



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**  
U. S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NAPLES ITALY  
PSC 817 BOX 1  
FPO AE 09822-0001

6260  
Ser N00/1700  
28 DEC 2021

**From:** Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy  
**To:** Parents and Staff, Support Site Elementary School, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy

**Subj:** U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, NAPLES, ITALY SUPPORT SITE  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DRINKING WATER

**Encl:** (1) Overview of Testing Results for Lead in Drinking Water and Corrective Actions for NSA Naples Support Site Elementary School (Building 2057)  
(2) Summary Results Table  
(3) Floor Plan of the Support Site Elementary School

1. The safety and health of the children and staff at our Child Development Centers (CDC), schools, and Youth-Teen Centers (YTC) is my top priority. In my earlier letter announcing our lead in drinking water testing program, I told you we are testing all water outlets that could potentially be used for cooking, washing, or drinking at our CDCs, schools, and YTCs.

2. We received the results of recent water testing of 180 Elementary School drinking water outlets. Of these, nine outlets tested higher than Navy screening level of 15 parts per billion (PPB) for lead, which is the level requiring action to include additional testing and corrective measures. Lead in drinking water typically comes from the existing plumbing inside buildings including service lines, fittings, solder, water coolers, or water faucets. Lead is more likely to be found in drinking water when the water has not been run for an extended period and has been sitting in the system (e.g., overnight, weekends, etc.).

3. The lead levels were higher than the screening level at sinks in rooms 107, 105E (two outlets), 125, 219, 102B, 146, 147, and 148C. After receiving the test results, we immediately took these water outlets out of service. Details on the corrective actions we plan to take to reduce the amount of lead in water at these fixtures are discussed in enclosure (1). Enclosure (2) indicates the location of the fixtures that had lead levels higher than the screening level.

4. Here are some additional resources you may find informative:

a. EPA (lead in drinking water in schools and day care centers):  
<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-drinking-water-schools-and-child-care-facilities>

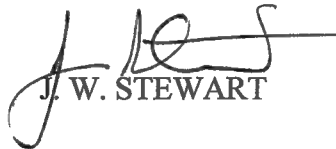
b. Annual water quality report for the installation:  
[https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnreurafcnt/installations/nsa\\_naples/om/environmental\\_support/drinking\\_water\\_consumer\\_confidence\\_report.html](https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnreurafcnt/installations/nsa_naples/om/environmental_support/drinking_water_consumer_confidence_report.html)

Subj: U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, NAPLES, ITALY SUPPORT SITE  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DRINKING WATER

5. If you have any health questions or concerns, I encourage you to set up a virtual visit with your health care provider through TRICARE Online or call the U.S Naval Hospital, Naples, Italy main appointment line (629-6000, or 081-11-6000). Virtual visits afford the time required for you to address particular concerns with your primary care provider.

6. Rest assured that my team and I will continue to monitor, test water quality and take actions where necessary at the Elementary School to ensure our drinking water lead levels are lower than screening levels. 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.

7. For further information, please contact LT Jamie E. Moroney, Public Affairs Officer, at DSN: 314-626-5912, COMM: +39-081-568-5912, or e-mail: [jamie.moroney@eu.navy.mil](mailto:jamie.moroney@eu.navy.mil).



J. W. STEWART

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CNIC N45  
NAVFAC N45

## **Overview of Testing Results for Lead in Drinking Water and Corrective Actions for NSA Naples Support Site Elementary School (Building 2057)**

The Navy is committed to maintaining safe drinking water on its installations. The Acqua Campania aqueduct 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-Teen Centers (YTCs), Schools, and Child Development Centers (CDCs) every five years.

Navy environmental personnel conducted lead testing at the NSA Naples Support Site Elementary School in accordance with Navy and EPA guidelines. Samples from various locations in the Elementary School were sent to the U.S. Army Public Health Center certified laboratory for analysis.

