



NSF DEVESELU 2014 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Is our water safe to drink?

NSF Deveselu's drinking water system provides water that is safe and Fit For Human Consumption (potable) as determined by the Installation Commanding Officer's Record of Decision dated September 09, 2014 for the Navy Camp and October 18, 2014 for the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) Site Activation Camp. We are proud to support the Navy's commitment to provide safe and reliable drinking water to our service members, civilians, contractors, and personnel providing support to the construction of NSF Deveselu. This initial Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes general and mandatory information to educate consumers regarding our water source, treatment processes, standard requirements, and other details to help assure you that our water is safe to drink. A CCR will be provided annually.

Our drinking water fully complies with the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD). When Romanian and U.S. standards differ, the *most protective* requirement is adopted. 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 general public by these standards.

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

NSF Deveselu provides treated groundwater from a depth of 150 meters, through three distribution lines (Navy Camp, MDA Site Activation Camp and Navy Military Construction Contractor, Zafer). Source water is treated near the well head by disinfection with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

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) including wells contain naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive material resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Due to this, contaminants may be present in source 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, that are byproducts of chlorinating water that contains natural organics. Some people who drink trihalomethanes 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**, 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 levels, you will be notified by the Public Works Environmental Office, who are members of the Installation Water Quality Board. A Boil Water Notification or other Important Information about your Drinking Water service will be issued by the IEPD and will be posted at all affected buildings. 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> or by calling their Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

Source water assessment

A Sanitary Survey for NSF Deveselu is Pending Construction of the final Water System. Once the Water System is constructed, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) will conduct a comprehensive sanitary survey of the NSF Deveselu drinking water system. The survey will provide an evaluation of the adequacy of the drinking water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. NAVFAC will continually improve the drinking water system based on report recommendations. A Certificate to Operate will be provided to the Installation Commanding Officer upon completion of report recommendations.

Some people must use special precautions

There are people who may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

Water quality monitoring

Treated water is monitored in accordance with EPA and OEBGD requirements to include weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual sampling. Daily chlorine residual, turbidity and pH readings are taken and reported to the IWQB to confirm disinfection procedures are effective. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The table below summarizes regulated drinking water contaminants that were present during the 2014 calendar year. All contaminants detected in NSF Deveselu's drinking water are below allowed levels and meet EPA and OEBGD requirements.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDL G</u>	<u>MCL, TT, MRD L</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Components							
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	N/A	200	0.14	ppb	Nov-2014	NO	Industrial activity
Dichloromethane	N/A	5	1.27	ppb	Nov-2014	NO	Industrial activity
Tetrachloroethylene	N/A	5	0.98	ppb	Nov-2014	NO	Industrial activity
Nitrate	N/A	10	1.19	ppm	Nov-2014	NO	Natural processes

Note: All other monitored Inorganic Compounds, Organic Compounds, Pesticides, PCBs, Total Trihalomethanes and Radionuclides, Lead, Copper and Total Coliforms were not detected.

Unit Descriptions	
<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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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.

MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

VIOLATIONS, EXCEEDANCES, or MISSED SAMPLING EVENTS:

NSF Deveselu experienced no violations, exceedances, or missed sampling events during the 2014 Calendar Year.

Points of Contact

If you have any questions regarding this report or about the drinking water processes, please contact the Public Works Environmental Department, who are members of the Installation Water Quality Board.

Installation Environmental Program Director, Kim Rasmussen, kim.rasmussen@eu.navy.mil, DSN 312-645-4476, COM RO +40 349 080 376.

Environmental Technician, Lavinia Pana, lavinia.pana.b3globalcon@gmail.com, DSN 312-645-4575, COM RO +40 349 080 375