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

Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan: *Stage 5 Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) Period 4 Sampling Results Report for Zone F2*

17 November 2022

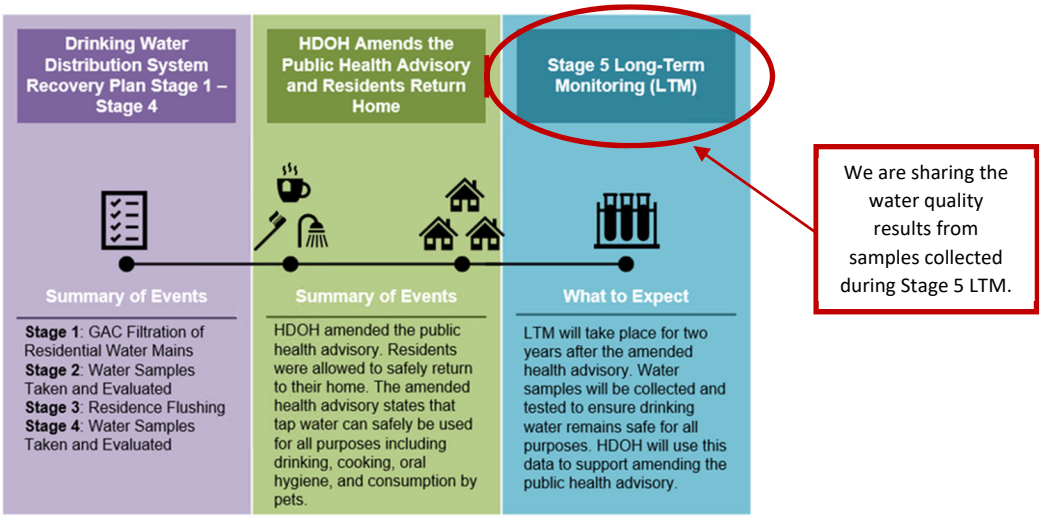
Neighborhoods included in Zone F2: Catlin Park, Maloelap, Doris Miller, Halsey Terrace, Radford Terrace

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR ZONE F2

This report documents the results of long-term monitoring (LTM) testing for Zone F2. 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[1] for Zone F2 was amended by the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) on March 11, 2022. The amended health advisory for Zone F2 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 amended, residents were informed that they can safely use their water for all purposes.

Zone F2 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.[2] Based on the samples collected and tested from water mains (Stage 2) and residences, buildings, and child development centers (Stage 4), this Zone meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DOH drinking water standards used during this investigation. Zone F2 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] Public Health Advisory for the JBPHH Public Water System: https://health.hawaii.gov/news/files/2021/11/21-165-DOH-advises-Navy-water-system-consumers-not-to-drink-consume-tap-water.pdf

[2] 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, and oral hygiene).

Long-Term Monitoring

LTM will be performed as outlined in the Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan, dated June 2022. 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, and 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 F2.

LTM Schedule for Zone F2

Sampling Event[1]	Summary of Sampling Activities	Completion Date[2]
Period 1	5% of houses/buildings (minimum of 5 houses/buildings)	March 23 – April 8, 2022
Period 2	5% of houses/buildings (minimum of 5 houses/buildings)	April 18 – May 16, 2022
Period 3	5% of houses/buildings (minimum of 5 houses/buildings)	May 20 – June 27, 2022
Period 4	10% of houses/buildings	June 30 – October 5, 2022
Period 5	10% of houses/buildings	June 2023
Period 6	10% of houses/buildings	December 2023
Period 7	10% of 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 F2

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Table 1-1. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Residences in Zone F2

