2025 Annual Water Quality Report (for water quality in 2024)

UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON (USAG) HAWAII

Schofield Barracks

Serving
-Schofield Barracks
-Wheeler Army Airfield
-Helemano Military Reservation

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all community water systems to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers. CCRs provide drinking water quality information, including information on the origin of the drinking water and any detected contaminants.

U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii is providing this report as a service to the community in conjunction with this Safe Drinking Water Act requirement.

How does the CCR work? An essential part of the CCR is the water quality table on page 3 showing the level of each substance detected during 2024. There are three columns on the table which should be given special attention: the maximum contaminant level (MCL), the level detected, and whether a violation occurred. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set MCLs for a number of substances which may be found in drinking water. All of the substances listed in the table are below the MCLs set by the EPA. U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Hawaii continues to provide some of the cleanest and safest drinking water available in Hawaii.

What is the source of the water? Drinking water is obtained from four deep wells located under the Schofield Barracks Water Treatment Plant. Water from the plant is distributed to three military installations: Schofield Barracks (including the East Range), Wheeler Army Airfield, and Helemano Military Reservation. Trichloroethylene (TCE) and minor amount of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) are removed from the ground water by an air stripping treatment. The water is chlorinated before treatment and chlorine and fluoride are added after treatment. Both additives are required under Army standards. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant and fluoride is used to promote strong teeth in children.

Drinking water at Helemano Military Reservation is a combination of water from the Schofield Barracks Water System and the Naval Computer Telecommunications Area Master Station (NCTAMS) Water System. The NCTAMS water is pumped up from an aquifer. The water is disinfected and fluoridated and then piped to Helemano's distribution system. A separate column for the NCTAMS Water System's water quality is depicted for Helemano residents.

The susceptibility of the Schofield Barracks Water System to contamination has been evaluated under the Hawaii Source Water Assessment Program. The results of the Assessment, dated March 2004, are available for review by contacting the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, at 520-687-2162.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as tap water.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WILL DESCRIBE THE CONTAMINANTS AND THE RESULTS OF THE DRINKING WATER SAMPLING THAT OCCURRED IN 2024.

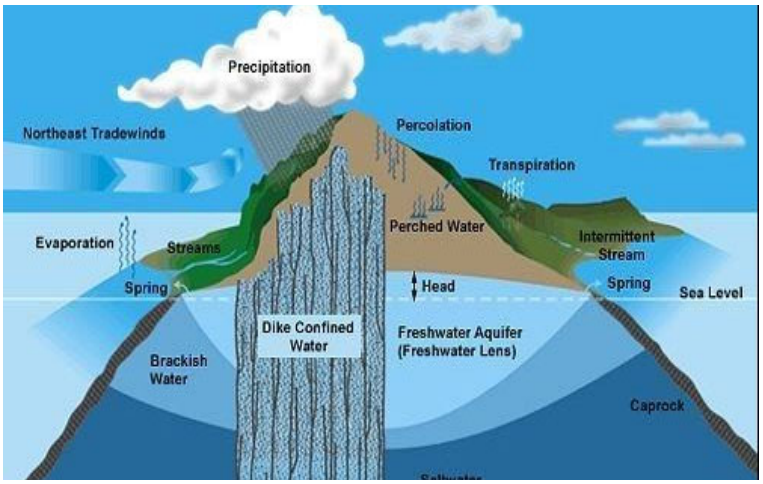
Inside this Report:

2025 Annual Water Quality Report (for water quality in 2024)

Where Do Potential Ground Water Quality Problems Come From?

As water percolates through the ground, 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 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 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 below.



http://www.boardofwatersupply.com/water-resources/the-water-cycle

Contaminant Categories

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 also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses.) You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Microbiological Contaminants

Although E. coli has been detected, they are not in violation of the E. coli MCL since the repeat samples were both TC negative and E. Coli negative. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely- compromised immune systems.

Lead Facts

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Schofield Barracks Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes.

