



Safety and Environmental Newsletter

July 2021 — 111th Edition



At NASA's Wallops Flight Facility, safety is paramount. We love to celebrate and encourage safety throughout the year but would like to bring it to the forefront the week of August 9th, which is OSHA's Safe and Sound Week! **Let's play some safety trivia!**

1. Who is responsible for safety in your workplace?

A. Supervisors	C. Contractors
B. Employees	D. Everyone
2. Federal law entitles you to a safe workplace. You have the right to speak up about hazards without fear of retaliation.

A. True	B. False
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3. Who is required to pay for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in most situations?

A. Employee	C. OSHA
B. Employer	D. All of the above
4. It's important to know exit routes for emergencies.

A. True	B. False
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5. OSHA covers:

A. All employees	C. Self employed
B. All employees and their employers under federal authority	D. All of the above

Answers: 1.D, 2.A, 3.B, 4.A, 5.B

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The NASA Safety Center (NSC) offers professional development opportunities. Development is an essential part of any NASA professional's career. Though the NSC focuses on Safety and Mission Assurance (SMA) disciplines, it also has resources that would be beneficial to both SMA and non-SMA employees. In addition to regular webinars, the NSC offers the SMA Technical Excellence Program (STEP) with eight custom-developed curricula that includes technical as well as leadership and soft skills training. Courses can be taken ad-hoc. Learn more about the information, tools and technology available on the NSC website [here](#).

For questions, contact the NSC Help Desk at 216.433.9672 or NASA-NSC-Help@mail.nasa.gov.



Red-light running happens frequently and is often deadly, putting loved ones at risk. In 2019, 846 people died and 143,000 were injured due to red-light running. August 1-7 is national "Stop on Red" week, which is devoted to raising awareness about the importance of safe driving.

To learn more, please visit the NCSR website [here](#).



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Faucets

Fixtures inside your home may contain lead.



Galvanized Pipe

Lead particles can attach to the surface of galvanized pipes. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels.



Copper Pipe with Lead Solder

Solder made or installed before 1986 contained high lead levels.



Lead Goose Necks

Goose necks and pigtails are shorter pipes that connect the lead service line to the main.

Lead Service Line

The service line is the pipe that runs from the water main to the home's internal plumbing. Lead service lines can be a major source of lead contamination in water.



Reduce Your Exposure to Lead



Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.



Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.



Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.



Lead in homes can also come from sources other than water. If you live in a home built before 1978, you may want to have your paint tested for lead.

Source: www.epa.gov/safewater

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.
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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's new Lead and Copper Rule better protects children and communities from the risks of lead exposure by better protecting children at schools and child care facilities, getting the lead out of our nation's drinking water, and empowering communities through information. Improvements under the new rule include:

- Using science-based testing protocols to find more sources of lead in drinking water.
- Establishing a trigger level to jumpstart mitigation earlier and in more communities.
- Driving more and complete lead service line replacements.
- For the first time, requiring testing in schools and child care facilities.
- Requiring water systems to identify and make public the locations of lead service lines

On June 10, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) signed a final rule to extend the effective date of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Revisions to December 16, 2021. This action represents the next step in EPA's effort to take the time necessary to review the LCR Revisions and ensure that it protects families and communities, particularly those that have been disproportionately impacted by lead in drinking water. This action allows the agency to continue conducting virtual engagements to gather valuable input from communities that have been impacted by lead and to seek feedback from national water associations, Tribes and Tribal communities, and EPA's state co-regulators. This action also extends the revised LCR's compliance deadline to October 16, 2024 to ensure that drinking water systems and primacy states continue to have the full three years provided by the Safe Drinking Water Act to take actions needed for regulatory compliance. For more information, visit: <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/EPA-HQ-OW-2017-0300>.

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

Have your water tested. Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

Learn if you have a lead service line. Contact your water utility or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead.

Run your water. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.

Learn about construction in your neighborhood. Be aware of any construction or maintenance work that could disturb your lead service line. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line.

Use cold water. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

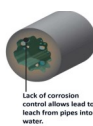
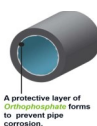
Use your filter properly. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#reducehome>

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.



The < symbol indicates concentrations below the detection capability of the laboratory analytical method.

Results in **BOLD** represent the 90th percentile results from the monitoring period.

Shaded results are above the action levels (0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper).

First 2021 Semiannual Main Base Tap Water Lead and Copper Results			
Sample Location	Sample Date	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)
A-1	03/27/2021	0.0774	0.00989
A-41	03/27/2021	0.258	0.00468
CBFS ED CENTER	03/27/2021	0.522	<0.002
D-1	03/27/2021	0.134	<0.002
E-2	03/26/2021	0.226	0.00232
E-104	03/27/2021	0.0573	<0.002
E-107	03/27/2021	0.0358	<0.002
F-1	03/27/2021	0.27	<0.002
F-3	03/27/2021	0.606	0.0287
F-10	03/27/2021	0.257	0.00932
F-16	03/27/2021	0.149	0.00328
F-20	03/27/2021	0.129	<0.002
F-160	03/26/2021	0.18	0.0197
J-20	03/27/2021	0.166	<0.002
M-15	03/27/2021	0.0863	<0.002
N-159	03/27/2021	0.352	0.0157
N-162	03/18/2021	0.0286	0.00486
NOAA	03/27/2021	0.0353	<0.002
Q-29	03/30/2021	0.128	0.00902
R-20	03/26/2021	0.132	0.00236