2025 Water Quality Report for NSF Redzikowo

This report covers the drinking water quality for NSF Redzikowo Containerized Housing Unit (CHU) Drinking Water System (DWS) for the 2025 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains. The Maximum Contamination Levels are based according to Final Governing Standard (FGS) Poland and DoDM 4715.05: Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Documents (OEBGD).

The water at the CHU comes from the Polish municipal system that supplies water to the town of Redzikowo. The source water for the municipal system is extracted from two wells located approximately 2.5 km (1.6 miles) south of NSF Redzikowo near the Village of Wieszyno. According to the municipal operators, the wells are 100 m (330 ft) and 95 m (310 ft) deep and produce approximately 50 m3/h (220 gpm) and 30 m3/h (130 gpm), respectively. Water from the wells is treated via filtration at a municipal water treatment plant. No treatment chemicals (i.e., chlorine) are added to the filtered water. There are no significant sources of contamination in the municipal water supply.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: Jedrzej "NJ" Cichosz at Public Works Department, or call 597 714 306.

Contaminants and their presence in water: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of sub-populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

1. Water Quality Data

The table on the following page lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done **January 1 through December 31, 2025**. The FGS and OEBGD allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- Limit of Quantification (LOQ) - the lowest concentration of a contaminant or chemical that a laboratory can measure reliably with an acceptable and predefined level of accuracy and precision.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.
- N/A: Not applicable
- ppm: parts per million
- gpm – gallons per minute
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- FGS: Final Governing Standard Poland November 2020

2. Monitoring Data for Regulated Contaminants

Table 1. Detected parameters.

FGS Poland Regulated Contaminant	MCL [ppm]	MCLG/ MRDL [ppm]	Level Detected [ppm]	Range [ppm]	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Toluene	1.0	1.0	0.00013	N/A	2025	No	Industrial activities; discharged from petroleum refineries.
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.08	N/A	0.0235	N/A	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	0.06	N/A	0.00386	N/A	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	0.88	0.67 - 1.45	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Table 2. Lead and Copper monitoring summary.

FGS Poland Regulated Contaminant	Action Level [ppm]	MCLG [ppm]	Your Water [ppm]	Range [ppm]	Year Sampled	Samples Above AL	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	0.01	0	0.00053	<0.0005 - 0.00053	2025	0	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.00523	0.00316 - 0.0135	2025	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2.1. Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Violations

The laboratory we used in July 2025 for several parameters had a Limit of Quantification (LOQ) greater than the FGS Poland regulatory Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). These parameters include Aldrin, Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Benzo[a]pyrene, Carbofuran, Dalapon, 2,4-D, Dieldrin, 2,4-D, Dieldrin, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothall, Oxamyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), Toxaphene, and 2,4,5-TP (Silvex). To correct this issue, we are switching to an alternate, certified laboratory in 4th QTR FY26 to ensure future samples meet required detection limits.

3. Information about Health Effects of Lead in Drinking Water:

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. Public Works Department (PWD) 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 home6.

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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact PWD Environmental Jedrzej NJ Cichosz at 597 714 306. 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

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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

PWD completed the Lead Service Line Inventory for a Containerized Housing Unit Distribution System in 2024. There are no lead pipes at CHU distribution system. If You would like to see copy of a final report, contact:

Jedrzej “NJ” Cichosz at Public Works Department or call 597 714 306.

Additional Information

A copy of this CCR and previous year’s reports are available at:

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