You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested or want to obtain the most recent lead sampling data, contact DPW ENV at 520-687-2162 . Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Improvements (LSLI)
USAG Hawaii prepared the Lead Service Line Inventory in compliance with State and Federal regulations on October 16, 2024. Due to sensitive and defense critical information, the inventory with addresses, building numbers, and identifiable information will not be directly posted or distributed however if you'd like to obtain information about a water line that services your residence, building, or another area please contact The Schofield Barracks Water System at 520 -687-2207. The Lead Service Line Replacement Plan is in progress to be submitted to Hawaii Department of Health and the EPA by 2027, in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

UCMR 5 Information

Every 5 years, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses the UCMR to monitor for the highest priority unregulated drinking water contaminants at public water systems across the United Sates. Occurrence data collected under the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) will be used by EPA as basis for future regulatory determinations and may support additional actions to protect public health. The UCMR 5 specifies assessment monitoring for PFAS and lithium.

Cross Connection Information

Cross-connection is defined as an actual or potential connection between a drinking water supply and any source through which backflow may occur and introduce any substance other than the intended drinking water into the drinking water system.

DO NOT connect hoses or equipment to fire hydrants, backflow preventers, or utility sink faucets to fill water buffaloes, water trucks, or other equipment. Unauthorized connections to the drinking water system may present a possible risk of chemical or microbiological contamination into our drinking water system.

To ensure a safe and secure drinking water system, all connections, including temporary water connections, must be approved by the DPW Plumbing Shop. To request a water connection, please submit information via ArMA.

If you encounter any cross connections that may have the potential to introduce contaminants into our drinking water system please contact us! The DPW Safe Drinking Water Program can be reached at 520-687-2162.

https://www.dcsd.com/Home/Components/News/News/26 8/16?arch=1&selectview=1&npage=2

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants detected during calendar year 2024 unless otherwise indicated. The EPA allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or our system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Results of samples in the tables below identify low levels of contaminants detected below EPA limits. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

			Schofield, Wheeler, East Rage				
Contaminants in the Distribution System (units of measurement)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (multiple samples)**	**Year Sample Collected**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**	**Violation**
Disinfectant & Disinfection Byproducts							
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG=4	0.77	0.15-1.42	2024	Water additive used to control microbes	**NO**
Microbiological Contaminants – E. Coli	0	0	1 positive detected	ND-1	2024	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and *E. coli* only come from human and animal fecal waste	**NO**
Inorganic							
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	ND[2,3]	0[2,4]	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**NO**
Lead (ppb)	AL= 10	0	ND[2,3] (2022)	0[2,4] (2022)	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**NO**
Fluoride (ppm)[5]	4	4	0.79	0.08-1.07	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth	**NO**

			Schofield, Wheeler, East Range				
Contaminants in the Plant Water (units of measurement)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (multiple) samples)**	**Year Sample Collected**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**	**Violation**
Organic							
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	5	0	0.50	ND-0.05	2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**NO**
Inorganic							
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	ND[2]	No Range	2023	Erosion of natural deposits	**NO**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.63	No Range	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth	**NO**
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.63	No Range	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use	**NO**
Unregulated[6]							
Chlorides (ppm)	250[8]	N/A	N/A	ND	2024	Naturally-occurring	**NO**
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	17[2]	No Range	2023	Naturally-occurring	**N/A**

Table Definitions, Notes, and Abbreviations located on Page 9.

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

Schofield, Wheeler, East Range (collected at Schofield Barrack Deep Wells)							
UCMR 5 PFAS (units of measurement)	**MCL (ppt)**	**MCLG (ppt)**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (multiple) samples)**	**Year Sample Collected**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**	**Violation**
UCMR 5[6]							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4	0	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities	**NO**
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	4	0	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities	**NO**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10	10	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities	**NO**
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10	10	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities	**NO**
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfon-amidoacetic acid	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	10	10	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities	**NO**
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid(9Cl-PF3ONS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid(9Cl-PF3ONS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	**NO**

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

Schofield, Wheeler, East Range (collected at Schofield Barrack Deep Wells)							
UCMR 5 PFAS (units of measurement)	**MCL (ppt)**	**MCGL (ppt)**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (multiple) samples)**	**Year Sample Collected**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**	**Violation**
UCMR 5[6]							
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**
Lithium	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial ap-plications	**N/A**

2025 Data Exchange to AMR for
JBPHH and NCTAMS
Water Systems
(January 1 – December 31, 2024)

NCTAMS Water System

Table Notes:

1. Only one sample collected.
2. The State and EPA require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The date of the last sample collected is as indicated.
3. These results are for informational purposes. There are no set standards. EPA will use this data to help determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate these contaminants. At this time, these contaminants do not have MCLs or MCLGs.
4. This is a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level not enforced by EPA.
5. Per the Lead and Copper Rule, results are measured as 90th percentile value of the samples collected.
6. After each quarter, a running average is calculated using the preceding 12 months of data. The posted amount is the highest running average.
7. National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs), or secondary standards, are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply with the standard.

