



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDING OFFICER
NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA
140 SYLVESTER ROAD
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92106-3521

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090
Ser N00/192
July 30, 2024

Dear Parents and Caregivers:

As Commanding Officer, the safety and health of youth and staff at Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL) Child Development Centers (CDC) and Child Youth Centers (CYC) is one of my top priorities. This letter is to update you on the drinking water testing that we performed at our CDCs and CYCs from 11 to 29 June 2024. This preventive testing is based on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's recommendation to all schools and day care centers. This recurring testing is conducted on a 5-year cycle and was last conducted at NBPL in 2019.

The intent of this recurring testing is to confirm the lead content levels in the drinking water at NBPL's CDCs and CYCs are still below EPA recommend levels of 10 parts per billion (ppb). This testing was completed on 25 July 2024 at the following CDCs and CYCs:

- CDC NBPL
- CDC Patrick Wade
- Admiral Hartman Child, Youth & Teen Center
- Chesterton Child, Youth & Teen Center
- Gateway Child, Youth & Teen Center
- Village at Serra Mesa Child, Youth & Teen Center

Of the 217 water outlets tested, one outlet was above the 10 ppb EPA recommended action level for lead. This outlet was at NBPL CDC room 116 (Teacher Training Room) with a laboratory lead result of 13.7 ppb. Upon receiving the test results, the sink was isolated, the water fixture's screen (aerator) was cleaned and retested on 17 July 2024 with a lead laboratory result of 0.480 ppb, below the EPA recommended action level. Room 116 is a Teacher Training Room and no children had access to the room.

Sampling results will be available at the CDC/CYC front desk and will also be available on the NBPL and CNRSW web sites at:

NBPL Web Site: <https://cnrsw.cnrc.navy.mil/Installations/NAVBASE-Point-Loma/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/>

Region Web Site: <https://cnrsw.cnrc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/Lead-in-Priority-Area-Sampling-Program/>

To learn more about lead in drinking water in schools and day care centers or additional water quality resources, please visit:

EPA (lead in drinking water in schools and day care centers):
https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-09/documents/final_revised_3ts_manual_508.pdf

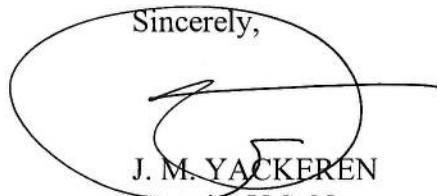
Annual water quality report:

<https://cnrsw.navy.afpims.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>

If you have any immediate concerns or questions regarding this report, please contact the NBPL Public Affairs Office (619) 553-0090.

If you have any health-related questions or concerns about lead exposure, 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-TRICARE.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, enclosed within a hand-drawn oval. The signature is stylized and appears to read 'J. M. YACKEREN'.

J. M. YACKEREN
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

Overview of Testing Results for Lead in Drinking Water and Corrective Actions for Naval Base Point Loma CDC, Patrick Wade CDC, Admiral Hartman Recreation Center, Gateway Village Recreation Center, Village at Serra Mesa Recreation Center, and Chesterton Community Center

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 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 due to its presence in pipes, fittings, solder, and fixtures inside a building, the Navy policy requires that we test the lead content of drinking water in priority areas such as youth centers (YCs) and child development centers (CDCs) every five years.

Navy environmental personnel conducted lead testing at the Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL) CDCs and Youth Centers (YCs) in accordance with Navy and EPA guidelines. Samples from various locations in the CDCs and YCs were sent to a state-certified laboratory for analysis.

At the NBPL CDCs and YCs, outlets used for drinking, cooking, and washing were tested. Out of **217** samples collected, **1** water outlet initially tested above the Navy screening level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in schools and CDCs.

The **one** outlet that exceeded 10 ppb was a hand washing sink located in the Teacher Training Room (Room 116) inside the NBPL CDC (Building 377). Follow-up sampling at this outlet was conducted after removing and cleaning the faucet aerator. A faucet aerator (or tap aerator) is often found at the tip of modern indoor water faucets. Without an aerator, water usually flows out of a faucet as one big stream. An aerator spreads this stream into many little droplets, which helps save water, provides more uniform flow, and reduces splashing. However, the aerator and screen can trap debris which can accumulate lead.



After removing the faucet aerator, retesting showed that the sink in Room **116** at the NBPL CDC was below the screening level and the faucet was returned to service.

A copy of all test results is enclosed for your information. The test results are presented in two tables for each priority area (i.e., CDCs and YCs):

- 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.

A floor plan of the NBPL CDC (Building 377) has also been included to show the location for the fixture that exceeded 10 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 10 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 facility 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 flushing 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. The washing sinks in Room 116 at the NBPL CDC fit in this category.
- If the lead concentration of the resampled first draw (but not the follow up 30 second flush) 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. None of the outlets fit in this category.
- 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. None of the outlets fit in this category.

