

KULEANA

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT • A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY



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GETTING TO KNOW OUR LIDS

What's Down Below?

Low Impact Development (LID) features are used in construction projects that allow the impacted area to retain its natural hydrology. Prior to construction, a site is studied to see how much rainwater is naturally held by the terrain and allowed to soak into the ground. This process is known as infiltration. When a site is developed runoff tends to lead to storm drains, streams, rivers and eventually the ocean.

Runoff carries sediment that contaminates our waterways. This detrimentally impacts the quality of the water and the life living there. With data from a hydrology study, LIDs can be designed to help the site retain natural processes during and after construction.

Many LIDs are designed for above ground use but there are some that are best suited for the world below our feet. Underground Detention Systems and Storm Water Quality Treatment Devices also known as Hydrodynamic Separators.

Underground Detention Systems (Figure 1) hold storm water in place to allow for natural infiltration. They do this by collecting water in underground vaults rather than letting the water rush out to streams and rivers. This allows the surrounding area to retain its natural hydrology but also allowing for construction of the facilities we need.

The second device in our underground series, is the

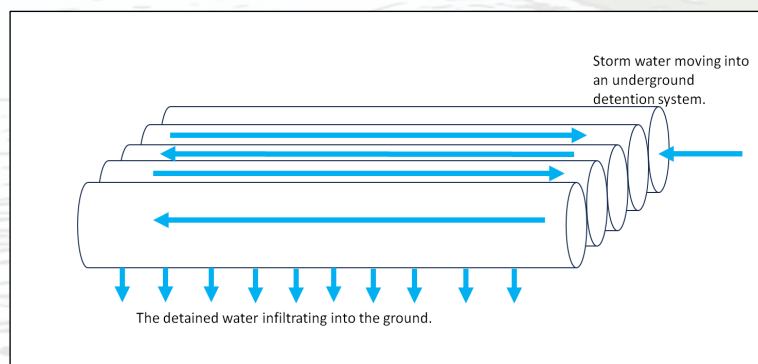


Figure 1. Underground Detention System



hydrodynamic separator. This is an essential tool in keeping our storm water clean. The device slows rushing stormwater down, allowing it to pool and slowly swirl.

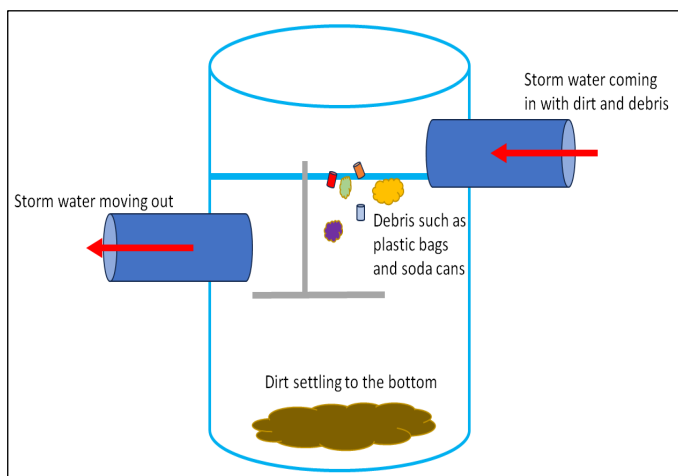


Figure 2. Hydrodynamic Separator

The slowing action allows for any sediment in the water to fall to the bottom of the unit for later collection. The opposite is true for more buoyant debris found in storm water. After suspended materials either settle to the bottom or rise to the

top, clearer water can now flow into the storm system and in some cases, into an underground detention system.

What can you do to help our hard working LIDs?

Make sure to place any trash or recyclables in their secure and proper containers. Pick up any debris you happen to see. These simple deeds can help prevent our systems from becoming over run with trash/debris that would cause them to become clogged. With just a little effort we can all do our part to keep our storm water systems running smoothly!



A manhole cover on a LID system.

Summer Post Clean-Up: July 22-26

What: A twice-a-year effort focused on the clean-up and beautification of USAG-HI Installations.

Why: To improve USAG-HI quality of life, safety, and training infrastructure readiness. The post clean-up instills pride while strengthening community bonds.

