

Overview of Testing Results for Lead in Drinking Water and Corrective Actions for the Play Area Drinking Water Outlets (Play Areas)

The Navy is committed to maintaining safe drinking water on its installations. NAS Jacksonville produces and distributes high quality drinking water that is regularly tested and in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Because lead exposure is a particular concern for children, and lead may be in drinking water due to its presence in pipes, fittings, solder, and fixtures inside a building, Navy policy requires that we test the drinking water lead content in priority areas such as youth centers (YCs), child development group homes (CDGHs), and child development centers (CDCs), Gyms, every five years.

Navy environmental personnel conducted lead testing at the Play Areas in accordance with Navy and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines. Samples from various locations in the Play Areas were sent to a state-certified laboratory for analysis.

At the Play Areas, outlets used for drinking and washing were tested. Out of 27 samples collected, one water outlet initially tested above the Navy screening level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in schools, YCs, CDGHs, and CDCs.

The one fixture that exceeded the 10-ppb action level is as follows:

- JAX-PLAY-PASS ID-HOSECOMBB-FD: water fountain hose bib combo, at the baseball field closest to Pass and ID Building, right side, tested at 18 ppb

After receiving the test results, we immediately took the above listed fixture out of service, pending resampling and possible further corrective actions.

Additional sampling of the two fixtures on December 19, 2024 resulted in the water outlet testing below the 10 ppb screening level:

- JAX-PLAY-PASS ID-HOSECOMBB-FD: water fountain hose bib combo, at the baseball field closest to Pass and ID Building, right side, tested at 0.5 ppb

A copy of all test results is enclosed for your information. The test results are presented in two tables:

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

An aerial map showing the Play Areas location where the fixture exceeded 10 ppb is provided as Figure 1.

Table 1 provides a description of each sampling location using three columns: Category, *Sampling Identification (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 handwashing 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** provides *Initial Sampling Results*, and for those locations that exceeded the recommended screening level of 10 ppb the *Re-sampling Results*.

EPA sampling protocol requires water not to 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 Play-Areas opened and before any water was used. The *Initial Sampling Results* also indicate whether resampling is required and the date that fixtures greater than 10 ppb were secured. Outlets that exceeded 10 ppb are highlighted in yellow.

The *Re-sampling Results* includes columns for *First Draw* and 30-second flushed samples which help determine the source of lead. For cooking and washing outlets, aerators were removed and cleaned before retesting:

- If the lead concentration of the 30-second flush sample resulted in lower than 10 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 sample) was greater than 10 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 10 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/removed from service unless upstream plumbing is replaced.

The *Corrective Actions* column describes actions that were taken to remediate the source of lead. In the event that fixtures, or upstream piping are replaced (e.g. water fountains in rooms X and Y and bathroom sinks in rooms X and Y), there are columns for sampling data that confirms that the corrective actions were successful in reducing the lead below 10 ppb.

To learn more about lead in drinking water in schools and childcare centers visit the following EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

To learn more about the installation's public water supplier, see their annual water quality report: <https://cnrse.cnmc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Water-Quality-Information/>

To answer any questions, you may have on the sampling program, contact the NAS Jacksonville Public Affairs Officer at (904) 542-5588. 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 Region Appointment Center to schedule an appointment with your primary care provider at 1-800-444-5445

Enclosures:

1. Complete Test Results
2. Location of Play Areas Exceedance (Figure 1)