



NSF DEVESELU 2021 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Is our water safe to drink?

Yes. Naval Support Facility (NSF) Deveselu provides water that is safe and Fit for Human Consumption (FFHC) as determined by the Installation Commanding Officer's Record of Decision dated December 3, 2021.

Our drinking water fully complies with the Final Governing Standards (FGS) and the Navy CNICINST 5090.1B. This report includes a comprehensive list of sampled analytes with individual associated maximum concentration levels (MCL).

Where does our water come from and how is it treated?

NSF Deveselu provides treated groundwater supplied by two deep wells. A Reverse Osmosis System with disinfection using sodium hypochlorite is the treatment prior the distribution to the base.

Source water assessment

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) and the Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC) last conducted a comprehensive Sanitary Survey in September 2019. The Sanitary survey provides an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water every three years. NSF Deveselu is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations from the 2016 and 2019 Sanitary Survey reports. Currently, 80% of the Sanitary Survey findings have been closed.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

It is possible for all drinking water, including bottled water, to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater. As water travels through the ground, it could carry naturally occurring minerals, metals and organic material resulting from animals, industry or other human activities.

Due to this, drinking water sources could contain:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, often originate from wildlife, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and livestock;
- **Disinfection by-products**, such as trihalomethanes (TTHM) are byproducts of chlorinating water that contains natural organics. Some people who drink TTHM in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased cancer risk;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and often originate from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk in drinking water. To ensure all tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes maximum concentration levels for specific chemicals, minerals or metals for all public water systems. Water operators sample the drinking water daily to study the quality of the water. Any sampling results are above regulatory levels, will trigger a public notification. You can learn more about contaminants and potential health effects by visiting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Standards web site:

<http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps21800/www.epa.gov/safewater/standards.html>.

Some people must use special precautions

Some people may be more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Sensitive communities include immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer, organ transplants, HIV/AIDS and some elderly and infants can be at higher risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water webpage www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa or the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. In 2016, the construction of NSF Deveselu did not use lead piping, significantly reducing the lead risk. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Lead swab testing on the distribution system did not find any lead present. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants and relevant sampling data collected during the 2021 calendar year (unless otherwise noted). NSF Deveselu samples for many more chemicals than are found in this table; only those contaminants detected in the water are presented. All contaminants detected in NSF Deveselu's drinking water are below the respective maximum contaminant levels (MCL) allowed by EPA and FGS requirements:

Results

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>FGS MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
TTHM (total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)	0.080	0.0106	July 2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)(Removed DW System)	0.080	0.0731	July 2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	0.024	Mar 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposit
Boron (ppm)	1	0.21	Mar 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	0.2	0.083	Mar 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (ppm)	89.25	70.8	July 2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.021	Mar 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	250	11.1	Mar 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.044	Mar 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (ppm)	0.06	<0.006	Jul 2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

I. * - Sampling Requirement is every 3 years

Copper and Lead (Cu and Pb) Results

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>FGS AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Samples Exceeding</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	0.147	Jun 2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.00152	Jun 2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper – action level at	1.3	0.008329	Dec 2021	0	No	Corrosion of household

consumer taps (ppm)						plumbing systems.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.00105	Dec 2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)
NA	NA: not applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

VIOLATIONS, EXCEEDANCES, or MISSED SAMPLING EVENTS:

NSF Deveselu had no exceedances in 2021 calendar year

Points of Contact

For more information, please contact the Public Works Environmental Office, who is member of the Installation Water Quality Board, at DSN 324-770-0069.