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 Period 1		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 2		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 3		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 4		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 5		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 6		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 7	
					February 2022		April 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]
Contaminants of Concern[1]																				
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb[6]	5.0	MCL	0/171	-	0/80	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/171	-	0/80	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-						
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/171	-	0/80	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-						
Xylenes (Total)	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/171	-	0/80	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-						
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	0/165	-	0/80	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-						
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	0/165	-	0/80	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-						
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	1/165	ND - 0.20 (0.20)	0/80	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-						
Total TPH[4]	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	266[12]	ISP	8/176	ND - 190 (100)[9]	13/80	ND - 148 (66)	1/81	ND - 87 (87)	17/84	ND - 117 (68)	44/158	ND - 97 (63)						
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	93/171	ND – 11,200 (4,153)	21/80	ND - 820 (515)	0/81	-	0/84	-	5/158	ND - 830 (472)						
Free Chlorine (Field Test)[8]	Water additive used to control microbes	ppb	4,000	ISP	-	-	75/76	ND - 930 (485)	73/74	ND - 860 (406)	81/81	30 - 780 (426)	150/150	200 - 890 (443)						
Metals																				
Antimony	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	ppb	6.0	MCL	0/170	-	1/84	ND - 0.11 (0.11)	1/81	ND - 0.13 (0.13)	7/84	ND - 0.15 (0.13)	6/158	ND - 0.12 (0.11)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	ppb	10	MCL	2/170	ND - 0.63 (0.62)	0/84	-	0/81	-	6/84	ND - 0.73 (0.59)	13/158	ND - 1.2 (0.98)						
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	170/170	1.9 - 3.1 (2.4)	84/84	1.8 - 3.4 (2.1)	81/81	1.9 - 2.4 (2.1)	84/84	1.8 - 2.7 (2.1)	158/158	1.9 - 2.6 (2.1)						

Beryllium	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	ppb	4.0	MCL	1/170	ND - 0.18 (0.18)	0/84	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Cadmium	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	5.0	MCL	0/170	-	0/84	-	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-			
Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	100	MCL	170/170	0.89 - 2.3 (1.6)	84/84	1.1 – 2.0 (1.4)	81/81	0.80 - 1.3 (0.99)	84/84	0.71 - 1.4 (1.0)	158/158	0.93 - 2.2 (1.5)			
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	MCL	170/170	2.3 - 197 (27)	83/84	ND - 181 (25)	81/81	1.7 - 135 (18)	84/84	2.3 - 72 (13)	158/158	1.6 - 156 (18)			
Lead[11]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	MCL	152/170	ND - 3.5 (0.47)	73/84	ND - 4.2 (0.48)[10]	71/81	ND - 1.1 (0.34)[11]	70/91	ND - 2.2 (0.38)	129/158	ND - 9.4 (0.44)			
Mercury	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland	ppb	2.0	MCL	10/170	ND - 0.12 (0.076)	1/84	ND - 0.033 (0.033)	12/81	ND - 0.076 (0.033)	6/84	ND - 0.11 (0.055)	15/158	ND - 0.047 (0.029)			
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	ppb	50	MCL	7/170	ND - 2.3 (1.8)	0/84	-	73/81	ND - 0.97 (0.62)	60/84	ND - 2.7 (1.1)	34/158	ND - 2.1 (0.74)			
Thallium	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	ppb	2.0	MCL	8/170	ND - 0.12 (0.10)	2/84	ND - 0.054 (0.053)	1/81	ND - 0.071 (0.071)	0/84	-	1/158	ND - 0.061 (0.061)			
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ppb	100	MCL	0/171	-	2/80	ND - 0.61 (0.60)	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Total Haloacetic acids (sum of mono-, di-, trichloroacetic acids and mono- and dibromo acetic acids)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	60	MCL	-	-	0/80	-	1/81	ND - 1.4 (1.4)	1/84	ND – 1.0 (1.0)	6/158	ND - 1.5 (0.99)			
Total trihalomethanes (sum of chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and di-bromochloromethane)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	80	MCL	-	-	73/80	ND - 20 (2.9)	51/81	ND - 53 (3.6)	71/84	ND - 29 (2.4)	128/158	ND - 9.4 (1.6)			
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)																	
Benzo(a)pyrene	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	ppb	0.20	MCL	0/165	-	2/80	ND - 0.019 (0.019)	0/81	-	0/84	-	0/158	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	ppb	6.0	MCL	24/165	ND - 2.6 (1.2)	0/80	-	6/81	ND - 5.1 (1.9)	0/84	-	7/158	ND - 3.8 (1.4)			

Notes:

1. These contaminants are listed whether detect 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 Period 3 report for Zone F2), 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 24, 2021 (initial) TPH result from 4018 Noonan Street (Field Sample Number: TW-1303598-22023-N). This does include the resampled results from 4018 Noonan Street as described below:

a. The sample result taken at 4018 Noonan Street during Stage 4 on January 24, 2021, was 640 parts per billion (ppb) TPH, an ISP exceedance of 211 ppb. Investigation into this matter determined this exceedance was a localized issue that was most likely attributable to premise plumbing. The IDWST member directed that the residence be flushed and sampled again. Additionally, two residences in the vicinity of 4018 Noonan Street were sampled again to confirm the exceedance was localized and was not a widespread issue. All TPH results from the re-sampling were below the ISP of 211 ppb. This investigation is documented in detail in the Removal Action Report for Zone F2.

