U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NAPLES
GAETA OLDE MILL INN

2025 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Is our water safe to drink?

1. Yes. Gaeta Olde Mill Inn's (OMI) drinking water system provides water that is safe and "Fit For Human Consumption" (i.e. water that is safe for drinking, cooking, bathing, showering, dishwashing, and maintaining oral hygiene). This determination was made by the NSA Naples Commanding Officer's (ICO) Record of Decision dated 9 January 2017 and re-confirmed by the current ICO from review of routine laboratory test results (received weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly). We are proud to support the Navy's commitment to providing safe and reliable drinking water to our service members and their families. This annual Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2025 includes general and mandatory information to educate everyone about our water sources, treatment processes, standard requirements, and other details to help assure you that our water is safe to drink.

2. Our drinking water fully complies with the Department of War's (DoW) Italy Environmental Final Governing Standards (FGS), which are derived from the U.S. DoW Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD), and Italy's drinking water standards. When Italy and U.S. DoW OEBGD standards differ, the FGS adopts the *most protective* requirement. A detailed list of constituents found in our drinking water is included in this report, along with a comparison to the maximum levels considered safe for the public by these standards.

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

3. OMI purchases treated water from Acqua Latina. Acqua Latina receives its water from two sources: the Capodacqua wells and the Mazzoccolo springs. Water is disinfected at both locations using Ultraviolet (UV) light and sodium hypochlorite (a form of chlorine) disinfection. Water is stored in several reservoirs before it is pumped to the City of Gaeta. To monitor the quality of the water delivered to its customers, Acqua Latina routinely collects and analyzes water samples at several points along its aqueduct every week. Samples are split and submitted to the local health department for testing. Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Naples Public Works Department further treats the water using filtration, ultraviolet (UV) light and adding sodium hypochlorite (a form of chlorine) as disinfectant to ensure that OMI's tap water meets all aforementioned regulatory requirements throughout the water distribution system.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

4. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected 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 wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or 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.

5. Due to this, some contaminants may be present in source drinking water, such as:

(a) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from wildlife, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and livestock;

(b) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

(c) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

(d) **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

(e) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

6. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, regulations 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 limits, you will be notified by e-mail and Public Notification. You can learn more about contaminants and any potential health effects by visiting the EPA's Drinking Water Standards web site: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations

Source water assessment

7. In May 2024, Commander Navy Installations Command (CNIC), the Navy Executive Agent (EA) for Drinking Water Ashore together with the Navy & Marine Corps Force Health Protection Command (NMCFHPC) conducted a comprehensive sanitary survey of the OMI drinking water system. Sanitary surveys performed every three years provide an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. NAVFAC is continually improving the drinking water system based on the recommendations contained in the sanitary survey reports.

Some people must use special precautions

8. There are people who may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. 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 following USEPA Safe Drinking Water webpage: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Additional information for lead

9. To ensure the continued safety of your drinking water, the EPA recently updated its Lead and Copper Rule. This rule requires all drinking water systems to inventory the pipes—known as service lines—that connect water mains to individual buildings. Under these guidelines, every service line must be classified into one of four categories: "Lead", "Galvanized Requiring Replacement", "Non-Lead", or "Unknown". In 2024 NAVFAC completed a review of the OMI distribution system maps and drawings and conducted a base wide visual inspection of each service line that connects the OMI buildings to the water main. All of the 9 service lines at OMI have been categorized as "Non-Lead", meaning the distribution system has no service lines that are categorized as "Lead", "Galvanized Requiring Replacement", or "Unknown". For more information on the service line categories or on the inventory please check the Service Line Categories Definitions in Table 4 and/or call the numbers listed in the last section of this CCR.

10. 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. NAVFAC Naples Public Works 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 the necessary 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 (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please call the numbers listed in the last section of this CCR. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water

Water Quality Data Table

11. During 2025, more than 700 tests were performed on Gaeta OMI drinking water for over 150 contaminants. Unless otherwise noted, Tables 1 and 2 below list only the contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2025. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. All contaminants detected in OMI's drinking water are below the health-based MCLs allowed by FGS and EPA applicable requirements.

Table 1: Water Quality Data

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	EPA MCL, TT, or MRDL	FGS MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)									
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	10	1.2	ND	1.2	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl_2) (ppm)	4	4	4[1]	0.478[2]	0.211	0.478	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	800[1]	40[2]	10	40	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	30	22.8[2]	NA		2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2.0	0.0273	NA		2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	EPA MCL, TT, or MRDL	FGS MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High			
Chloride (ppm)	NA	250[3]	250	43.2	NA		2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10		10	2.46	0.454	2.46	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1		0.15	0.049	ND	0.049	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA		200	13.6	NA		2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	NA		250	6.2	NA		2025	No	Discharge from mines and smelters and from kraft pulp and paper/textile mills and tanneries
Vanadium (ppb)	NA		140	1.4	NA		2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants (Tested every 4 years)									
Uranium (µg/L)	0	30	30	1.3	ND	1.3	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

NOTES:
[1] MCL from DoW Manual Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD)
[2] Samples collected in the drinking water distribution system
[3] SMCL: EPA secondary MCL

Table 2: Contaminants at Consumer Taps

Inorganic Contaminants at Consumer Taps[1]									
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**# Samples Exceeding AL**	**Sample Year**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper [Action level at consumer taps] (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.223	0.059	0.331	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – [Action level at consumer taps] (ppb)	0	15	1.705	1.05	2.13	0	2025	No	

NOTES:
[1] The complete lead tap sampling data are available for review. For more information, please call the numbers listed in the last section of this CCR.

Table 3: Unit Descriptions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit of the best method

Table 4: Definitions

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
AL	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated.
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 contaminants.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. The level of a contaminant established as a guideline that is not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.
TT	Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Service Line Categories Definitions	
Galvanized requiring replacement service line	A galvanized service line that currently is or ever was downstream of a lead service line; or is currently downstream of a lead status unknown service line. For this definition, downstream means in the direction of flow through the service line.
Lead service line	A service line that is made of lead or where a portion of the service line is made of lead.
Non-Lead service line	A service line that is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.
Unknown service line	A service line whose pipe material has not been demonstrated to be a lead service line, galvanized requiring replacement service line, or a non-lead service line.
Service line	A portion of pipe that connects the water main to the building inlet.

Violations and Exceedances

12. No drinking water quality violations or exceedances occurred during 2025.

Points of Contact

13. If you have any questions regarding this report or about the drinking water treatment processes, please contact the Public Works Department Environmental Office, members of the Installation Water Quality Board, at DSN: 626-6644 or commercial: 081-568-6644.

14. For any water supply-related health questions, please contact the U.S. Naval Hospital Naples Preventive Medicine Office, members of the Installation Water Quality Board, at 081-568-5486, or 081-811-4170.