

2026 Annual Water Quality Report (for water quality in 2025)



UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON (USAG) HAWAII

Schofield Barracks

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



The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 (USAG) Hawaii is providing this report as a service to the community in conjunction with this SDWA requirement.

How does the CCR work? An essential part of the CCR is the water quality table on page 4 showing the level of each substance detected during 2025. There are three (3) 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.

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 (4) deep wells located under the Schofield Barracks Water Treatment Plant. Water from the plant is distributed to three (3) 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 usarmy.schofield.idpacific.mbx.army-hi-environmental@army.mil.

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 2025.

Inside this Report:

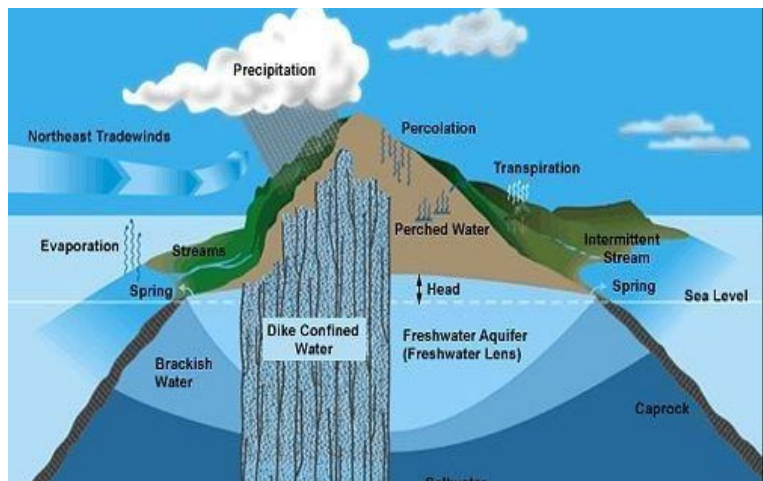
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Where Do Potential Ground Water Quality Problems Come From?

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 from 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.



<https://www.boardofwatersupply.com/water-resources/the-water-cycle>

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.

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.

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants detected during calendar year 2025 unless otherwise indicated. The EPA allows water systems 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. Due to this, some of the 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 Range, HMR*								
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	# of sites Exceeding the Action Level
Disinfectant & Disinfection Byproducts								
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG= 4	0.83	0.21-1.52	2025	Water additive used to control microbes	NO	0
Inorganic								
Copper ¹ (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	ND ²	0	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO	0 ³
Lead ¹ (ppb)	AL= 10	0	ND ²	0	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO	0 ³
Fluoride ⁴ (ppm)	4	4	0.62	0.00-1.32	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth	NO	0

Schofield, Wheeler, East Range, HMR*								
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	# of sites Exceeding the Action Level
Organic								
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	5	0	0.71	0.51-0.88	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO	0
Inorganic								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.01	No Range	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth	NO	0
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.63	No Range	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use	NO	0
Unregulated⁵								
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	17 ²	No Range	2023	Naturally-occurring	N/A	0

Table Definitions, Notes, and Abbreviations located on Page 8.

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

Schofield, Wheeler, East Range, HMR* (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 5⁶							
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 (PFTTrDA)	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 perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic 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, HMR* (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 5⁶							
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	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 applications	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 applications	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 applications	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 applications	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 applications	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 applications	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 applications	N/A
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	N/A
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	N/A
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	N/A
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	N/A
Lithium	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	N/A

Water Quality Table for Helemano Military Reservation, Navy NCTAMS

Helemano Military Reservation (collected at NCTAMS Wells)				Contaminates in the Navy's NCTAMS Distribution System				
Contaminants in the Distribution System (units of measurement)	MCL (ppt)	MCLG (ppt)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection (multiple samples)	Year Sample Collected	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation	# of Sites Exceeding the Action
Copper ¹ (ppm)	A/L = 1.3	1.3	0.48 ²	0.10-0.63	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO	0 ³
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	18.3	16.2-18.3	2025	Naturally occurring	NO	0
Fluoride ⁴ (ppm)	4	4	1.11	0.1-1.11	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO	0
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.6-0.8	2025	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	NO	0
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	ND	ND	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NO	0

Helemano Military Reservation (collected at NCTAMS Wells)				Contaminates in the Navy's NCTAMS Source Water				
Contaminants in the Source Water (units of measurement)	MCL (ppt)	MCLG (ppt)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection (multiple samples)	Year Sample Collected	Likely Source of Contaminant	Violation	# of Sites Exceeding the Action Level
Copper ¹ (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	ND ²	ND	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO	0 ³
Fluoride ⁴ (ppm)	4	4	0.34	0.10-0.34	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO	0
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.83	0.83	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits	NO	0
Unregulated contaminants⁵								
Chloride (ppm)	250 ⁶	N/A	17	17	2024	Naturally occurring	N/A	0
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	15	15	2025	Naturally occurring	N/A	0
Sulfate (ppm)	250 ⁶	N/A	2.84	2.84	2024	Naturally occurring	N/A	0
Zinc (ppm)	5	N/A	0.01	0.01	2024	Naturally occurring	N/A	0
UCMR 5⁶								
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water (PFAS)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications	N/A	0
Lithium	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2023	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters	N/A	0

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

Table Definitions, Notes, and Abbreviations

Table Definitions:

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.

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

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

Table Notes:

1. 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.
2. In accordance with EPA and State regulations, this number represents the 90th percentile value of the sample collected.
3. Number of samples above the action level.
4. Fluoride is added to the water system to help promote healthy teeth in children. The target level is 0.7 ppm.
5. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.
6. This is a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL). It is not enforced by the EPA and is not considered a risk to human health at SMCL.

Table Abbreviations:

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

NQ - non-quantifiable

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 2025, 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/>

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This CCR is posted on the web at:

https://home.army.mil/hawaii/5917/7983/0892/2026_CCR_345_Schofield_Barracks.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 USARMY.SCHOFIELD.ID-PACIFIC.MBX.ARMY-HI-ENVIRONMENTAL@ARMY.MIL.

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