10. This does not include the lead sample results collected from 1711 Tiare Court (Sample ID: F2-TW-0009316-N) collected on March 23, 2022 (initial). The lead sample results collected from 1711 Tiare Court on March 23, 2022 was 20.6 ppb, which is above the action level of 15 ppb. This exceedance was associated with premise plumbing and is not associated with the JBPHH water distribution system. Therefore, it was not included in this table. This table does include the result of the re-sampling collected on April 6, 2022 (Sample ID: F2-TW-0009316-22070-N-R1). For more information on this exceedance please see the Data Summary for Zone F2 LTM Period 1 posted on the Safe Waters website https://jbphh-safewaters.org.
    a. Investigation into this exceedance determined that although it was likely to be a premise plumbing issue, further investigation was warranted through additional sampling. Residents of 1711 Tiare Court were provided bottled water and advised to stop consuming tap water until further investigation was completed. The faucet where the exceedance occurred was flushed. Four additional samples were collected. One re-sample from the faucet where the exceedance occurred and three additional samples from faucets used for consumption throughout the residence. All sample results were below the action level of 15 ppb.
11. This does not include the lead sample results collected from 763 Murray Drive (Sample ID: F2-TW-0010102) collected on May 26, 2022 (initial). The lead sample results collected from 763 Murray Drive on May 26, 2022 was 31 ppb, which is above the action level of 15 ppb. This exceedance was associated with premise plumbing and is not associated with the JBPHH water distribution system.
    a. Therefore, it was not included in this table. See section “What was found?” in the main text of this report for a complete discussion of this exceedance.
12. Per the June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan, the ISP for Total TPHs was changed to 266 ppb (previously it was 211 ppb). The June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan is available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2022/08/JBPHH-Drinking-Water-LTM-Plan-FINAL-20220823.pdf.

Table 1-2. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Schools in Zone F2

There are no schools in this Zone.

Table 1-3. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Child Development Centers in Zone F2

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 Period 1		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 2		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 3		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 4		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 5		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 6		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 7	
					February 2022		April 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]
Contaminants of Concern[1]																				
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb[6]	5.0	MCL	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-						
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-						
Xylenes (Total)	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-						
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	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-						
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	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-						
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	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-						
Total TPH[4]	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	266[9]	ISP	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	1/4	ND - 59 (59)	2/4	ND - 63 (59)						
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	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-						
Free Chlorine (Field Test)[8]	Water additive used to control microbes	ppb	4,000	ISP	-	-	4/4	310 - 430 (368)	4/4	70 - 370 (218)	4/4	90 - 700 (453)	4/4	70 - 310 (168)						
Metals																				
Antimony	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	ppb	6.0	MCL	1/4	ND - 0.19 (0.19)	0/4	-	1/5	ND - 0.16 (0.16)	1/4	ND - 0.14 (0.14)	0/4	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	ppb	10	MCL	1/4	ND - 0.51 (0.51)	0/4	-	0/5	-	2/4	ND - 0.60 (0.57)	0/4	-						
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	4/4	2.4 - 2.7 (2.6)	4/4	2.2 - 2.5 (2.4)	5/5	2.1 - 2.3 (2.2)	4/4	2.1 - 2.2 (2.2)	4/4	2.0 - 2.4 (2.1)						

Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	100	MCL	4/4	1.6 - 2.1 (2.0)	4/4	2.0 - 2.2 (2.1)	5/5	0.57 - 0.87 (0.73)	4/4	0.87 – 1.0 (0.94)	4/4	1.4 - 1.9 (1.7)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	MCL	4/4	51 - 260 (158)	4/4	14 - 125 (50)	5/5	21 - 130 (66)	4/4	16 - 31 (26)	4/4	39 - 201 (89)			
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	MCL	2/4	ND - 0.40 (0.34)	1/4	ND - 0.16 (0.16)	3/5	ND - 0.29 (0.26)	0/4	-	2/4	ND - 0.22 (0.22)			
Mercury	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland	ppb	2.0	MCL	0/4	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	2/4	ND - 0.060 (0.055)			
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	ppb	50	MCL	0/4	-	0/4	-	2/5	ND - 1.7 (1.5)	2/4	ND - 2.3 (2.0)	0/4	-			
Thallium	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	ppb	2.0	MCL	1/4	ND - 0.11 (0.11)	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	0/4	-			
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																	
Total Haloacetic acids (sum of mono-, di-, trichloroacetic acids and mono- and dibromo acetic acids)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	60	MCL	-	-	0/4	-	0/5	-	0/4	-	1/4	ND - 0.92 (0.92)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Total trihalomethanes (sum of chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and di-bromochloromethane)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	80	MCL	-	-	3/4	ND - 0.87 (0.76)	4/5	ND - 7.6 (2.8)	2/4	ND - 1.6 (1.1)	3/4	ND - 5.9 (2.7)			
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)																	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	ppb	6.0	MCL	3/4	ND - 1.4 (1.2)	0/4	-	1/5	ND - 1.6 (1.6)	0/4	-	0/4	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.

Notes:

1. These contaminants are listed whether detect 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 Period 3 report for Zone F2), 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. Per the June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan, the ISP for Total TPHs was changed to 266 ppb (previously it was 211 ppb). The June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan is available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2022/08/JBPHH-Drinking-Water-LTM-Plan-FINAL-20220823.pdf.

Table 1-4. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Other Buildings in Zone F2

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 Period 1		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 2		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 3		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 4		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 5		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 6		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 7	
					February 2022		April 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]
Contaminants of Concern[1]																				
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb[6]	5.0	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	0/6	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	0/6	-						
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	0/6	-						
Xylenes (total)	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	0/6	-						
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	0/9	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	0/6	-						
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	0/9	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	0/6	-						
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	0/9	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	0/6	-						
Total TPH[4]	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	266[10]	ISP	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	2/4	ND - 70 (65)	2/6	ND - 51 (51)						
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	4/5	ND – 2,190 (1,243)	2/5	ND - 650 (585)	0/3	-	0/4	-	1/6	ND - 200 (200)						
Free Chlorine (Field Test)[8]	Water additive used to control microbes	ppb	4,000	ISP	-	-	5/5	30 - 730 (390)	3/3	210 - 500 (387)	3/3	180 - 520 (403)	14/14	210 - 550 (421)						
Metals																				
Antimony	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	ppb	6	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	1/14	ND - 0.13 (0.13)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	5/5	1.9 - 3.5 (2.7)	5/5	1.9 - 3.2 (2.5)	3/3	1.9 - 2.4 (2.2)	4/4	2.1 – 3.0 (2.7)	14/14	2.0 - 2.6 (2.2)						
Cadmium	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	5	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	1/14	ND - 0.050 (0.050)						
Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	100	MCL	5/5	1.3 - 1.5 (1.4)	5/5	1.1 - 1.5 (1.3)	3/3	0.52 – 1.0 (0.75)	4/4	0.96 - 1.5 (1.2)	14/14	1.6 - 2.3 (1.9)						

Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	MCL	5/5	4.3 - 74 (30)	5/5	11 - 67 (34)	3/3	5.0 - 75 (29)	4/4	9.3 - 59 (42)	14/14	1.8 - 87 (23)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	MCL	5/5	0.20 - 0.70 (0.44)	2/5	ND - 0.35 (0.35)	3/3	0.27 - 0.63 (0.41)	2/4	ND - 1.1 (0.66)	11/12	ND – 5.4 (1.3)[11]			
Mercury	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland	ppb	2.0	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	1/6	ND - 0.12 (0.12)			
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	ppb	50	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	3/3	0.42 - 1.2 (0.70)	3/4	ND - 1.3 (0.91)	0/14	-			
Thallium	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	ppb	2.0	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	2/14	ND - 0.12 (0.086)			
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ppb	75	MCL	0/5	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	1/6	ND – 1.0 (1.0)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Total Haloacetic acids (sum of mono-, di-, trichloroacetic acids and mono- and dibromo acetic acids)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	60	MCL	-	-	0/5	-	0/3	-	0/4	-	2/6	ND - 2.3 (1.5)			
Total trihalomethanes (sum of chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and di-bromochloromethane)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	80	MCL	-	-	4/5	ND - 3.7 (1.8)	3/3	0.71 - 2.3 (1.6)	4/4	0.52 - 4.4 (2.4)	4/6	ND - 23 (8.1)			
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) – ND[9]																	

