



## NSF DEVESELU 2023 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 Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD), 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 considered safe for the general public by these standards.

### Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

It may be reasonably expected 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 decomposition, geologic processes, agriculture, wildlife, 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) which 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 that 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>

### **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 to distribution throughout the installation.

### **Source water assessment**

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) and the Navy and Marine Corps Force Health Protection Command (NMCFHPC) conducted the most recent comprehensive Sanitary Surveys in 24-26 April 2023. The Sanitary survey provide 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 contained in the most recent Sanitary Survey report. The 2024 Sanitary Survey identified 10 Significant deficiencies, 6 Moderate deficiencies, and 3 Minor deficiencies. To date 78% of the findings have been addressed and closed.

### **Certain people must use special precautions**

Certain 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, as well as 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](http://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. NSF Deveselu was constructed in 2016 without using lead piping to significantly reduce 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 at NSF Deveselu on the drinking water 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists drinking water contaminants and relevant sampling data collected during the 2023 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 in the table. All contaminants detected in NSF Deveselu’s drinking water are below the respective maximum contaminant levels (MCL) which are allowed by applicable EPA, OEBGD 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)(Avg.)	0.080	0.0034	July 2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (ppm)(Avg.)	0.06	<0.006	Jul 2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	89.25	71.1	May 2022	No	Re-mineralization
Ammonium(mg/l)	0.5	<0.05	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(mg/l)	1.2	<0.2	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulphates(mg/l)	250	<1	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Cyanides(mg/l)	0.05	<0.008	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Free Cyanides(mg/l)	0.01	<0.008	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfides and Hydrogen sulfide(mg/l)	0.1	<0.05	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (mg/l)	0.2	0.014	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposit
Arsenic(mg/l)	0.01	0.00207	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	1	0.4	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(mg/l)	2	0.141	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium(mg/l)	0.004	<0.00001	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium(mg/l)	0.005	<0.0001	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium(mg/l)	0.05	0.001	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron(mg/l)	0.2	0.027	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Manganese(mg/l)	0.05	0.0042	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury(mg/l)	0.001	<0.00002	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel(mg/l)	0.02	0.00015	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium(mg/l)	200	38.2	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(mg/l)	0.01	<0.0002	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony(mg/l)	0.005	<0.0002	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium(mg/l)	0.002	<0.0002	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc(mg/l)	5	0.0201	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate(mg/l)	0.002	0.0063	May 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2-4 D (ppm)	0.07	<0.000041	Jul 2023	No	Runoff from herbicide use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(mg/l)	0.0001	<0.00009	2022	No	
PCBs(mg/l)	0.0005	<0.0000001	2022	No	

#### 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	0.208	Jul 2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.0011	Jul 2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	0.3573	Dec 2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.00318	Dec 2022	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 (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<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 that is allowed in drinking water.

**VIOLATIONS, EXCEEDANCES, or MISSED SAMPLING EVENTS:**

NSF Deveselu did not have exceedances of the AL or MCL in the 2023 calendar year.

**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 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) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. 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 10, 2024, the US EPA established MCLs for a subset of PFAS chemicals.

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Final MCLG</b>	<b>Final MCL</b>
PFOA	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

**ppt = parts per trillion**

EPA requires implementation of sampling in accordance with the new MCLs within three years of the publication date and implementation of any required treatment within five years.

These limits did not apply for the 2023 calendar year because they had not been published. However, the DoD proactively promulgated policies to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every two years. The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA health advisory (HA) level of 70 ppt, water systems must take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFAS. For levels less than 70 ppt but above the 4 ppt level (draft at the time of policy publication), DoD committed to planning for implementation of the levels once EPA's published MCLs take effect.

### **Has NSF Deveselu tested its water for PFAS In 2023?**

Yes. In November 2023, samples were collected.

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanoic sulfonic acid (PFOS). This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system. In accordance with DoD policy, the water system will be resampled every two years for your continued protection.

### **Points of Contact**

For more information, please contact the NSF Deveselu Public Works Department Environmental Division, who is member of the Installation Water Quality Board, at DSN 324-770-0074.