At the NSA Naples Support Site Elementary School, outlets used for drinking and washing were tested. Out of 180 samples collected, 9 water outlets initially tested above the Navy screening level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in schools and CDCs.

Three of the outlets that exceeded the screening level of 15 ppb were bathroom sinks located in rooms 105E-B, 146 and 148C, which tested at 16 ppb, 61 ppb and 17 ppb, respectively. Since follow-up testing indicated that the elevated levels of lead appeared to be caused by the components of the water faucets, these water faucets were secured rendering them unusable. New faucets will be installed and additional follow-up testing will be conducted to verify that the new faucets are below the screening level of 15 ppb.

The six remaining outlets that exceeded 15 ppb were kitchen and bathroom sinks. These sinks were located in rooms 107, 105E-A, 125, 219, 102B and 147. Follow-up sampling was conducted at these outlets after removing and cleaning the faucet aerators. 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 and cleaning the faucet aerators, retesting showed that the sinks in rooms 107, 105E, 125, 219, 102B and 147 were below the screening level. The installation will implement a periodic aerator maintenance plan to sustain this corrective action.

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.

A floor plan of the NSA Naples Support Site Elementary School has also been included to show the locations for the fixtures that exceeded 15 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 15 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 Elementary School opened and before any water was used. The *Initial Sampling Results* also indicate whether resampling is required and the date that fixtures greater than 15 ppb were secured. Outlets that exceeded 15 ppb are highlighted in yellow.

The *Re-sampling Results* section 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 both the *First Draw* and the 30 second flush sample resulted in lower than 15 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 kitchen and bathroom sinks in rooms 107, 105E-A, 125, 219, 102B and 147 fit in this category.
- If the lead concentration of the resampled *First Draw* (but not the follow up 30 second flush) was greater than 15 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. The bathroom sinks in rooms 105E-B, 146 and 148C fit in this category. The faucets for these sinks will

be replaced, and additional follow-up testing will be conducted to verify that the new fountains are below the screening level of 15 ppb.

- If the lead concentration of the sample following the 30 second flush was greater than 15 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 tested fit in this category.

The *Corrective Actions* column describes actions that are being implemented to remediate the source of lead. In the event that fixtures or upstream piping are replaced (e.g. faucets in rooms 105E-B, 146 and 148C), there are columns for additional follow-up testing data. This testing will be conducted once the fixtures are replaced to confirm that the corrective actions are successful in reducing lead below 15 ppb.

To learn more about lead in drinking water in schools and day care centers visit the following EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-drinking-water-schools-and-child-care-facilities>.

To learn more about the installation's public water supplier, see their annual water quality report:  
Region-specific links  
[https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnreurafcnt/installations/nsa\\_naples/om/environmental\\_support/drinking\\_water\\_consumer\\_confidence\\_report.html](https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnreurafcnt/installations/nsa_naples/om/environmental_support/drinking_water_consumer_confidence_report.html)

To answer any questions you may have on the sampling program contact the NSA Naples Public Affairs Officer at [pao\\_naples@eu.navy.mil](mailto:pao_naples@eu.navy.mil). If you have any health questions or concerns, I encourage you to set up a Virtual Visit with your health care provider through TRICARE Online or call the hospital's main appointment line (629-6000, or 081-11-6000). Virtual Visits afford the time required for you to address particular concerns with your primary care provider.