Notes:

1. These contaminants are listed whether detect 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 Period 3 report for Zone F2), 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 Stage 4 samples from January 29, 2022 (initial) bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate results from Building 3349 (non-residential) and Building 7751 (non-residential; Field Sample Numbers: 220129F2CT01, 220129F2CT03). This does include the resampled results from Building 3349 and Building 7751. This exceedance was associated with premise plumbing and is not associated with the JBPHH water distribution system. Therefore, it was not included in this table.
   a) The sample result taken from Building 3349 and Building 7751 on January 29, 2022 were 23.8 part per billion (ppb) and 18.3 ppb, respectively, for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. This type of exceedance had been encountered before in other Zones. Investigation into this matter determined that laboratory contamination contributed to the detection of this analyte. Enclosure (6) documents this investigation and states: “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.” IDWST members directed that the school location be flushed again and sampled again to confirm that it was interference during laboratory analysis. The resamples were both non-detect and are not featured in Table 1-4.
10. Per the June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan, the ISP for Total TPHs was changed to 266 ppb (previously it was 211 ppb). The June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan is available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2022/08/JBPHH-Drinking-Water-LTM-Plan-FINAL-20220823.pdf.
11. This does not include the September 6, 2022 and September 12, 2022 lead results from Building 603, men’s and women’s restrooms (Field Sample Numbers: F2-TW-0014192-22160-N, and F2-TW-0014192-22160-N-2, respectively). This does include the resampled results of September 12, 2022 and September 16, 2022 from Building 603, men’s restroom (Field Sample Numbers: F2-TW-0014192-22160-N-R1, and F2-TW-0014192-22160-N-R2) and the resampled results of September 16, 2022 from Building 603, women’s restroom (Field Sample Number: F2-TW-0014192-22160-N-2-R1). These exceedances were associated with premise plumbing and are not associated with the JBPHH water distribution system. Therefore, they were not included in this table. For more information on this exceedance please see the Data Summary for Zone F2 LTM Period 4 posted on the Safe Waters website https://jbphh-safewaters.org.
    a) The sample result collected from Building 603 on September 6, 2022 was 42 ppb for lead, which is over the action level of 15 ppb. Investigation into this exceedance determined that although it was likely to be a premise plumbing issue, further investigation was warranted through additional sampling. The faucet was flushed and the two re-sample results collected on September 12, 2022 and on September 16, 2022 at the original faucet were both below the action level.
    b) The sample result collected from Building 603, Women’s restroom faucet on September 12, 2022 was 21 ppb for lead, which is above the action level of 15 ppb. Investigation into this exceedance determined that although it was likely to be a premise plumbing issue, further investigation was warranted through additional sampling. The faucet was flushed and the re-sample result collected on September 16, 2022 at the original faucet was below the action level.

Table 1-5. Contaminants Detected in Drinking Water Samples Collected from Fire Hydrants in Zone F2

