CAMP LEMONNIER, DJIBOUTI (CLDJ)
Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
Calendar Year 2025
01 July 2026

MESSAGE FROM THE CLDJ COMMANDING OFFICER

At Camp Lemonnier (CLDJ), we are committed to providing a reliable supply of safe, clean drinking water to our tenants and personnel, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Protecting the health and safety of our community is our highest priority. We continuously work to upgrade our water treatment systems to ensure the water we deliver meets or surpasses all health standards.

In 2025, our team conducted over 40,000 tests on approximately 9,000 water samples for 108 different constituents. We are pleased to report that our drinking water met all primary and secondary U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water quality standards last year.

Our commitment extends beyond testing. It means having expert professionals available for routine services and emergencies around the clock. It also involves maintaining and upgrading the infrastructure—pumps, tanks, and pipes—that transports water from its source to your tap.

This Consumer Confidence Report provides detailed information about the constituents detected in your water supply in 2025 and compares them to federal EPA standards. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the personnel listed on the final page of this report.

CLDJ'S TAP WATER SUPPLY MEETS ALL FEDERAL HEALTH STANDARDS

The U.S. Navy is dedicated to providing you with a clean, safe, and stable water supply. Based on extensive water quality monitoring, CLDJ's drinking water is safe and "Fit for Human Consumption (FFHC)," in full compliance with the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and Navy instruction CNIC M-5090.1B, which are aligned with the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The water supply for CLDJ is groundwater pumped from on-site wells that access the aquifer beneath the camp. An aquifer is a body of permeable rock that contains or transmits groundwater. Located in a coastal desert, the groundwater is naturally brackish to saline. This water is piped to our on-site water treatment plant for purification before it reaches you.

Recently, concerns were raised about the dumping of waste oil and sewage into the nearby Ambouli Wadi. A hydrologic study confirmed that the surface water in the wadi is not connected

to the aquifer that supplies our drinking water. Furthermore, continuous testing of our supply wells and the treated drinking water shows no evidence of these contaminants.

HOW DO WE MAKE WATER DRINKABLE?

CLDJ provides high-quality drinking water using a robust, multi-layered treatment system operated by U.S. Navy-certified professionals. Our Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) employs several stages to ensure water quality:

1. **Filtration:** Water is first passed through deep multimedia filters (garnet, sand, and anthracite) to remove small particles and ensure clarity. This process also helps eliminate substances that can cause taste and odor issues.

2. **Sorption:** The water then flows through granular activated carbon (GAC) beds, which remove natural and synthetic organic compounds.

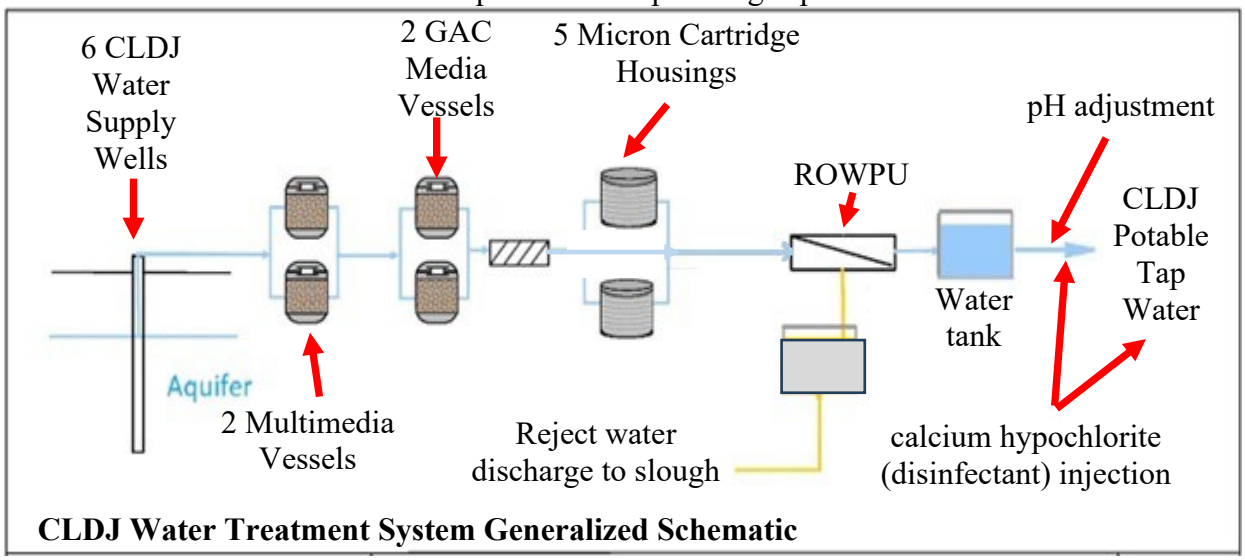
3. **Polishing:** 5-micron cartridge filters further polish the water, removing even smaller particles to protect the final treatment stage.

