



Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH) Public Water System No. HI0000360

Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan: *Stage 5 Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) Month 1 Sampling Results Report for Zone C3* 13 May 2022



Neighborhoods included in Zone C3: Shipyard, Hospital Point

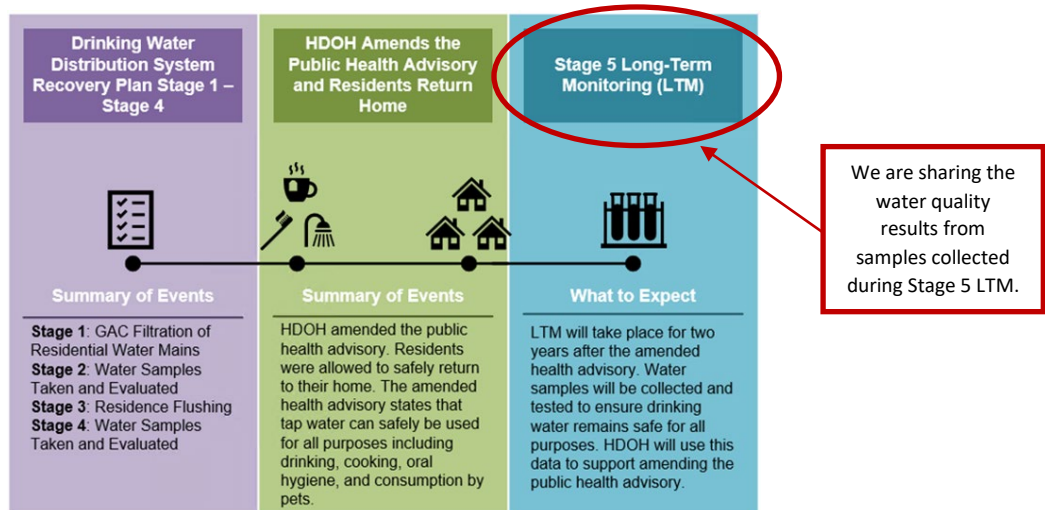


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR ZONE C3

This report documents the results of long-term monitoring (LTM) testing for Zone C3. We are sharing this information with you to keep you updated on your water quality.

This LTM testing was performed after the November 29, 2021 [Public Health Advisory for the JBPHH Public Water System](#) for Zone C3 was amended by the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) on March 1, 2022. The amended health advisory for Zone C3 can be found online at: <https://jbphh-safewaters.org>. The amended health advisory states that tap water can be used for all purposes including drinking, cooking, oral hygiene, and consumption by pets. The health advisory was amended based on a final review of all sample data and how the Navy water system maintains operations to ensure safe drinking water. Test results that led to the advisory amendment are summarized in the Stage 4 Residential Sampling Report. After the health advisory was revised, residents were informed that they can safely use their water for all purposes.

Zone C3 has been thoroughly flushed, sampled, and tested. This zone has completed each stage (i.e., Stage 1 – Distribution System Flushing through Stage 4 – Building Sampling) outlined in the Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan.¹ Based on the samples collected and tested from water mains (Stage 2) and residences, buildings, (Stage 4), this zone meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DOH drinking water standards used during this investigation. Zone C3 is now in the LTM phase (a.k.a., Stage 5), which is described below. For additional information on the Stage 2, Stage 4, and Stage 5 sample results by zone, please visit: <https://jbphh-safewaters.org>.



¹ The Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan was developed and approved by the Interagency Drinking Water System Team (IDWST). The DOH, EPA, Navy, and Army formed the IDWST to restore safe drinking water to all Navy Water System users. The JBPHH PWS #HI0000360 will continue the work of the IDWST by working to restore consumer confidence by ensuring tap water continues to be safe for human consumption (e.g., drinking, cooking, oral hygiene).



Long-Term Monitoring

LTM will be performed as outlined in the Final Drinking Water Sampling and Long-Term Monitoring Plan, dated December 2021. LTM will take place for two years after the date of the amended health advisory. The purpose of LTM is to ensure tap water continues to be safe for human consumption (e.g., drinking, cooking, oral hygiene).

Residents/occupants will be notified if and when their house/building is scheduled to be sampled. Below is the schedule for LTM in Zone C3.