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 Period 1		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 2		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 3		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 4		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 5		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 6		Stage 5 LTM Sampling Summary Period 7	
					February 2022		April 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]
Contaminants of Concern[1]																				
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb[6]	5.0	MCL	0/19	-	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/19	-	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/19	-	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
Xylenes (Total)	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/19	-	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
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	0/18	-	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
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	3/18	ND - 0.012 (0.011)	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
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	4/20	ND - 0.018 (0.015)	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
Total TPH[4]	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	266[11]	ISP	0/19	-	6/14	ND - 92 (62)	0/14	-	1/15	ND - 63 (63)	7/17	ND - 72 (59)						
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	8/18	ND – 2,660 (1,782)	12/19	ND – 640[10] (1,675)	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
Free Chlorine (Field Test)[9]	Water additive used to control microbes	ppb	4,000	ISP	-	-	19/19	300 - 740 (528)	14/14	70 - 550 (386)	14/14	100 - 710 (446)	14/14	170 - 590 (431)						
Metals																				
Antimony	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	ppb	6.0	MCL	1/18	ND - 0.096 (0.096)	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	4/17	ND - 0.25 (0.18)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.		These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.	
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	ppb	10	MCL	18/18	0.16 - 0.38 (0.26)	0/14	-	0/14	-	0/15	-	0/17	-						
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	18/18	2.1 - 4.7 (2.9)	14/14	2.0 - 3.4 (2.5)	14/14	2.0 - 4.2 (2.6)	15/15	1.9 - 4.3 (2.3)	17/17	2.0 - 3.9 (2.5)						
Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	100	MCL	18/18	1.4 - 1.6 (1.5)	14/14	1.3 - 1.6 (1.4)	14/14	0.69 - 1.1 (0.96)	15/15	0.86 - 1.2 (0.96)	17/17	1.1 - 2.1 (1.7)						

Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	MCL	18/18	1.2 - 13 (5.7)	14/14	1.6 - 43 (6.4)	14/14	1.2 - 8.5 (4.4)	14/15	ND - 16 (3.0)	-[12]	-[12]	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	MCL	15/18	ND – 2.0 (0.68)	13/14	ND - 2.7 (0.56)	13/14	ND - 0.68 (0.51)	11/15	ND - 0.48 (0.27)	-[12]	-[12]			
Mercury	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland	ppb	2	MCL	0/18	-	0/14	-	2/14	ND - 0.030 (0.029)	9/15	ND - 0.15 (0.11)	2/17	ND - 0.029 (0.029)			
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	ppb	50	MCL	18/18	0.56 - 1.8 (1.1)	0/14	-	13/14	ND - 0.71 (0.46)	14/15	ND - 2.1 (1.5)	3/17	ND - 0.68 (0.52)			
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																	
Total Haloacetic acids (sum of mono-, di-, trichloroacetic acids and mono- and dibromo acetic acids)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	60	MCL	-	-	2/14	ND - 1.5 (1.4)	1/14	ND - 1.3 (1.3)	2/15	ND – 2.0 (1.7)	1/17	ND - 0.91 (0.91)	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.
Total trihalomethanes (sum of chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and di-bromochloromethane)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	ppb	80	MCL	1/1	0.58 - 0.58 (0.58)	12/14	ND - 15 (3.5)	7/14	ND – 6.0 (3.6)	13/15	ND - 19 (2.7)	15/17	ND - 12 (2.5)			
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)																	
2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	Used to make other chemicals such as dyes, resins, and textiles; Used in the manufacturing of pesticides	ppb	-[7]	-[7]	1/1	0.074 - 0.074 (0.074)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	These samples will be collected 15 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 5 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 21 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 6 Sampling Results Report.	These samples will be collected 24 months after the health advisory was amended. Results will be reported in a LTM Period 7 Sampling Results Report.

Notes:

1. These contaminants are listed whether detect 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 Period 3 report for Zone F2), 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. This contaminant does not have a DOH Screening Level and was only detected at low concentrations. It is not associated with fuels and is not considered a risk to human health associated with the fuel release that occurred at Red Hill in November 2021.
8. Cells highlighted in green indicate the water sample results were below DOH Screening Levels.
9. 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.
10. This does not include the March 24, 2022 (initial) TOC results from Fire Hydrant (FH) 47 (Field Sample Number: F2-DL-0017750-22070-N). This does include the resampled results of April 8, 2022 from FH 47 (Field Sample Number: F2-DL-0017750-22070-N-R1). This exceedance was associated with the specific hydrant and is not associated with the JBPHH water distribution system. Therefore, it was not included in this table. For more information on this exceedance please see the Data Summary for Zone F2 LTM Period 1 posted on the Safe Waters website https://jbphh-safewaters.org.
    a) The sample result collected from FH 47 on March 24, 2022 was 130,000 ppb TOC. This was an exceedance of the ISP of 4,000 ppb. Investigation into this exceedance determined that although it was likely localized to this specific hydrant, further investigation was warranted through additional sampling at nearby hydrants. The re-sample results collected on April 8, 2022, both at the original location (FH 47) and nearby hydrants (FH 40, FH 41, FH 48, and FH 50), were non-detect.
11. Per the June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan, the ISP for Total TPHs was changed to 266 ppb (previously it was 211 ppb). The June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan is available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2022/08/JBPHH-Drinking-Water-LTM-Plan-FINAL-20220823.pdf.
12. Per the June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan, Lead and Copper samples will only be collected from residences, other buildings and the entry points to the distribution system during LTM Months 4-24. The June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan is available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2022/08/JBPHH-Drinking-Water-LTM-Plan-FINAL-20220823.pdf.