4. **Reverse Osmosis (RO):** In the final filtration step, water is forced through RO membranes with microscopic pores (0.0001 micron). This process removes nearly all contaminants, including viruses, organic molecules, and salts, resulting in essentially pure water.

5. **Corrosion Control & Disinfection:** After treatment, the water's pH is adjusted to control corrosivity. Calcium hypochlorite is then added to disinfect the water and protect against microbial contamination as it travels through the distribution system.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT – CONTINUOUS WATER TREATMENT IMPROVEMENTS

CLDJ is committed to continuous improvement. Upcoming capital investments include:



CLDJ Water Treatment System Generalized Schematic

1. **Automatic Chlorine Monitoring:** New devices will provide constant monitoring of chlorine levels in the water.

2. **Enhanced Filtration:** Additional cartridge filters will be installed to further improve water purity.

3. **Storage Tank Replacement:** Three leaking water storage tanks will be replaced to conserve water.

4. **Corrosion Control Upgrades:** A new lime feed system will be installed to reduce the corrosivity of the water, extending the life of pipes and faucets.

5. **Water Line Replacement:** The oversized water line to East CALA will be replaced to improve water quality in that area.

REQUIRED IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Due to this, contaminants may be present in the source of drinking water, to include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from wildlife, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and livestock**;**
- **Disinfection by-products,** such as trihalomethanes (TTHM) disinfection by-products commonly produced during the chlorination of water;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, naturally occurring 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;
- **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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead enters drinking water when plumbing materials that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

There are no lead or galvanized metal service lines requiring replacement, and all service line materials are known (no lines containing lead) at CLDJ.

The health effects of Lead are as follows:
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. CLDJ is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) has regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Regular sampling is conducted to detect the level of contaminants in the water system. If the results are above regulatory levels, you will be notified by e-mail and Public Notification. You can learn more about contaminants and potential health effects by visiting the EPA Drinking Water Standards web site:
http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps21800/www.epa.gov/safewater/standards.html.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

The tables below show the results of our water quality testing for Calendar Year 2025. Only contaminants that were detected are listed. All detected contaminants are well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the EPA.

Term	Definition
mg/L	number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ND	not detected
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water systems must follow.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water is below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Table 1: CLDJ Drinking Water System Total Nitrate and Nitrite Results

Contaminant	US EPA MCL (ppm)	US EPA MCLG (ppm)	Highest Sample Result (ppm)	Range of Test Results (ppm)	Violation	Typical Source
Total Nitrate & Nitrite*	10	10	1.4	1 - 1.4	no	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate*	10	10	1.4	1 - 1.4	no	

*as Nitrogen.

Table 2a: Disinfection By-Products Parameters - Bldg. C200 (CLU ABC321)

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs) & HALOACETIC ACIDS						
Contaminant	US EPA MCL (Highest Level allowed) in ppm	US EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal) in ppm[1i]	Annual average (ppm)	Range of Test results (ppm)	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs	0.080	NA	0.012	0.002 - 0.024	no	Disinfection by-product
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0.060	NA	0.027	0.017- 0.038	no	

Table 2b: Disinfection By-Products Parameters - Bldg. 1020 (1030) CALA

TTHMs & HALOACETIC ACIDS						
Contaminant	US EPA MCL (Highest Level allowed) in ppm	US EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal) in ppm	Annual average (ppm)	Range of test results (ppm)	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs	0.080	NA	0.034	0.016 - 0.042	no	Disinfection by-product
HAA5	0.060	NA	0.009	0.001 - 0.028	no	

[1] Although there is no collective MCLG for TTHMs and HAA5, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual TTHMs and HAA5s: For TTHMs, the individual MCLGs are as follows: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 ppm); and chloroform (0.07 ppm). For HAA5: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.02 ppm); and monochloroacetic acid (0.07 ppm). Bromoacetic acid and dibromoacetic acid are also regulated as HAA5s but have no MCLGs.

