

The Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) highlights our partnership

Signed in 2015, this partnership between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), State of Hawaii, the Navy and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is working.

Our partnership facilitates open and transparent conversation among all stakeholders. AOC documents are available to the public at the EPA and state Department of Health (DOH) websites. The latest document online is the Tank Upgrade Alternatives and Release Detection Decision Document.

## The AOC is designed to ensure the safety of Oahu's water supply

"This agreement will ensure the safety of Oahu's drinking water supply, while allowing the Red Hill tanks to remain in use as a resource for our national defense," Jared Blumenfeld, EPA's Regional Administrator for the Pacific Southwest, said in a joint EPA-DOH press release announcing the AOC signing. "EPA and the Department of Health will remain vigilant during this long-term effort to protect the public health and Hawaii's precious aquifers."

"In order to address the challenges presented at Red Hill, the U.S. Navy, DLA, EPA and DOH have developed this AOC as a framework basis to deal with this complex challenge," Keith Kawaoka, DOH's Deputy Director of Environmental Health, said in the same release. "The AOC establishes the process to make well-researched, well-planned and costeffective improvements to protect the groundwater resources beneath and surrounding the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility."

The AOC document itself affirms that it was "...negotiated in good faith and that (it) is fair, reasonable, protective of human health and the environment, and is in the public interest."

This partnership has led to implementation of significant improvements at the Red Hill Facility, such as increased monitoring, enhanced release detection and other technological advances, and an expanded understanding of key environmental conditions, and even more improvements are in the works.

All AOC partners are committed to clean drinking water. For example, every quarter an EPA-certified lab tests the water; annually, a second sample is sent to a separate EPA-certified lab to corroborate test results and ensure the water is safe.

- The Navy is listening to our DOH and EPA partners, as well as the public, and driving improvements to Red Hill to help protect our nation, Hawaii, and our drinking water
- The Navy is pursuing technologies that will provide secondary containment of the fuel as established by Hawaii Administrative Rules.
- Although this technology does not currently exist to allow a fiscally-responsible approach, <u>Navy is committed to</u> finding a solution for secondary containment, or it will remove the fuel from Red Hill in the 2045 timeframe. Hawaii's best and brightest are helping. Navy engineering experts have already approached the University of Hawaii College of Engineering and Applied Research Lab to assist with a wide range of technical solutions. The Navy will also continue to leverage the larger universe of technical expertise from academia, industry, and government to collaborate on development of advanced improvements. The Navy will also determine the feasibility for potential construction of a water treatment plant or equivalent
- engineering controls and, by no later than 2022, will evaluate the cost and construction schedule.



## **DoD** is Making a Substantial Investment to Protect the Environment

The Defense Department has spent \$162 million in just the last five years to modernize the Red Hill Facility to ensure the military and Hawaii National Guard have access to critical fuel while also keeping our drinking water safe. Over the next five years, the Navy and DLA anticipate spending another quarter of a billion dollars for added improvements.

## **Other Improvements already Completed, Ongoing and Planned to Protect the Environment and Our Drinking** Water

- The frequency of tank tightness testing is now done twice as often as the state requires.
- The inventory of monitoring wells has increased from eight to 15, and eight more are planned by the end of 2021, which will bring the total number of monitoring wells to 23.
- Recent field data has been incorporated into a new groundwater model that has improved our understanding of the aquifer.
- The AOC partners are working with Honolulu Board of Water Supply and U.S. Geological Survey to further understand groundwater flow models.
- Improvements to the tank Clean, Inspect and Repair (CIR) program have been made through implementation of EPA/DOH-approved procedures.
- Higher standards for Tank Inspection, Repair and Maintenance (TIRM) procedures that were approved by the EPA and DOH in 2017 have been adopted.
- A way to more rapidly drain the tanks and transfer fuel has been developed for use in the unlikely event of an emergency.
- Experiments are being conducted to identify and test a coating material to provide additional protection. A pilot study will test continuous soil vapor monitoring as a viable method for helping to detect fuel releases in real time.
- Risk is being reduced by decommissioning small nozzles (i.e. piping between the bottom of each tank and the first isolation valve) during each CIR project.
- **Protecting Hawaii and Our Nation's Security**
- Russia's and China's militaries have become increasingly aggressive and Red Hill provides the Defense Department ready access to fuel for needed mission readiness of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.
- Red Hill is also a vital fuel source for Hawaii during disasters and emergencies. Red Hill could supply fuel to the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport, Honolulu Harbor, Hawaiian Electric, and responding ships and aircraft.
- Hawaii's isolation makes us dependent on shipping and air transport. The fuel from Red Hill helps ensure those transit lanes are secure.
- Red Hill is more vital today than ever. Even during World War II, ADM Chester Nimitz said the war would have lasted two more years had the strategic fuel reserves on Oahu been destroyed in the Pearl Harbor attack.
- Shared goals of EPA, State of Hawaii, DLA and Navy: Protect our national security, our environment and our drinking water.

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