LTM Schedule for Zone C3

Sampling Event ¹	Summary of Sampling Activities	Completion Date ²
Month 1	5% of houses/buildings (minimum of 5 houses/building)	April 6 – April 15, 2022
Month 2	5% of houses/buildings (minimum of 5 houses/building)	May 2022
Month 3	5% of houses/buildings (minimum of 5 houses/building)	June 2022
Month 9	10% of houses/buildings (minimum of 15 houses/buildings)	December 2022
Month 15	10% of houses/buildings (minimum of 15 houses/buildings)	June 2023
Month 21	10% of houses/buildings (minimum of 15 houses/buildings)	December 2023
Month 24	10% of houses/buildings (minimum of 15 houses/buildings)	March 2024

Notes:

¹ Sampling events are scheduled based on the amount of time (months) since the DOH health advisory was amended for this zone.

² Completion dates are estimated based on the date the DOH health advisory was amended for this zone.



Tables Included in this Stage 5 Sampling Results Report for Zone C3

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Table 1-1. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Residences in Zone C3

Contaminant	Typical Source of Contaminant	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level ²	Stage 4 Sampling Summary		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 1		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 2		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 3		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 9		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 15		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 21		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 24		
					01/26/22		04/06/2022		May 2022		June 2022		December 2022		June 2023		December 2023		March 2024		
					No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples
Contaminants of Concern¹																					
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb ⁶	5.0	MCL	0/6	-	0/1	-	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.							
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/6	-	0/1	-													
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/6	-	0/1	-													
Xylenes (total)	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/6	-	0/1	-													
1-Methylnaphthalene	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also, present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites.	ppb	10	EAL	0/6	-	0/1	-													
2-Methylnaphthalene	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also used to make vitamin K; and is present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites	ppb	10	EAL	0/6	-	0/1	-													
Naphthalene	Naphthalene is found in coal tar or crude oil and is used in the manufacture of plastics, resins, fuels, and dyes, and as a fumigant	ppb	17	EAL	1/6	ND - 0.093 (0.093)	0/1	-													
Total TPH ⁴	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	211	ISP	0/6	-	0/1	-													
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ⁵	Naturally present in the environment, but also can be an indicator of contamination, including petroleum or other sources	ppb	4,000	ISP	2/6	ND - 660 (585)	0/1	-													
Free Chlorine (Field Test) ⁸	Water additive used to control microbes	ppb	4,000	ISP	--	--	1/1	360 - 360 (360)													
Metals																					
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	6/6	1.8 - 2.1 (2.0)	1/1	2.0 – 2.0 (2.0)													
Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	100	MCL	6/6	1.2 - 1.7 (1.5)	1/1	1.9 - 1.9 (1.9)													
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	MCL	6/6	11 - 31 (23)	1/1	19 – 19 (19)													



Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	MCL	5/6	ND - 0.98 (0.35)	1/1	0.13 - 0.13 (0.13)						
Mercury	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland	ppb	2.0	MCL	1/6	ND - 0.059 (0.059)	0/1	-						
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) – ND														
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) -- ND														

- Notes:
1. These contaminants are listed whether detected or non-detect (ND) because these are incident specific. All other contaminants are only listed if detected.
 2. The DOH uses multiple criteria to assess the safety of the drinking water including maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), previously established environmental action levels (EALs) and incident specific parameters (ISPs).
 3. These numbers are the minimum and maximum values from all the sample test results. The average (or mathematical mean) includes all sample test results with a detectable contaminant. An average is the sum of the results (excluding non-detects) divided by the total number results with detection only. Acronyms and explanation of terms used in this table are presented on the following pages.
 4. For more information regarding Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, refer to the FACT SHEET What Are Petroleum Hydrocarbons?, available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2021/12/21.12.16_What-Are-Petroleum-Hydrocarbons.pdf.
 5. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) test results report any constituent containing carbon, many of which are naturally occurring and some of which may be man-made. The DOH selected a TOC project screening level of 2,000 ppb under Stage 4. Each exceedance was investigated by reviewing the associated water quality data (e.g., BTEX results, TPH) and the IDWST determined that all TOC exceedances were inconclusive in association with petroleum hydrocarbons. Under the Drinking Water Long Term Monitoring Plan (under review during the LTM Month 1 report for Zone C3). DOH revised the TOC screening level to 4,000 ppb (previously 2,000 ppb).
 6. Parts per billion (ppb) refers to the amount (or concentration) of a contaminant in the water.
 7. Cells highlighted in green indicate the water sample results were below DOH Screening Levels.
 8. On January 30 and February 25, 2022, DOH revised the LTM requirements to include the analysis of free chlorine. Chlorine is typically used as an additive to drinking water for disinfection purposes.



