no samples are collected during the one-month compliance period, a significant monitoring violation occurs. States are to report the following categories of violations:

Reporting/Assessment Forms: SDWIS Violation Code 4A shows a system's failure to timely submit a completed assessment form.

Sample Siting Plan Errors: SDWIS Violation Code 5A shows a system's failure to develop a written sample siting plan that identifies sampling sites and a sample collection schedule that are representative ofwater throughout the distribution system.

Acute MCL violation: SDWIS Violation Code 21 indicates that the system found fecal coliform or *E. coli*, potentially harmful bacteria, in its water, thereby violating the rule.

Non-acute MCL violation: SDWIS Violation Code 22 indicates that the system found Total Coliform in samples of its water at a frequency or at a level that violates the rule. For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, more than one positive sample for Total Coliform is a violation. For systems collecting 40 or more samples per month, more than 5% of the samples positive for Total Coliform is a violation.

Monitoring, Major routine and follow-up: SDWIS Violation Codes 23 AND 25 show that a system failed to collect all of the required samples including routine or repeat.

Table 1. Calendar Year 2023 Violation Status Summary for the District of Columbia

Only major monitoring violations are included in Table 1. All violations are listed in Table 3.

Contaminant or Rule	No. of MCL Viol.	No. of MCL Viol. RTC	No. of PWS with MCL Viol.	No. of Monit. and Report Viol.	No. of Monit. and Report Viol. RTC	No. of PWS with Monit. and Report Viol.	No. of TT Viol.	No. of TT Viol. RTC	No. of PWS with TT Viol.	No. of Consum. Notice Viol.	No. of Consum. Notice Viol. RTC	No. of PWS with Consum. Notice Viol.
IOC	0	0	0	1	1	1						
RAD	0	0	0	0	0	0						
SOC	0	0	0	0	0	0						
VOC	0	0	0	0	0	0						
RTCR	0	0	0	6	6	3	1	1	1			
LCR				0	0	0	0	0	0			
SWTR				4	4	2	1	1	1			
IESWTR				0	0	0	0	0	0			
LT2ESWTR				0	0	0	4	2	3			
DBP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GWR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CCR										0	0	0
PN										0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	11	11	3	6	4	3	0	0	0

Table 1 Notes:

1. A shaded box in Table 1 indicates that the violation type is not applicable to a contaminant or rule.
2. "No. of Viol." refers to the number of violations of a specific type for each rule during calendar year 2023.
3. "No. of Viol. RTC" refers to the number of violations that have been returned to compliance as of the end of calendar year 2023.
4. "No. of PWS with Viol." refers to the number of public water systems in the District of Columbia which had a specific type of violation for a rule during calendar year 2023.

5. A single PWS may have violations for multiple contaminants or rules; therefore, the grand total of “No. of PWS with Viol.” may not equal the sum of values in the proceeding rows.

Table 2. Annual Compliance Report totals for calendar year 2023

Total number of regulated systems	5
Total number of systems with violations	4
Total number of violations	17
Total number of violations returned to compliance as of December 31, 2023	14

Table 3. Violation Details by PWS

System name	PWS ID	Population	SDWIS Contaminant Code	Contaminant or Rule	SDWIS Violation Code	Compliance Period Begin Date	Compliance Period End Date	Return to Compliance Date
DC Water	DC0000002	632,323	0200	SWTR	36	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	3/9/2023
DC Water	DC0000002	632,323	8000	RTCR	3A	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	3/9/2023
DC Water	DC0000002	632,323	8000	RTCR	3A	1/1/2023	1/31/2023	3/9/2023
DC Water	DC0000002	632,323	0200	SWTR	36	1/1/2023	1/31/2023	3/9/2023
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	0800	LT2ESWTR	45	11/19/2010	N/A	N/A
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	0800	LT2ESWTR	45	03/31/2012	N/A	N/A
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	0200	SWTR	41	10/1/2022	11/30/2022	3/15/2023

System name	PWS ID	Population	SDWIS Contaminant Code	Contaminant or Rule	SDWIS Violation Code	Compliance Period Begin Date	Compliance Period End Date	Return to Compliance Date
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	1040	NITRATE	03	1/1/2023	12/31/2023	N/A
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	8000	RTCR	3A	4/1/2023	4/30/2023	5/11/2023
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	0200	SWTR	36	4/1/2023	4/30/2023	5/11/2023
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	8000	RTCR	3A	11/1/2023	11/30/2023	12/12/2023
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	DC0000004	16,559	0200	SWTR	36	11/1/2023	11/30/2023	12/12/2023
Naval Observatory	DC0000005	250	0800	LT2ESWTR	45	11/01/2016	3/13/2023	3/13/2023
Naval Station Washington	DC0000003	15,690	0800	LT2ESWTR	45	11/01/2016	3/13/2023	3/13/2023
Naval Station Washington	DC0000003	15,690	8000	RTCR	2A	1/1/2023	1/31/2023	3/3/2023
Naval Station Washington	DC0000003	15,690	8000	RTCR	4A	1/1/2023	1/31/2023	3/3/2023
Naval Station Washington	DC0000003	15,690	8000	RTCR	3B	4/1/2023	4/30/2023	4/10/2023