

1. Where is the Navy putting water filters in Halawa?

Although not affected by the 2021 release of Jet Propellant-5 (JP-5), the Navy Aiea-Halawa Shaft (NAHS) was taken off-line on December 3, 2021, along with the previously disconnected Red Hill Shaft, as an additional measure of caution by the Navy. Since then, the Waiawa Shaft has served as the sole source of potable water for the entire JBPHH-PWS.

The JBPHH Drinking Water (DW) Long Term Monitoring (LTM) Plan (dated June 2022) which was developed jointly by representatives of the State of Hawaii Department of Health (DOH), the Navy, the U.S. Army, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), provides direction on State requirements for the reactivation of the NAHS. In accordance with the JBPHH DW LTM Plan, the Navy has submitted an official request to the DOH to reactivate the Navy Aiea-Halawa Shaft. Enabling use of the NAHS water supply provides a contingency water source supporting the Department of Defense's (DoD) resiliency policy and Safe Drinking Water Act *Community Water System Risk and Resilience* goals. This added resiliency will allow the NAHS to supplement and offer a contingency source of potable water should the Waiawa shaft water system be compromised. DOH approval to reactivate the NAHS will facilitate complying with both DOH regulatory requirements and Navy security/resiliency policies.

In addition to standard regulatory compliance, the Navy is proactively pursuing compliance with the new April 2024 National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PFAS by performing required PFAS testing prior to April 2027 and implementing controls on affected systems to meet the MCL requirements by April 2029. To reduce reported PFAS levels in the NAHS source water to below the new NPWDR MCLs, JBPHH is proactively pursuing the installation and utilization of a temporary granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment system followed by ion exchange resin (IX) polishing phase. The Navy and the DOH are in discussions now to finalize a pilot sampling and monitoring phase to demonstrate the efficacy of the GAC treatment system prior to reactivation.

2. Where are the AQM stations and why aren't they throughout the community to ensure that no one is being harmed? Request info to follow up why those sites were chosen for the AQM stations

The Air Quality Monitoring (AQM) stations are set up around the perimeter of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, as well as the Halawa Correctional Facility, to track changes in air quality, measure potential volatile organic compound (VOC) levels, and collect atmospheric data (i.e. air speed, wind direction, temperature, humidity, barometric pressure). The Navy Closure Task Force – Red Hill (NCTF-RH) has worked closely with Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) to ensure ventilation of tanks are done in a manner that will not pose a risk to human health.

NCTF-RH used types and volumes of sources, meteorological input, and the terrain to determine the most likely path the dispersed air would go. The nine DOH-approved locations of the AQM stations (one upwind and eight downwind monitors) were decided through rigorous modeling of the expected dispersion of the air while the tanks are being ventilated. The locations of the nine AQM stations are posted both in the NCTF-RH mobile app and website (<https://www.navyclosuretaskforce.navy.mil/Tank-Ventilation/Air-Quality-Monitoring-AQM/>). NCTF-RH monitors the air quality to ensure emissions from ventilation are maintained at less than DOH's limit of 38 parts per million by volume (ppmv) total VOCs.

It should be noted that there are no regulatory requirements for outdoor VOC exposure. VOC levels in all AQM stations have remained significantly below the DOH limit during ventilation, with a median of

0.000 and an average of 0.003 ppmv total VOCs, since the inception of ventilation. All AQM data is available on the NCTF-RH mobile app and website (<https://www.navyclosuretaskforce.navy.mil>).

NCTF-RH has a series of fail-safes and redundancies to mitigate risk and safeguard the public. In the event of a VOC exceedance during operations, NCTF-RH will alert regulators, Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HIEMA), Honolulu Department of Emergency Management (DEM), and the public via the NCTF-RH mobile app, NCTF-RH website, and a press release to the media.