



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER FLEET ACTIVITIES

SASEBO, JAPAN

PSC 476 BOX 1

FPO AP 96322-0001

5216

Ser 00/001

5 Jan 26

MEMORANDUM

From: Commander, Fleet Activities Sasebo

To: Drinking Water Consumers at Iorizaki Fuel Depot

Subj: NOTICE OF LEAD SAMPLING IN DRINKING WATER

1. Our public water system is focused on protecting the health of every person living and working in our facilities throughout all installations. This notice contains important information about drinking water at Iorizaki. Please share this information with anyone who consumes water (drinking, showering, bathing, dishwashing, cooks, oral hygiene) at this location. There is no indication of unsafe drinking water, however, we want to offer full transparency that the number of required samples for lead and copper levels was originally not met. This discrepancy was immediately fixed. All sampling requirement have been met and there are not any health concern with the drinking water.

2. The installation is required to take a set number of samples to comply with the Revised Lead and Copper Rule for Drinking Water. Due to the demolition of several buildings, that were previously sampled for lead and copper in water, the minimum amount of samples was not met. In consultation with representatives of the Navy-wide Drinking Water Program, it was determined that repeat samples at the same location would fulfill this requirement. Samples were taken at Buildings 8000 and 8014 in 2024, but it was determined that additional samples to fulfill the statistical requirement were needed. Samples in 2024 DID NOT exceed the Action Level for lead and copper. Therefore, there is no health concern for these analyses. Samples taken in 2025 at Buildings 8000 and 8014 and then repeated in the same year to fulfill the requirement also DID NOT exceed the Action Level for lead and copper. These tests demonstrate that the water is safe for drinking and other types of use in regards to levels for lead and copper.

3. The Navy water system is in compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lead and copper rule action levels.

4. Health effects of lead: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney, or nervous system problems.

5. Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water: Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

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a. Use your filter properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, 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. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead>.

b. Clean your aerator. Regularly remove and 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.

c. Use cold water. Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

d. Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. It is recommended to flush for at least 3 to 5 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, especially if the water hasn't been used for several hours. For water that has been sitting overnight, flushing for 5 minutes or longer is advisable.

6. For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. If you have questions concerning any of the information provided in this notice please contact: DSN 252-3723/3269 or Commercial 0956-50-3723/3269. To learn more about the quality of the drinking water on this installation, visit our Annual Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report at: <https://cnrj.cnmc.navy.mil/Installations/CFA-Sasebo/Departments/Public-Works/>



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