Contaminants in the Navy's Source Water							Table 1-1
Contaminants (units)	**MCL (Allowed)**	**MCLG (Goal)**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Year of Sample**	**Typical Sources of Contaminants**	**Violation**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.007	0.007[1]	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.48	0.19 - 0.48	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.79	0.79[1]	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Unregulated Contaminants[4,7]							
Chloride (ppm)	250	n/a	17	17[1]	2024	Naturally-occurring	n/a
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	14	14[1]	2024	Naturally-occurring	n/a
Sulfate (ppm)	250	n/a	2.84	2.84[1]	2024	Naturally-occurring	n/a
Zinc (ppm)	5	n/a	0.01	0.01[1]	2024	Naturally occurring	n/a
UCMR5[3]							
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	nd	nd[2]	2023	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters	n/a
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances in Drinking Water (PFAS)	n/a	n/a	nd	nd[2]	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	n/a

Contaminants in the Army's Source Water (AMR will provide this)							Table 1-2
Contaminants (units)	**MCL (Allowed)**	**MCLG (Goal)**	**Highest Average level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Year of Sample**	**Typical Sources of Contaminants**	**Violation**

Contaminants in the Distribution System							Table 1-3
Contaminants (units)	**MCL (Allowed)**	**MCLG (Goal)**	**Highest Average level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Year of Sample**	**Typical Sources of Contaminants**	**Violation**
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.48[5]	0.10 - 0.63	2024[2]	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride (ppm)	250	n/a	18	16.2 – 18	2024	Naturally-occurring	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.76	<0.1 – 0.76	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	No

2025 Data Exchange to AMR for
JBPHH and NCTAMS
Water Systems
(January 1 – December 31, 2024)

Disinfection Agent							Table 1-4
Contaminants (units)	**MRDL (Allowed)**	**MRDLG (Goal)**	**Highest Average Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Detections**	**Year of Sample**	**Typical Sources of Contaminants**	**Violation**
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.58[6]	0.2 – 0.90	2024	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Disinfection Byproducts							Table 1-5
Contaminants (units)	**MCL (Allowed)**	**MCLG (Goal)**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Year of Sample**	**Typical Sources of Contaminants**	**Violation**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	n/a	nd	nd[1]	2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

Table Definitions, Notes, and Abbreviations

Table Definitions:

AL - Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NCTAMS - Naval Computer Telecommunication Area Master Station supplies water to Helemano.

UCMR5 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5

Table Notes:

1. After each quarter, a running average is calculated using the preceding 12 months of data. The posted amount is the highest running average for the year.
2. The state and EPA require water systems to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The date of the last sample collected is as indicated.
3. In accordance with EPA and State regulations, this number represents the 90th percentile value of the samples collected.
4. Number of samples above the action level.
5. Fluoride is added to the water system to help promote healthy teeth in children. The target level is 0.7 ppm.
6. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Table Abbreviations:

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L - picocurie per liter

N/A - not applicable

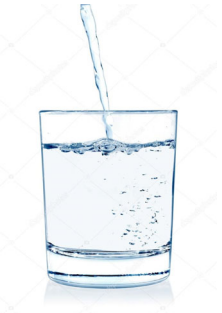
ND - not detected

UCMR5 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5

* - EPA/HDOH interim proposed Health Advisory (HA). Final MCL's effective 4/10/2024, replace HA.

Summary of Results

Many different water samples are collected and analyzed for various contaminants throughout the year. The number and frequency of sampling events depends upon federal and state requirements. The water quality table on page 4 lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during calendar year 2024, there were no violations. All of the substances listed in the table are below the MCLs set by the EPA. Contaminants not present in the drinking water or analyzed below detection limits are not included in this
table. Remember, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.



https://depositphotos.com/

This CCR is posted on the web at:

https://home.army.mil/hawaii/8017/4803/8423/FINAL_2025_CCR_345_SB.pdf

THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS DOES NOT HAVE ROUTINE PUBLIC MEETINGS ABOUT THE WATER SYSTEM. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS REGARDING THE WATER SYSTEM OR WATER QUALITY PLEASE CONTACT THE DPW ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION, SAFE DRINKING WATER PROGRAM AT 520-687-2162.

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