

## Overview of Testing Results for Lead in Drinking Water and Corrective Actions for

### NAS Jacksonville CDC Building 2070

The Navy is committed to maintaining safe drinking water on its installations. City water supplied to the Navy and the Navy's water distribution system is regularly tested and is in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Because lead exposure is a particular concern for children, and lead may be added to drinking water through the pipes, fittings, solder, and fixtures inside a building, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends, but does not mandate, that we test the lead content of drinking water in priority areas such as youth centers (YCs), child development group homes (CDGHs), and child development centers (CDCs). The Navy has adopted the recommendation as policy.

Navy environmental personnel conducted lead testing at the NAS Jacksonville CDC in accordance with Navy and EPA guidelines. Samples from various locations in the CDC were sent to Advanced Environmental Laboratories (a state certified laboratory) for analysis.

At the NAS Jacksonville CDC, 111 outlets used for drinking, cooking, and washing were tested. Out of 111 samples collected, 1 water outlet initially tested above the Navy Policy recommended screening level for lead in drinking water in schools and childcare centers of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

The water outlet that exceeded the EPA-recommended screening level of 15 ppb was a faucet in the CDC Kitchen, used for hand washing. This faucet tested at 20 ppb. The fixture was tagged and secured to prevent use until follow up sampling could be performed. Follow-up testing indicated that the elevated levels of lead appeared to be caused by the components of the water fixture. The fixture was permanently removed on June 25, 2019.

The test results are presented in two tables (also on this site):

- Table 1 **Summary of Results** summarizes the data by category of use (e.g., drinking, cooking, washing).
- Table 2 **Summary Statistics** summarizes all the data.

A floor plan of the **NAS Jacksonville Building 2070 CDC** has also been included to show the location for the fixture that exceeded 15 ppb.

**Table 1** provides a description of each sampling location using three columns; Category, Sampling ID, and Outlet Description. The Category column gives information about whether the outlet is used for drinking water (water fountain), cooking (food preparation), or washing (primarily hand-washing or brushing teeth). The Sample ID column is the identification used to label each sample bottle. The Outlet Description

column contains additional information to describe the outlet sampled under each category.

The next set of columns in **Table 1** provide *Initial Sampling Results*, and for those locations that exceeded the recommended screening level of 15 ppb the *Re-sampling Results*.

EPA sampling protocol requires water to not be used for between 8 and 18 hours prior to first draw sampling. Therefore, Initial Sampling Results were from first draw samples collected early in the morning before the CDC opened and before any water was used. The Initial Sampling Results also indicate whether resampling is required and the date that fixtures greater than 15 ppb were secured. Outlets that exceeded 15 ppb are highlighted in yellow.

The *Re-sampling Results* includes columns for First Draw and flushing samples which help determine the source of lead.

- If the lead concentration of a 30-second flush sample resulted in lower than 15 ppb lead, the aerators were the source of lead and the outlet can be used for drinking if the aerators are cleaned on a regular basis.
- If the lead concentration of the resampled first draw (but not the follow up 30 second flush) was greater than 15 ppb, the fixture was the source of lead. These fixtures can be used if water is flushed for 30 seconds before first use of the day or if the fixtures are replaced and retesting confirms that the new fixtures do not leach lead.
- If the lead concentration of the sample following the 30-second flush was greater than 15 ppb and greater than the lead concentration of the first draw resample, the source of lead is the plumbing upstream of the outlet. These outlets should be disconnected unless upstream plumbing is replaced.

The Corrective Actions column describes actions that were taken to remediate the source of lead, if required. In the event that fixtures or upstream piping are replaced there are columns for sampling data that confirms that the corrective actions were successful in reducing lead below 15 ppb.

To learn more about lead in drinking water in schools and day care centers visit the following EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-drinking-water-schools-and-child-carefacilities>.

To learn more about your home's public water supplier, see their annual water quality report:

[https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrse/installations/nas\\_jacksonville/om/environmental\\_support/drinking\\_water.html](https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrse/installations/nas_jacksonville/om/environmental_support/drinking_water.html)

If you have any health questions or concerns, you are encouraged to contact your health care provider or, if you are a TRICARE beneficiary, use the Naval Hospital Jacksonville Appointment Line at (904) 542-4677 to schedule an appointment with your primary care provider.