



Safety and Environmental Newsletter

December 2020 — 104th Edition



A SAFETY REMINDER FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Don't drink and drive

SAFE WINTER DRIVING TIPS

PROTECT



Drive belted &
use car and booster
seats properly



Clean off your entire vehicle
to keep flying snow and ice
from obscuring visibility



Pack an emergency kit —
jumper cables, flares, sand/salt,
cell phone + charger
ice scraper, 1st-aid kit, water,
flashlight, blankets.



Don't crowd
the plow



PREPARE

PROTECT

PREVENT



Happy Holidays

FROM THE WALLOPS SAFETY AND MISSION ASSURANCE DIVISION

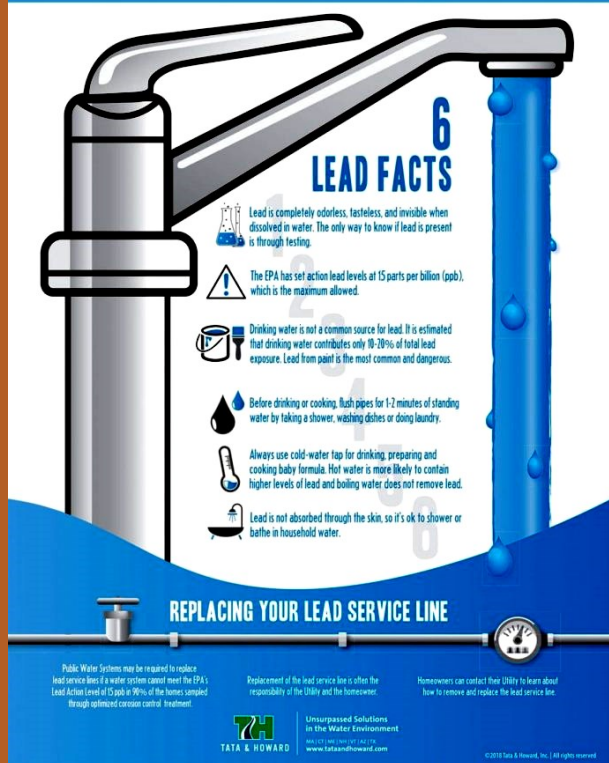


Safety and Environmental Newsletter

December 2020 — 104th Edition

6 FACTS ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead in tap water can be a health hazard. Whether your water comes from a Public Water System or a private well, drinking water containing lead is most likely from lead pipe or solder in the plumbing or the service lines from the water main in the street to the building.



Know your pipes

Lead

A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will not cling to lead pipes.

Galvanized

A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.

Copper

The color of a copper penny.

Plastic

White, rigid pipe.

Brass

Dark reddish brown to a light silvery yellow color. Older pipes may be corroded and may contain lead.

EPA Lead and Copper Rule

Overview of the Rule

Title ¹	Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) ² , 56 FR 26460 - 26564, June 7, 1991
Purpose	Protect public health by minimizing lead (Pb) and copper (Cu) levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Pb and Cu enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of Pb and Cu containing plumbing materials.
General Description	Establishes action level (AL) of 0.015 mg/L for Pb and 1.3 mg/L for Cu based on 90 th percentile level of tap water samples. An AL exceedance is not a violation but can trigger other requirements that include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement (LSLR).
Utilities Covered	All community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) are subject to the LCR requirements.

Public Health Benefits

Implementation of the LCR has resulted in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in risk of exposure to Pb that can cause damage to brain, red blood cells, and kidneys, especially for young children and pregnant women. Reduction in risk of exposure to Cu that can cause stomach and intestinal distress, liver or kidney damage, and complications of Wilson's disease in genetically predisposed people.
---	---

EPA first issued the Lead and Copper Rule on June 7, 1991. The latest modification was issued October 10, 2007. To implement the 2011 *Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act*, EPA published a final rule on September 1, 2020. EPA published a proposed rule on November 13, 2019 addressing other lead issues. The proposal would mandate additional requirements for sampling tap water, corrosion control, replacement of lead service lines, public outreach and testing water in schools. EPA Lead actions FY 2020 visit: <https://www.epa.gov/leadactionplanimplementation/status-epa-actions-fy-2020-0>

2020 Annual Main Base Tap Water Lead and Copper Results

Sample Location	Sample Date	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)
A-1	08/03/2020	0.0719	0.00469
A-41	08/03/2020	0.132	<0.002
F-3	08/03/2020	0.504	0.0240
F-10	08/03/2020	0.222	0.0334
F-16	08/03/2020	0.111	<0.002
F-160	08/03/2020	1.350	0.0756
N-162	08/03/2020	0.0464	0.00635
NOAA	08/03/2020	0.0452	<0.002
Q-29	08/07/2020	0.174	0.0479
R-20	08/07/2020	0.134	0.0101

- The < symbol indicates concentrations below the detection capability of the laboratory analytical method.
- Shaded data represent the 90th percentile results from the monitoring period.
- Results in **BOLD** are above the action levels (0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper).

What Do We Do at NASA WFF to Ensure Drinking Water Quality?

In addition to routine monitoring, WFF has installed and maintained activated carbon filters on water fountains and kitchen sinks. A filter maintenance program is used to ensure the filters are effective. Additionally, the WFF Facilities Management Branch applies corrosion control measures, which include the addition of Zinc-Orthophosphate to drinking water to further reduce pre-filter lead and copper levels. Operations and maintenance personnel routinely flush water mains and interior building taps to further reduce any lead and copper. WFF's drinking water has been tested after filtration at the tap and demonstrated to be below federal and state drinking water action levels for lead and copper.

You can call the "HELP" desk (x4357) to request that the activated carbon filters in your area be examined and replaced as necessary.