Table 2c: Disinfection By-Products Parameters - Bldg. 102(101 Combat Café)

TTHMs & HALOACETIC ACIDS						
Contaminant	US EPA MCL (Highest Level allowed) in ppm	US EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal) in ppm	Annual average (ppm)	Range of test results (ppm)	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs	0.080	NA	0.020	0.015 - 0.040	no	Disinfection by-product
HAA5	0.060	NA	0.032	0.024 - 0.046	no	

Table 2d: Disinfection By-Products Parameters - Bldg. 700/310 Galley

TTHMs & HALOACETIC ACIDS						
Contaminant	US EPA MCL (Highest Level allowed) in ppm	US EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal) in ppm	Annual average (ppm)	Range of test results (ppm)	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs	0.080	NA	0.013	0.006 - 0.020	no	Disinfection by-product
HAA5	0.060	NA	0.027	0.022 - 0.039	no	

Table 2e: Disinfection By-Products Parameters - Bldg. 1020 CALA

TTHMs & HALOACETIC ACIDS						
Contaminant	US EPA MCL (Highest Level allowed) in ppm	US EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal) in ppm	Annual average (ppm)	Range of test results (ppm)	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs	0.080	NA	0.028	0.016- 0.042	no	Disinfection by-product
HAA5	0.060	NA	0.029	0.022 - 0.038	no	

Table 2f: Disinfection By-Products Parameters – Bldg. 700 BOSC Office

TTHMs & HALOACETIC ACIDS						
Contaminant	US EPA MCL (Highest Level allowed) in ppm	US EPA MCLG (Ideal Goal) in ppm	Annual average (ppm)	Range of test results (ppm)	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs	0.080	NA	0.015	0.008 - 0.018	no	Disinfection by-product
HAA5	0.060	NA	0.038	0.030 - 0.049	no	

Table 3: Lead and Copper results

Contaminant	EPA Action Level (AL) in ppm	Range of Tap Sample Results in ppm	Number of taps sampled in CY24	Number of Test Results with Levels Above EPA's Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper	1.3	ND (<0.006) to 0.243	20	0	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	0.010	ND (<0.005) to 0.006	20	0	no	

Table 4: CLDJ Drinking Water System Aesthetic and Other Results

Contaminant	**US EPA MCL (ppm)**	**US EPA Secondary MCL (ppm)**	**Highest Sample Result (ppm)**	**Range of Test Results (ppm)**	**Typical Source**
Total Dissolved Solids	None	500	481	180 - 481	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)*	None	None	23	ND - 23	
Sodium**	None	None	64	64	

* There is no MCL, MCLG, or secondary MCL for total hardness. With the range of total hardness found in the water at CLDJ, it is considered "soft water".
** Only one sample collected in CY25.

SUMMARY OF 2025 MONITORING

In 2025, CLDJ's drinking water system had NO violations of a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Two minor administrative discrepancies were noted during sanitary surveys and are being addressed:

1. Sample Holding Time: During one quarter, samples for several chlorinated herbicides exceeded the recommended holding time before analysis. The samples remained refrigerated, and no compounds were detected.

2. Laboratory Detection Levels: A third-party audit noted that the contract laboratory's reporting limits for ten regulated compounds were slightly above the OEBGD-mandated detection levels, although they remained far below the safe drinking water limits (MCLs). CLDJ is working with the lab to adjust their methods.

These administrative findings did not impact the safety or quality of the drinking water provided. They are part of a continuous improvement process that ensures our water remains safe and reliable.

WATER CONSERVATION IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Living and working in a desert environment requires us to be mindful of our water use. Please help us conserve this precious resource:

- Report Leaks Immediately: Call the Base Operations Control Center (OCC) at DSN: 824-COLD (2653) to report any water leaks.
- Take Shorter Showers: A 3-minute shower uses 7-8 gallons, while a 10-minute shower uses 25 gallons.
- Turn Off the Tap: Shut off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Wash Full Loads: Only run the clothes washer with a full load.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

POINTS OF CONTACT

For any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact a member of the CLDJ Installation Water Quality Board (IWQB):

- Public Works Officer: DSN 311-824-4064
- Installation Environmental Program Director: DSN 311-824-5523
- Environmental Health Officer: DSN 311-824-4526

A copy of this CCR and previous year's reports are available at: https://cnreurafcent.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Water-Quality-Information/

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