Where: Debris Collection Points will be located on Schofield Barracks and Fort Shafter Flats to receive abandoned trash and household hazardous materials. (*abandoned = any trash or household hazardous waste that cannot be traced to an owner, building, motor pool, etc.)

No Army Hazardous materials will be collected at the Debris Collection Points.

Turn-in Army Hazardous Materials to your Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO).

No Military Issued Supplies will be collected at the Debris Collection Points.

This includes supplies in scrap condition. Work with your supply officer and follow proper turn-in procedures.

The Army Recycling Center will be open Mon-Fri, 0730-1600 to receive the following items: (Cardboard, Paper, Newspaper, HI-5 glass, plastic, aluminum beverage containers, hard plastic containers #1-5, printer toner cartridges, scrap wood, scrap metal, green waste and untreated wood pallets (limited to 10 per unit/day).

Special Items accepted only during post clean-ups: Abandoned mattresses, furniture, and appliances

The ARC will not accept these items from IPC residents

(residents must utilize the IPC curbside bulky item pick-up service to dispose of these items)



DPW Environmental Staff Highlight

Hi, I'm Kendall O'Farrell. I joined the Clean Water Program with CSU-CEMML in May. I'd like to introduce myself by sharing a little about my professional and educational experiences as well as my interests.

One of my passions is ecology. Recently, I worked in conservation doing watershed protection in the Wai'anae Mountain Range. I did hands-on terrestrial ecosystem restoration such as invasive species removal, native species planting, surveying, and supporting rare and endangered plants. I spent the other half of my time in that role managing greenhouses and working with student volunteers.

Before my time spent working in watershed protection, I researched the societal impacts of climate change in Bermuda. I looked at correlations between economic status and exposure to major climate change impacts there, such as high winds and coastal flooding. Additionally, I let public dispositions guide me to research the

climate resiliency of commercial farmers.

In terms of education, I have a B.A in Earth and Environmental Science and a B.A in

Environmental Studies from Lehigh University in eastern Pennsylvania. While receiving my undergraduate, I worked on the following projects/research: an urban forestry management plan, climate action plans, a green stormwater infrastructure policy proposal, and tracking changes to coastal tide and dune lines.

I enjoy learning about the environment in many contexts, so I am looking forward to learning about environmental policy and compliance as a part of the Clean Water Team.

I spend my free time doing photography, swimming, discovering new bands, reading, and being outdoors. I was born and raised in the Bay Area, California, and I moved to Honolulu in 2022.



E komo mai Kendall!

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

The U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers. CCR's educate customers about their drinking water quality. Public health protection is strengthened through the education because an educated customer has a more complete picture of water quality and water system compliance as it relates to their public water system.

Where Do Potential Ground Water Quality Problems Come From?

As water percolates through the ground (Figure 1), it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. Substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity can also be introduced to the ground water or the distribution system. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to 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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or submitting a request through their online form at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, the water dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity as indicated in the contaminant summary in Figure 2.

Water Quality at Aliamanu Military Reservation, Ft. Shafter, Schofield Barracks, and Tripler Army Medical Center

The links to the current CCR's, which include water quality data tables, list all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year 2023 unless otherwise indicated. Water quality data may be found at the following links:



[Aliamanu Military Reservation](#)



[Schofield Barracks/
Wheeler/Helemano
Military Reservation](#)



[Fort Shafter](#)



[Tripler Army Medical Center](#)

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Figure 2. Categories of Water Contaminants

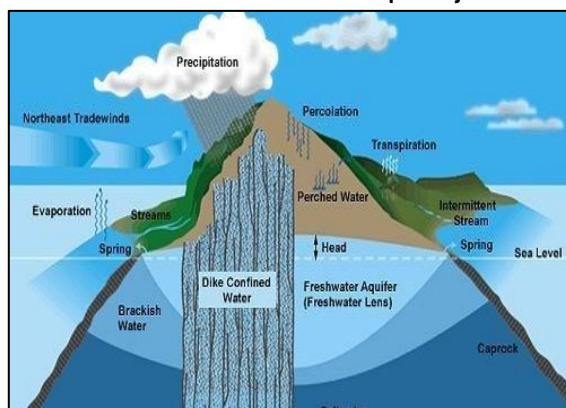


Figure 1. Schematic of Water Regeneration



Recycling Compliance Update: Scrap Metal Requests

To streamline the recycling process and ensure compliance with USAG-HI policies, the following changes have been implemented for all scrap metal recycling pick-up requests:

1- Photo Approval Requirement:

All scrap metal pick-up requests must be accompanied by a top down photo of the scrap metal hopper or bin. Please submit your photos via email to usarmy.hawaii.recycling@army.mil and include the location (installation and building number) along with the proper POC (individual who will be operating the forklift).

2- Excluded Materials:

The DOD Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) Table 1-3 (below) lists materials that are NOT permitted in the scrap metal recycling bin. If any restricted items are found during inspection, your scrap metal recycling pick-up request will be denied until the excluded items are removed.

Table 1-3. QRP Excluded Materials

| Restriction | Regulation Reference |
|---|---|
| Precious metal bearing scrap | Part 172 of Title 32, CFR |
| Material that can be sold (as is) as a usable item | Part 172 of Title 32, CFR |
| Material that can be reused by the government for its original purpose without special processing | Part 172 of Title 32, CFR and DoDM 4160.21 |
| Repairable items that may be used again for their original purpose or functions (e.g., used vehicles, vehicle/ CLXI items or machine parts) | Part 172 of Title 32, CFR |
| Ships, aircraft, weapons, electrical components, and other material required to be demilitarized or mutilated | Part 172 of Title 32, CFR |
| Scrap resulting from DEMIL -A DEMIL code of "S" - Scrap, is not eligible for scrap metal recycling. | DoDM 4160.21 |
| All munitions list items (MLI) and Commerce Control List Items (CCLI) | DoDM 4160.28-M and DoDM 4160.21 |
| Lost, abandoned, or unclaimed privately owned property or scrap. | Part 172 of Title 32, CFR; Section 52 of Title 40, U.S.C.; and DoDM 4160.21 |
| Scrap generated from Working Capital Funds (WCF) activities. | Part 172 of title 32, CFR |

3- On-Site Inspections:

Each request is subject to on-site inspections to verify compliance with regulations. If the photo(s) provided are not clear, an on-site inspection will be conducted.

Thank you for your cooperation in adhering to these guidelines. We appreciate your efforts in helping us maintain a safe and efficient scrap metal recycling process.

For any inquiries or assistance, please contact us at the email address provided above.





Upcoming Events and Volunteer Opportunities

Events



Summer Post Cleanup

22-26 Jul 2024



[MWR Events Calendar](#)



[O'ahu Events](#)

Volunteer Opportunities



[808 Beach Cleanup](#)



[Lyon Arboretum Seed Lab](#)



[Army Natural Resources](#)



Environmental Compliance Officer Class Schedule

The ECO course covers a wide range of environmental management requirements. One primary and one alternate ECO is required at all levels of command. The 3-day course is required to attain ECO certification. **WALK-INS ARE NOT ALLOWED** For the ECO refresher and senior leader courses click [here!](#)

| Class Number | Class Dates | Location: |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 005-24 | *Refresher* 11 Jul 24 | SB 264 DPW Training Classroom |
| 006-24 | 06-08 Aug 24 | |
| 006-24 | *Refresher* 12 Sep 24 | |
| | | Class Times: 0900-1600 |



Contact Us!

Army Recycling Program

Phone Number: (808) 656-3085/5411

Pick-up Request line: (808) 656-9911

usarmy.hawaii.recycling@army.mil

Clean Air and Safe Drinking Water

Phone Number: (808) 656-3107

Clean Water

Phone Number: (808) 656-3316

ECO Training

Phone Number: (808) 655-1560

Hazardous Waste

Transfer Accumulation Point (TAP): (808) 656-0867

Spill Prevention and Response

Spill Line: (808) 656-1111

TSCA- Lead and Asbestos

Phone Number: (808) 656-3106