Table 1-2. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Schools in Zone C3

There are no Schools in this zone.

Table 1-3. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Child Development Centers in Zone C3

There are no Child Development Centers in this zone.



Table 1-4. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Other Buildings in Zone C3

Contaminant	Typical Source of Contaminant	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level ²	Stage 4 Sampling Summary ⁹		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 1		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 2		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 3		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 9		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 15		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 21		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 24	
					01/31/22 – 02/26/22		04/06/22 -- 04/15/22		May 2022		June 2022		December 2022		June 2023		December 2023		March 2024	
					No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³
Contaminants of Concern¹																				
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb ⁶	5.0	MCL	0/15	-	0/9	-												
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/15	-	0/9	-												
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/15	-	0/9	-												
Xylenes (total)	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/15	-	0/9	-												
1-Methylnaphthalene	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also, present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites.	ppb	10	EAL	0/17	-	0/9	-												
2-Methylnaphthalene	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also used to make vitamin K; and is present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites	ppb	10	EAL	0/17	-	0/9	-	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.						
Naphthalene	Naphthalene is found in coal tar or crude oil and is used in the manufacture of plastics, resins, fuels, and dyes, and as a fumigant	ppb	17	EAL	0/17	-	0/9	-												
Total TPH ⁴	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	211	ISP	1/15	ND - 110 (110)	0/9	-												
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ⁵	Naturally present in the environment, but also can be an indicator of contamination, including petroleum or other sources	ppb	4,000	ISP	12/15	ND – 7,130 (2,868)	0/9	-												
Free Chlorine (Field Test) ⁸	Water additive used to control microbes	ppb	4,000	ISP	--	--	7/7	20 - 400 (174)												
Metals																				
Antimony	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	ppb	6.0	MCL	0/15	-	1/9	ND - 0.12 (0.12)	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.						
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	15/15	1.9 - 2.3 (2.1)	9/9	1.8 - 2.1 (1.9)												
Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	100	MCL	15/15	1.2 - 1.6 (1.5)	8/9	ND – 2.0 (1.4)												



Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	MCL	15/15	16 - 277 (80)	9/9	29 - 227 (72)	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	MCL	10/15	ND - 8.2 (1.3)	7/9	ND - 2.9 (1.2)						
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	ppb	50	MCL	0/15	-	3/9	ND - 0.45 (0.4)						
Thallium	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	ppb	2.0	MCL	2/15	ND - 0.11 (0.11)	2/9	ND - 0.074 (0.066)						
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)														
Total trihalomethanes (sum of chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and di-bromochloromethane)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	80	MCL	--	--	6/9	ND - 6.7 (2.1)	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) – ND														

Notes:

1. These contaminants are listed whether detected or non-detect (ND) because these are incident specific. All other contaminants are only listed if detected.
2. The DOH uses multiple criteria to assess the safety of the drinking water including maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), previously established environmental action levels (EALs) and incident specific parameters (ISPs).
3. These numbers are the minimum and maximum values from all the sample test results. The average (or mathematical mean) includes all sample test results with a detectable contaminant. An average is the sum of the results (excluding non-detects) divided by the total number results with detection only. Acronyms and explanation of terms used in this table are presented on the following pages.
4. For more information regarding Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, refer to the FACT SHEET What Are Petroleum Hydrocarbons?, available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2021/12/21.12.16_What-Are-Petroleum-Hydrocarbons.pdf.
5. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) test results report any constituent containing carbon, many of which are naturally occurring and some of which may be man-made. The DOH selected a TOC project screening level of 2,000 ppb under Stage 4. Each exceedance was investigated by reviewing the associated water quality data (e.g., BTEX results, TPH) and the IDWST determined that all TOC exceedances were inconclusive in association with petroleum hydrocarbons. Under the Drinking Water Long Term Monitoring Plan (under review during the LTM Month 1 report for Zone C3), DOH revised the TOC screening level to 4,000 ppb (previously 2,000 ppb).
6. Parts per billion (ppb) refers to the amount (or concentration) of a contaminant in the water.
7. Cells highlighted in green indicate the water sample results were below DOH Screening Levels.
8. On January 30 and February 25, 2022, DOH revised the LTM requirements to include the analysis of free chlorine. Chlorine is typically used as an additive to drinking water for disinfection purposes.
9. This does not include the January 31, 2022 (initial) bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate results from Building 366 (Field Sample Number: 22013C3ET01). This does include the resampled results from Building 366 as described below:
 - a. The sample result taken from Building 366 on January 31, 2022 was 26.4 parts per billion (ppb) for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. This was an exceedance of the MCL of 6.0 ppb. Investigation into this matter determined that laboratory contamination contributed to the detection of this analyte. The IDWST determined "the weight of evidence suggests are all the exceedance results are false positives attributable to laboratory contamination, and therefore no further action is warranted at this time." As an additional line of evidence and a precaution, the IDWST members directed that the building be flushed again and resampled to confirm that the analyte was below the MCL. The resample was non-detect for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.



Table 1-5. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Fire Hydrants in Zone C3

Contaminant	Typical Source of Contaminant	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level ²	Stage 4 Sampling Summary		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 1		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 2		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 3		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 9		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 15		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 21		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Month 24	
					01/08/22 -- 01/16/22		04/06/22		May 2022		June 2022		December 2022		June 2023		December 2023		March 2024	
					No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³	No. of Detects out of Samples	Minimum – Maximum (Average) ³
Contaminants of Concern¹																				
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb ⁶	5.0	MCL	0/3	-	0/2	-	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.						
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/3	-	0/2	-												
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/3	-	0/2	-												
Xylenes (total)	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/3	-	0/2	-												
1-Methylnaphthalene	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also, present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites.	ppb	10	EAL	1/3	ND - 0.0083 (0.0083)	0/2	-												
2-Methylnaphthalene	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also used to make vitamin K; and is present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites	ppb	10	EAL	0/3	-	0/2	-												
Naphthalene	Naphthalene is found in coal tar or crude oil and is used in the manufacture of plastics, resins, fuels, and dyes, and as a fumigant	ppb	17	EAL	0/4	-	0/2	-												
Total TPH ⁴	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	211	ISP	0/4	-	0/2	-												
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ⁵	Naturally present in the environment, but also can be an indicator of contamination, including petroleum or other sources	ppb	4,000	ISP	2/3	ND – 1,960 (1,111)	0/2	-												
Free Chlorine (Field Test) ⁸	Water additive used to control microbes	ppb	4,000	ISP	--	--	2/2	200 - 390 (295)												
Metals																				
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	ppb	10	MCL	2/3	ND - 0.25 (0.23)	0/2	-	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.						
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	3/3	2.1 - 4.2 (3.4)	2/2	2.0 - 3.1 (2.6)												



Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	100	MCL	3/3	1.1 - 1.4 (1.2)	2/2	1.6 - 1.8 (1.7)	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	MCL	3/3	0.73 - 4.7 (2.1)	2/2	2.9 - 3.9 (3.4)						
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	MCL	3/3	0.15 - 0.94 (0.41)	2/2	0.23 - 0.29 (0.26)						
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	ppb	50	MCL	3/3	0.18 - 0.71 (0.52)	0/2	-						
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)														
Total trihalomethanes (sum of chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and di-bromochloromethane)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	80	MCL	--	--	1/2	ND - 4.9 (4.9)	These samples will be collected 2 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 2 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 3 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 3 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 9 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 9 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 15 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 21 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Month 24 Sampling Results Report.
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) -- ND														

Notes:

1. These contaminants are listed whether detected or non-detect (ND) because these are incident specific. All other contaminants are only listed if detected.
2. The DOH uses multiple criteria to assess the safety of the drinking water including maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), previously established environmental action levels (EALs) and incident specific parameters (ISPs).
3. These numbers are the minimum and maximum values from all the sample test results. The average (or mathematical mean) includes all sample test results with a detectable contaminant. An average is the sum of the results (excluding non-detects) divided by the total number results with detection only. Acronyms and explanation of terms used in this table are presented on the following pages.
4. For more information regarding Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, refer to the FACT SHEET What Are Petroleum Hydrocarbons?, available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2021/12/21.12.16_What-Are-Petroleum-Hydrocarbons.pdf.
5. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) test results report any constituent containing carbon, many of which are naturally occurring and some of which may be man-made. The DOH selected a TOC project screening level of 2,000 ppb under Stage 4. Each exceedance was investigated by reviewing the associated water quality data (e.g., BTEX results, TPH) and the IDWST determined that all TOC exceedances were inconclusive in association with petroleum hydrocarbons. Under the Drinking Water Long Term Monitoring Plan (under review during the LTM Month 1 report for Zone C3). DOH revised the TOC screening level to 4,000 ppb (previously 2,000 ppb).
6. Parts per billion (ppb) refers to the amount (or concentration) of a contaminant in the water.
7. Cells highlighted in green indicate the water sample results were below DOH Screening Levels.
8. On January 30 and February 25, 2022, DOH revised the LTM requirements to include the analysis of free chlorine. Chlorine is typically used as an additive to drinking water for disinfection purposes.



Table 1-6. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from JBPWH’s Source Water (Waiawa Shaft – Post Chlorination)

Contaminant	Sampling Period	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level ²	No. of Detects out of No. of Samples	Level Detected	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Contaminants of Concern¹								
Benzene	01/11/2022	ppb ⁴	5.0	MCL	0/1	--	Yes	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Ethylbenzene	01/11/2022	ppb	700	MCL	0/1	--	Yes	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene	01/11/2022	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/1	--	Yes	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (total)	01/11/2022	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/1	--	Yes	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
1-Methylnaphthalene	01/11/2022	ppb	10	ISP	0/1	--	Yes	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also, present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites
2-Methylnaphthalene	01/11/2022	ppb	10	ISP	0/1	--	Yes	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, and resins; also used to make vitamin K; and is present in cigarette smoke, wood smoke, tar, asphalt, and at some hazardous waste sites
Naphthalene	01/11/2022	ppb	17	ISP	0/1	--	Yes	Naphthalene is found in coal tar or crude oil and is used in the manufacture of plastics, resins, fuels, and dyes, and as a fumigant
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs)	01/11/2022	ppb	211	ISP	0/1	--	Yes ³	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	01/11/2022	ppb	2,000	ISP	0/1	--	Yes	Naturally present in the environment, but also can be an indicator of contamination, including petroleum or other sources
Metals								
Antimony	01/11/2022	ppb	6.0	MCL	1/1	0.092	Yes	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	01/11/2022	ppb	10	MCL	1/1	0.027	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	01/11/2022	ppb	2,000	MCL	1/1	1.7	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	01/11/2022	ppb	100	MCL	1/1	1.5	Yes	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Copper	01/11/2022	ppb	1,300	EAL	1/1	21	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



Contaminant	Sampling Period	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level ²	No. of Detects out of No. of Samples	Level Detected	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	01/11/2022	ppb	15	EAL	1/1	0.27	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	01/11/2022	ppb	50	MCL	1/1	0.70	Yes	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Compounds – ND								
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) – ND								

Notes:

1. These contaminants are listed whether detected or non-detect (ND) because these are incident specific. All other contaminants are only listed if detected.
2. The DOH uses multiple criteria to assess the safety of the drinking water including maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), previously established environmental action levels (EALs) and incident specific parameters (ISPs).
3. For more information regarding Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, refer to the FACT SHEET What Are Petroleum Hydrocarbons?, available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2021/12/21.12.16_What-Are-Petroleum-Hydrocarbons.pdf.
4. Parts per billion (ppb) refers to the amount (or concentration) of a contaminant in the water.



Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan: Stage 5 LTM Month 1 Sampling Results Report for Zone C3

What is the purpose of this Stage 5 LTM Month 1 Sampling Results Report?

This progress report presents the testing results from drinking water samples that have been collected from residences, buildings, and fire hydrants. These samples were collected after the health advisory had been amended and DOH determined drinking water was safe for human consumption. The health advisory was amended after the first four stages of the [Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan](#) were completed in your zone. The JBPHH PWS #HI0000360 is committed to ensuring tap water is safe for human consumption after residents have returned home.