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

Contaminant	Typical Source of Contaminant	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level[2]	Sample Period: January 2022			Sample Period: June 2022			Sample Period: December 2022		
					No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)
Contaminants of Concern[1]													
Benzene	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	ppb[4]	5.0	MCL	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
Ethylbenzene	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ppb	700	MCL	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
Toluene	Discharge from petroleum factories	ppb	1,000	MCL	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
m,p,o-Xylenes	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	ppb	10,000	MCL	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
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	ISP	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
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	ISP	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
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	ISP	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs)	TPH is petroleum and can contaminate drinking water through spills and other releases into the environment	ppb	266[9]	ISP	0/1	-	Yes[3]	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes

Contaminant	Typical Source of Contaminant	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level[2]	Sample Period: January 2022			Sample Period: June 2022			Sample Period: December 2022		
					No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[4]	Naturally present in the environment, but also can be an indicator of contamination, including petroleum or other sources	ppb	4,000	ISP	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
Free Chlorine (Field Test)[8]	Water Additive	ppb	4,000	MCL	-	-	-	1/1	670	Yes	-	-	-
Metals													
Antimony	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	ppb	6.0	MCL	1/1	0.092	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste	ppb	10	MCL	1/1	0.027	Yes	0/1	-	Yes	0/1	-	Yes
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	2,000	MCL	1/1	1.7	Yes	1/1	1.7	Yes	1/1	2.2	Yes
Chromium	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints	ppb	100	MCL	1/1	1.5	Yes	1/1	0.55	Yes	1/1	1.2	Yes
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	1,300	EAL	1/1	21	Yes	1/1	19	Yes	1/1	15	Yes
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	15	EAL	1/1	0.27	Yes	1/1	0.23	Yes	1/1	0.29	Yes
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	ppb	50	MCL	1/1	0.70	Yes	1/1	1.3	Yes	1/1	1.3	Yes

Contaminant	Typical Source of Contaminant	Units	DOH Project Screening Level	Basis of DOH Screening Level[2]	Sample Period: January 2022			Sample Period: June 2022			Sample Period: December 2022		
					No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)	No. of Detects out of Samples	Level Detected[3]	Meets DOH Screening Level? (Yes / No)
Thallium	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	ppb	2.0	MCL	-	-	-	0/1	-	Yes	1/1	0.076	Yes
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) – ND													
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) or Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)													
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	ppb	6.0	MCL	0/1	-	Yes	1/1	0.52	Yes	1/1	0.55	Yes

1. These contaminants are listed whether detect 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 Period 3 report for Zone F2), 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. Per the June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan, the ISP for Total TPHs was changed to 266 ppb (previously it was 211 ppb). The June 2022 Drinking Water Long-Term Monitoring Plan is available online at: https://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2022/08/JBPHH-Drinking-Water-LTM-Plan-FINAL-20220823.pdf.

Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan: Stage 5 LTM Period 4 Sampling Results Report for Zone F2

What is the purpose of this Stage 5 LTM Period 4 Sampling Results Report?

This progress report presents the testing results from drinking water samples that have been collected from residences, Child Development Centers, other buildings, fire hydrants, and from JBPHH's Source Water (Waiawa Shaft - Post Chlorination). 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[3] 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, Child Development Centers, other buildings, and fire hydrants in your Zone during Stage 5 LTM Period 1, LTM Period 2, LTM Period 3, and LTM Period 4. 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 F2) meets U.S. EPA and DOH standards that are applicable to the Navy Water System Incident.