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, there are columns for sampling data that confirms that the corrective actions were successful in reducing lead below 10 ppb.

To learn more about lead in drinking water in schools and day care 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://cnrsw.cnrc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>

To answer any questions you may have on the sampling program contact the NBPL Public Affairs Officer at (619) 553-0090. 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-TRICARE.

Enclosures:

1. Complete Test Results
2. Floor Plan of the NBPL CDC (Building 377) (removed from version posted on the Regional LIPA web page)

Sample Summary Results Table
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - June 2024
Naval Base Point Loma
Chesterton Community Center

Table 1. Summary of Results

SAMPLING LOCATION DESCRIPTION				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS			RE-SAMPLING RESULTS			CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	POST-CORRECTIVE ACTION SAMPLING RESULTS	
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID [Use same nomenclature as baseline sample event]	Outlet Description [At a minimum, room number and type of outlet; include filter identification and whether a motion sensor faucet or blended water, as applicable]	Comments [Provide, for example, whether filter was removed, staining was present, any identifying marks]	Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb			Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb				Description [Enter brief description of remediation activities; for example, replace fixture, add a point of use device, check grounding wires, replace lead piping, reconfigure piping, permanently close outlet, implement aerator maintenance program]	Recommended Level = 10 ppb
				First Draw (ppb) [numeric value]	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Date Fixture Secured? (See Note 1) [N/A if First Draw is ≤ 10ppb; otherwise mm/dd/yyyy]	Water Fountain/Chiller 15 min. Follow up Flush Sample - Collected day before First Draw Sampling (ppb) [numeric value]	First Draw (ppb) [numeric value]	Follow up Flush - Collected 30 seconds after First Draw Sampling (ppb) [numeric value]	First Draw (ppb) (See note 2) [numeric value]		Follow up Flush - Collected 30 seconds after First Draw Sampling (ppb) [numeric value]
SAMPLING DATE				6/13/2024			mm/dd/yyyy	mm/dd/yyyy	mm/dd/yyyy		mm/dd/yyyy	
RESULTS DATE				7/1/2024			mm/dd/yyyy	mm/dd/yyyy	mm/dd/yyyy		mm/dd/yyyy	
COOKING	CCC_KITCHEN_S1	Faucet		0.489 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHING	CCC_TEEN_CTR_S1	Faucet		1.45 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHING	CCC_MENS_RR_S1	Faucet		0.853 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHING	CCC_MENS_RR_S2	Faucet		0.773 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHING	CCC_MENS_RR_S3	Faucet		0.773 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHING	CCC_WOMENS_RR_S1	Faucet		1.06 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHING	CCC_WOMENS_RR_S2	Faucet		0.783 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASHING	CCC_WOMENS_RR_S3	Faucet		0.921 (J)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:
J = indicates that the analyte was positively identified with a result less than the Reporting Limit, but greater than the Method Detection Limit. The value is an estimated concentration.
ND = Non detect. Indicates that the analyte was not detected at or above the Method Detection Limit.

Table 2. Summary Statistics

CATEGORY	INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS	RE-SAMPLING RESULTS			POST-CORRECTIVE ACTION RESULTS
	Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb				
	First Draw (ppb)	Water Fountain	First Draw (ppb)	Follow up Flush	First Draw (ppb)
Total Drinking	0	0	0	0	0
Total Drinking > 10 ppb	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cook	1	0	0	0	0
Total Cook > 10 ppb	0	0	0	0	0
Total Washing	7	0	0	0	0
Total Washing > 10 ppb	0	0	0	0	0
Total Samples	8	0	0	0	0
Total Samples > 10 ppb	0	0	0	0	0

Preventing Lead Problems: Routine Steps

To minimize exposure to lead in your facility, there are several things you can do on a routine basis.

These activities include:

1. Flush all drinking water outlets.

Flushing drinking water outlets is important because the longer water is exposed to lead pipes or solder, the greater the likelihood of lead contamination. At the start of each day, before using any water for drinking or cooking, flush the cold water faucet by allowing the water to **run for 30 seconds to one minute**. Do this at each drinking water outlet (including water fountains). Even if all your first-draw samples and flushed samples show low lead levels, there is still a possibility that lead may get into water that sits in your plumbing for long periods (such as during vacations or over long weekends). To be safe, on the first day back, flush all drinking water outlets prior to opening the facility.



2. Use only cold water to prepare food and drinks.

Hot water dissolves lead more quickly than cold water and is therefore more likely to contain greater amounts of lead. If hot water is needed, water should be drawn from the cold tap and heated. Use only thoroughly flushed water from the cold water tap for drinking and when making formula, juices, or foods.

3. Clean debris out of all water outlet screens on a regular basis.

Small screens on the end of a faucet (aerators) can trap sediments containing lead.