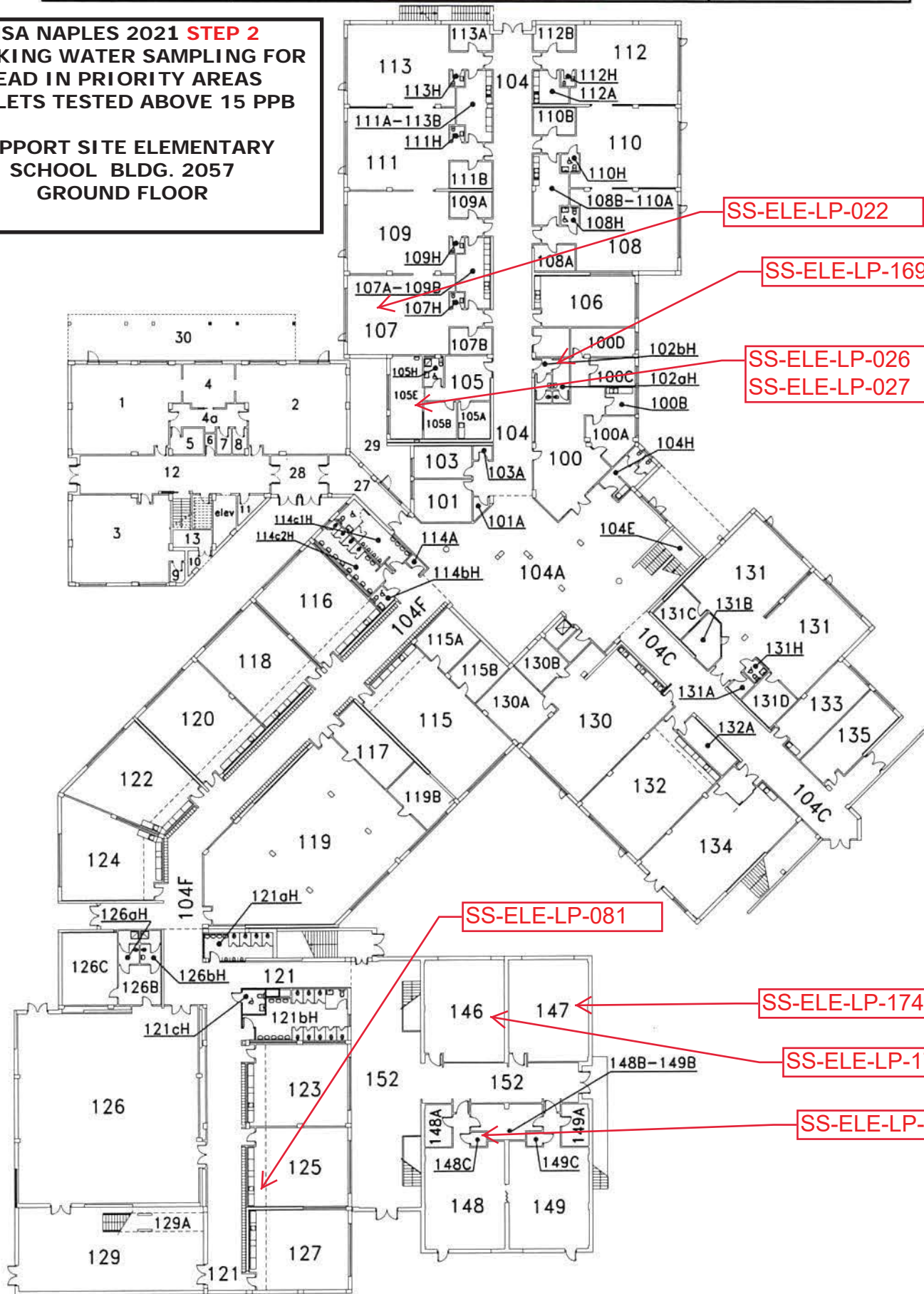






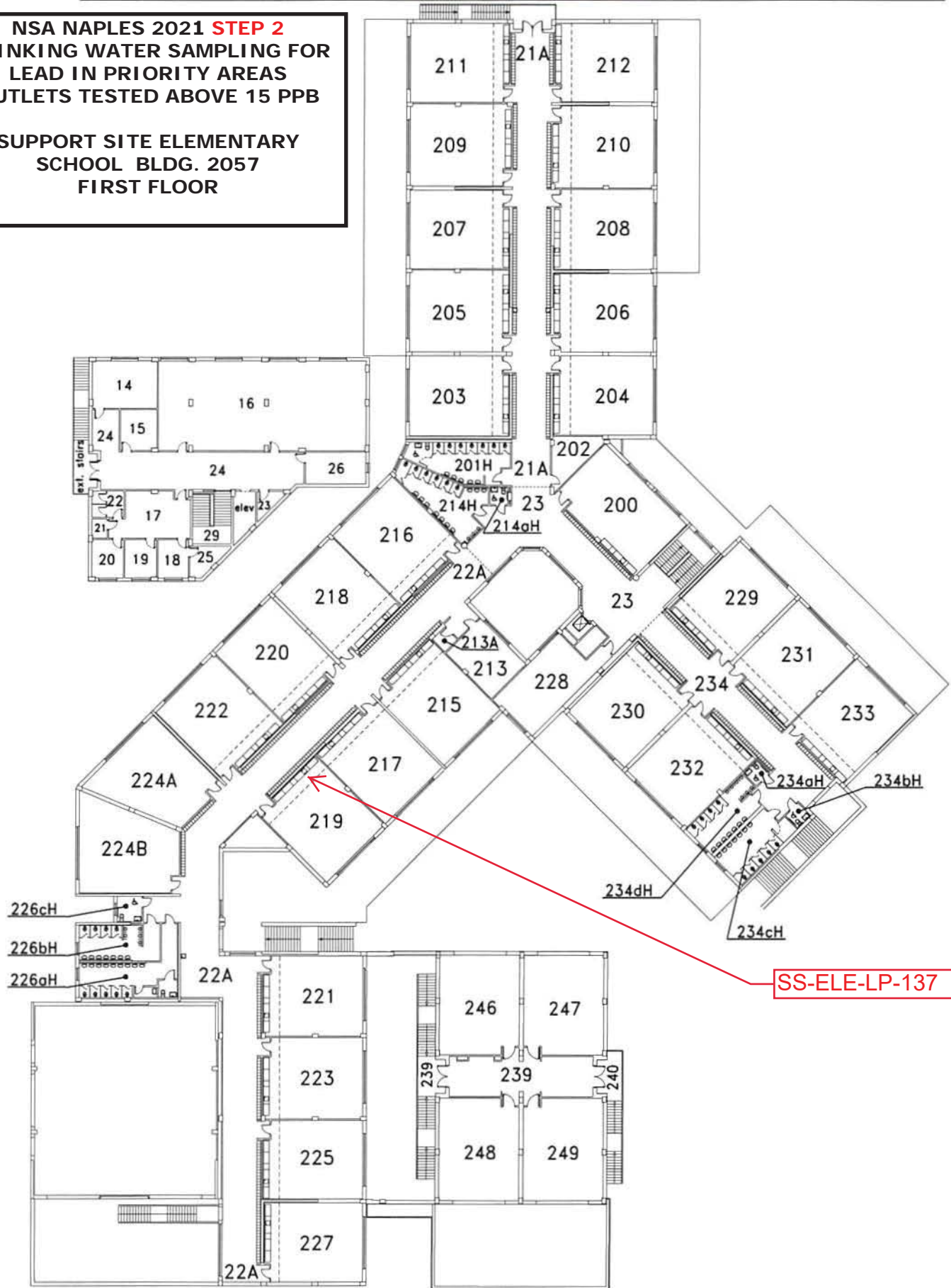
**NSA NAPLES 2021 STEP 2  
DRINKING WATER SAMPLING FOR  
LEAD IN PRIORITY AREAS  
OUTLETS TESTED ABOVE 15 PPB**

**SUPPORT SITE ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL BLDG. 2057  
GROUND FLOOR**



**NSA NAPLES 2021 STEP 2  
DRINKING WATER SAMPLING FOR  
LEAD IN PRIORITY AREAS  
OUTLETS TESTED ABOVE 15 PPB**

**SUPPORT SITE ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL BLDG. 2057  
FIRST FLOOR**



**SS-ELE-LP-137**