

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY SOUTH POTOMAC 6509 SAMPSON ROAD, SUITE 217 DAHLGREN. VIRGINIA 22448-5108

> 5090 Ser N00/007 January 22, 2015

Dear Parents and Staff:

The safety and health of children and staff at our Child Development Center (CDC) and Youth Center (YC) is a continuing priority. In my earlier letter announcing our sampling and testing for lead in drinking water program, I told you we would be testing all water outlets that could potentially be used for cooking and drinking at our CDC and YC.

Onboard Naval Support Facility Indian Head (NSFIH), we tested 88 CDC and YC water outlets. Five of the 88 outlets tested higher than the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) designated screening level of 20 parts per billion (ppb). If the outlet initial screening results exceeded 20 ppb, we were required to take action with additional testing and, in some cases, corrective measures if the results were still above the 20 ppb. None of the five outlets tested exceeded 20ppb on the second test nor were outlets typically utilized for drinking water. Additionally, no adverse health effects are expected due to the low levels detected at these five locations.

The lead levels were higher than the EPA screening level at the following locations:

- a. CDC, Room 123, sink: The outlet that exceeded the EPA recommended level of 20 ppb was a high sink, which tested at 25 ppb. This outlet was used for hand washing. After flushing the faucet, retesting showed a concentration of 2.8 ppb, well below the EPA screening level.
- b. CDC, Room 123, outside spigot: The outlet that exceeded the EPA screening level of 20 ppb was an outdoor water spigot, which tested at 24 ppb. This outlet was used for irrigation and recreation. After flushing the faucet, retesting showed a concentration of less than 1 ppb, well below the EPA screening level.
- c. <u>CDC, Room 127, high sink</u>: The outlet that exceeded the EPA screening level of 20 ppb was a high sink, which tested at 22 ppb. This outlet was used for hand/dish washing.

After flushing the faucet, retesting showed a concentration of less than 1 ppb, well below the EPA screening level.

- d. <u>CDC, Room 127, low sink</u>: The outlet that exceeded the EPA screening level of 20 ppb was a low sink, which tested at 23 ppb. This outlet was used for hand/dish washing. After flushing the faucet, retesting showed a concentration of 1.4 ppb, well below the EPA screening level.
- e. <u>CDC, Room 133</u>: The outlet that exceeded the EPA screening level of 20 ppb was an outdoor water spigot, which tested at 33 ppb. This outlet was used for hand washing. After flushing the faucet, retesting showed a concentration of less than 1 ppb, well below the EPA screening level.

A Sampling Report is available at the front desk of the CDC and YC. Additionally, complete test results and a floor plan of the buildings indicating the locations of the fixtures that initially exceeded the EPA screening level are included in the Sampling Report.

I expect this issue will generate more questions than this letter can answer. As such, I invite you to attend an informational forum that I will host at the NSFIH Chapel on February 17, 2015 at 1800 hours. Medical representatives will accompany Naval Support Activity South Potomac personnel at the meeting to answer your questions and hear your concerns about the recent lead testing procedures and results.

Here is an additional resource you may find informative: EPA: "Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities" http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/schools_index.cfm.

If you have any health questions or concerns, I encourage you to contact your health care provider or, if you are a TRICARE beneficiary, contact the Nurse Advice Line at 1-800-TRICARE (press option 1) or use the Appointment Center to schedule an appointment with your primary care provider at 1-866-645-4584.

Rest assured my team and I will continue to monitor and test water quality at the CDC, and YC, ensuring our drinking water lead levels are lower than EPA screening levels. New water outlets at these facilities will be tested before being used as a drinking water source. In addition, all potential drinking water outlets at these facilities will be tested every five years.

I am committed to the safety and health of all personnel and family members using our facilities and will keep you updated on this issue.

Sincerely,

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Captain, United States Navy

Commanding Officer

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