All exceedances of DOH Project Screening Levels are thoroughly reviewed and investigated by the Navy, Army, and DOH, to (1) determine if the exceedance is associated with the JBPHH water distribution system or if it is associated with premise plumbing (i.e., it is localized to a specific faucet) and (2) determine the appropriate course of action to address the exceedance (e.g., re-flushing, replacing a faucet). There were no exceedances of screening levels in drinking water samples collected

[3] Drinking Water Distribution System Recovery Plan: https://www.cpf.navy.mil/Portals/52/Drinking-Water-Distribution-System-Recovery-Plan.pdf

from residences, Child Development Centers, other buildings, and fire hydrants during LTM Period 1 or LTM Period 2 for Zone F2.

The following premise plumbing exceedances were detected (and were investigated/addressed) in Zone F2 during LTM Period 3:

Exceedance Location	Plumbing Fixture	Contaminant	Initial Result	Action Taken	Final Result
763 Murray Drive[1]	Resident Faucet	Lead	31 ppb	All Fixtures Flushed	0.90 ppb

1. 763 Murray Drive (premise plumbing exceedance)

    - The sample collected from 763 Murray Drive on May 26, 2022 resulted in a lead exceedance of 31 ppb, which is over the action level of 15 ppb. Investigation into this exceedance determined that although it was likely to be a premise plumbing issue, further investigation was warranted through additional sampling. All faucets at the residence were flushed and the resident was provided bottled water until results of the re-sampling were received. The re-samples collected on June 1, 2022 were below the action level. The resident was notified of the re-sample results.

The following exceedances were detected (and investigated/addressed) in Zone F2 during LTM Period 4:

Exceedance Location	Plumbing Fixture	Contaminant	Initial Result	Action Taken	Final Result
Building 603, Pool Bath House, Pool Street[1]	Men's Restroom Faucet	Lead	42 ppb	All Fixtures Flushed	2.0 ppb
	Women's Restroom Faucet	Lead	21 ppb	All Fixtures Flushed	0.25 ppb

1. Building 603, Pool Bath House (premise plumbing exceedance)

    - The sample collected from the men's bathroom faucet in the Pool Bath House on September 6, 2022 resulted in a lead exceedance of 42 ppb, which is over the action level 15 ppb. Investigation into this exceedance determined that although it was likely to be a premise plumbing issue, further investigation was warranted through additional sampling.
    Resampling showed no exceedance in the men's bathroom faucet. However, a result from a sample collected in the women's bathroom had a result of 21 ppb for lead. The faucet was re-flushed and sampled, and all results were below the action level. Housing was notified of the re-sampling results.

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 potential 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 Period 2, LTM Period 3, and LTM Period 4 for Zone F2.

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, 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) and the consecutive Aliamanu Military Reservation Public Water System No. HI0000337 (AMR 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 F2 was amended on March 11, 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 F2. The IDWST evaluated multiple lines of evidence to determine whether or not drinking water was safe for consumption. DOH determined that the water

in Zone F2 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 months during LTM) 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 F2?

Between March 23, 2022 and April 8, 2022, drinking water samples were collected from residences, Child Development Centers, other buildings, and fire hydrants in Zone F2 as part of LTM Period 1.

Between April 18, 2022 and May 16, 2022, drinking water samples were collected from residences, Child Development Centers, other buildings, and fire hydrants in Zone F2 as part of LTM Period 2.

Between May 20, 2022 and June 27, 2022, drinking water samples were collected from residences, Child Development Centers, other buildings, and fire hydrants in Zone F2 as part of LTM Period 3.

Between June 30, 2022 and October 5, 2022, drinking water samples were collected from residences, Child Development Centers, other buildings, and fire hydrants in Zone F2 as part of LTM Period 4.

Where were samples taken?

Per the LTM approved plan, 10 percent (10%) of all homes and buildings within Zone F2 were sampled. There are no schools in Zone F2. These houses/buildings will be geographically distributed throughout the area to provide spatial coverage along the water supply line. The intention of the LTM plan was to ensure that 65% of all Residences and other buildings in the Zone are sampled before the completion of the 24 month period. In Zone F2, there is a higher percentage of other buildings than residences and 85% of other buildings have been sampled in this Zone. For this reason, there will be an increase of residences sampled to meet the sampling quotas going forward to ensure locations are not repeated and we will continue to sample locations that are representative of the Zone. 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). SOCs and SVOCs 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.