We are sharing this information with you to keep you updated on your community's water quality.

What was found?

The tables on the previous pages present all contaminants that were detected in drinking water samples that have been collected from residences, fire hydrants, and other buildings in your zone during Stage 5 LTM Month 1. The DOH used multiple standards/criteria (called DOH Project Screening Levels) to assess the safety of the drinking water to include:

- EPA and Hawaii DOH Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) standards for drinking water;
- Previously established Environmental Action Levels (EALs); and
- Incident Specific Parameters (ISPs).

This report together with the data demonstrates that the drinking water in your area (Zone C3) meets U.S. EPA and DOH standards that are applicable to the Navy Water System Incident.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) test results report any constituent containing carbon, many of which are naturally occurring and some of which may be man-made. The DOH selected a TOC project screening level of 4,000 parts per billion (ppb) for long term monitoring. Each exceedance is investigated by reviewing the associated water quality data (e.g., Disinfection byproducts and TPH results) for association with petroleum hydrocarbons. No TOC exceedances occurred in LTM Month 1 for Zone C3.

What contaminants were tested?

Drinking water, including bottled water, can contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water



poses a health risk. More information about contaminants tested can be obtained by calling the Hawaii DOH Safe Drinking Water Branch at 808-586-4258.

In order to ensure that drinking water is safe to drink, EPA and Hawaii DOH regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. For this incident, the primary categories of monitored contaminants include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs)/semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), and Total Organic Carbon (TOC). A description of these contaminant categories can be found under *Explanation of Terms* located at the end of this report. The full list of contaminants that were tested for this zone are presented in the laboratory reports that are located at: <https://jbphh-safewaters.org>. For complete information on the interagency response, please visit: <https://www.cpf.navy.mil/JBPHH-Water-Updates/>.

What happened leading up to the public health advisory being issued?

The Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility jet fuel spill event was reported to have taken place on November 20, 2021. Subsequent reporting of fuel-like smell or visual sheen in addition to complaints of health issues from ingestion or dermal contact with the Navy and Army system water were received by the Navy and DOH. On November 28, 2021, the Navy reported that a chemical release of petroleum, which is a hazardous substance, entered the JBPHH drinking water distribution system from the Red Hill Shaft source. This release triggered an emergency response and DOH issuance of a public health advisory on November 29, 2021, for the entire JBPHH Public Water System No. HI0000360 (JBPHH System).

The Hawaii DOH, EPA, Navy, and Army formed the Interagency Drinking Water System Team (IDWST) to work on a coordinated effort to restore safe drinking water to all Navy Water System users.

Has the public health advisory been amended or lifted?

The health advisory for Zone C3 was amended on March 18, 2022 but has not been lifted for the entire JBPHH System. The amendment to the health advisory was based on the results of extensive flushing, sampling (10% of buildings), and testing activities performed in Zone C3. The IDWST evaluated multiple lines of evidence to determine whether or not drinking water was safe for consumption. DOH determine that the water in Zone C3 was safe and residents/occupants could use their tap water for all purposes include drinking, cooking, oral hygiene, and consumption by pets. LTM of drinking water will be performed to ensure drinking water remains safe for all residents and occupants of JBPHH. If new information becomes available that indicates contaminants are present in the drinking water that poses a threat to public health, additional investigation may be required.



Where does our water come from?

The source of water for the Navy Water System now comes from the Navy Waiawa Shaft, which was not impacted by the release of Jet Fuel (JP-5) that occurred at Red Hill in late November 2021. The Waiawa Shaft has been sampled, and EPA and the DOH confirmed that it meets all federal and state drinking water standards. The Waiawa Shaft will be sampled (in subsequent sampling rounds) in accordance with EPA and the DOH requirements.

What has the IDWST done to clean the drinking water distribution system?

The IDWST evaluated multiple options for cleaning the Navy drinking water distribution system and determined that high-volume flushing of the Navy drinking water distribution system (all water mains/laterals/buildings) with 3 to 5 volumes of clean water from the Waiawa Shaft, followed by extensive testing to confirm that flushing worked, would restore safe drinking water to all Navy Water System users.

When was Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) water quality sampling conducted in Zone C3?

Between April 6, 2022 and April 15, 2022, drinking water samples were collected from residences, other buildings, and hydrants in Zone C3.

