

NSF DEVESELU 2024 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), Romania 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 byproducts 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. Starting with 2021 a Reverse Osmosis System using sodium hypochlorite as the primary disinfectant prior to distribution throughout the installation.

Source water assessment

The Water Quality Oversight Council (WQOC) conducted the most recent comprehensive Sanitary Survey in 24-26 April 2023. 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 contained in the most recent Sanitary Survey report. The 2023 Sanitary Survey identified a total of 10 Significant deficiencies, 6 Moderate deficiencies, and 3 Minor deficiencies. To date 95% of the deficiencies have been addressed and closed. The corrective action for the last open Sanitary Survey finding has been completed, new treatment chemicals are in use, and we are awaiting additional data before formally closing anticipated no later than August 2025.

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 or the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

Additional Information for Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems NSF Deveselu was constructed in 2016 without using lead piping to significantly reduce the lead risk. NSF Deveselu 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. A lead service line inventory was also completed in November 2023 and confirmed no lead service lines are present - the inventory is not available online but can be provided by NSF Deveselu Public Works Office, Environmental Department. 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. Lead swab testing at NSF Deveselu on the drinking water distribution system did not find any lead present. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested contact NSF Deveselu Public Works Department, DSN 324-770-0074. 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 drinking water contaminants and relevant sampling data collected during the 2024 calendar year. Annually, NSF Deveselu performing approximate 9.300 water samples for many more chemicals than are found in this table - 9000 out of it are performed and rest of 300 are externalized for cross checking purpose; 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:

Parameter	FGS MCL	<u>Your</u> Water	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
TTHM (total Trihalomethanes) (ppm)(Avg.)	0.080	0.00378	September 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (ppm)(Avg.)	0.06	0.00201	September 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radon 222 (Bq/L)	100	4	April 2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Analysis Results

Copper and Lead (Cu and Pb) Results

<u>Parameter</u>	FGS AL	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Samples</u> Exceeding	Violation	<u>Typical</u> <u>Source</u>
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	0.172	Oct 2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm) 0.015 0.0051 Oct 2024 0	0 No Corrosion plumbing systems.	n of d g
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Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter $(\mu g/L)$
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion
Bq/L	becquerel(s) per liter
NA	NA: not applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions		
Term	Definition	
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 2024 calendar year.

Points of Contact

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

https://cnreurafcent.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Water-Quality-Information/