Where were samples taken?

Per the IDWST approved sampling plan, five percent (5%) of all homes and buildings within Zone C3 were sampled with a minimum of 5 homes/buildings sampled. There are no schools and Child Development Centers in this zone. These houses/buildings will be geographically distributed throughout the area to provide spatial coverage along the water supply line. In addition, the list of houses/buildings may be augmented based on additional information (e.g., houses/buildings where occupants reported specific health impacts, houses/buildings that are referred to the team by medical providers) may also be sampled.

Where can I get more information about the potential health effects associated with these contaminants?

Hawaii Department of Health (DOH)
<https://health.hawaii.gov/about/navy-water-system-quality-updates/>.
Call the DOH Safe Drinking Water Branch at 808-586-4258

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/online-form-epas-office-ground-water-and-drinking-water>.
Call EPA Region 9's Environmental Information Center at 1-866-372-9378



Explanation of Terms and Acronyms used in this Report

Action Level (AL). This AL is for Lead and Copper. The AL is a measure of the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment in water systems. The AL is not a standard for establishing a safe level of lead or copper. The AL is the point at which certain provisions of the proposed standards must be initiated.

Contaminant. Contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, and can be either healthy or unhealthy, depending on the particular substance and concentration. It could also be a physical parameter monitored such as pH or temperature.

DOH. Hawaii Department of Health

EPA. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Incident Specific Parameter (ISP). To more comprehensively monitor and respond to this specific petroleum contamination of drinking water, the DOH identified contaminants that require additional action prior to amending the Health Advisory. The ISPs are used as a line of evidence to evaluate the data generated in each zone during the investigation conducted by the IDWST.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). An MCL is the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. The MCL is set to protect the public from acute and chronic health risks associated with consuming water containing these contaminants.

Metals. Metals are not derived from living sources and in general do not contain carbon. Metals include antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, fluoride, lead, mercury, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium. These contaminants get into drinking water supplies through industrial discharge or spills, erosion of natural deposits, corrosion, sewage discharge, fertilizer runoff, and other sources.

ND. Non-Detect

Project Specific Screening Level. DOH uses multiple criteria to assess the safety of the drinking water including maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) previously established environmental action levels (EALs) and incident specific parameters (ISPs).

Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)/Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs). SOC and SVOC may be used interchangeably and are man-made, organic (carbon-based) chemicals that are less volatile than Volatile Organic



Contaminants (VOCs). They are used as pesticides, defoliants, fuel additives, and as ingredients for other organic chemicals.

DOH Environmental Action Level (EAL). The DOH Environmental Action Levels (EALs) are concentrations of contaminants in drinking water and other media (e.g., soil, soil gas, and groundwater) below which the contaminants are assumed to not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. Exceeding these EAL does not necessarily indicate that contamination at the site poses environmental hazards but generally warrants additional investigation.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). TPH is a term used to describe a large family of several hundred chemical compounds that come from crude oil. Crude oil is used to make petroleum products, which can contaminate the environment. TPH is comprised of detected results from TPH-Gasoline, TPH-Diesel, and TPH-Oil.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC). TOC is naturally present in the environment, but also can be an indicator of contamination, including petroleum or other sources.

Free Chlorine. Chlorine is added to drinking water as part of the treatment process. Adding chlorine is the most common way to disinfect drinking water. Disinfection kills bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms that could cause disease or illness. Chlorine is effective and continues to keep the water safe as it travels from the treatment plant to the consumer's tap. Chlorine measurements provide another line-of-evidence for evaluating drinking water quality.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). TTHM is the sum of the concentration in milligrams per liter of the trihalomethane compounds (trichloromethane [chloroform], dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane [bromoform]).

Units. A unit is the concentration of contaminant found in the water. For this report, the units are expressed in U.S. Standard Units.

U.S. Standard Unit (Name)	Acronym	Equivalent International System of Units (Name)	Acronym
parts per billion	ppb	micrograms per Liter	µg/L

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). VOCs are a class of chemicals that contain carbon and evaporate, or volatilize, easily into air at room temperature. VOCs are found in a variety of commercial, industrial, and residential products, including gasoline, solvents, cleaners and degreasers, paints, inks and dyes, and pesticides.