



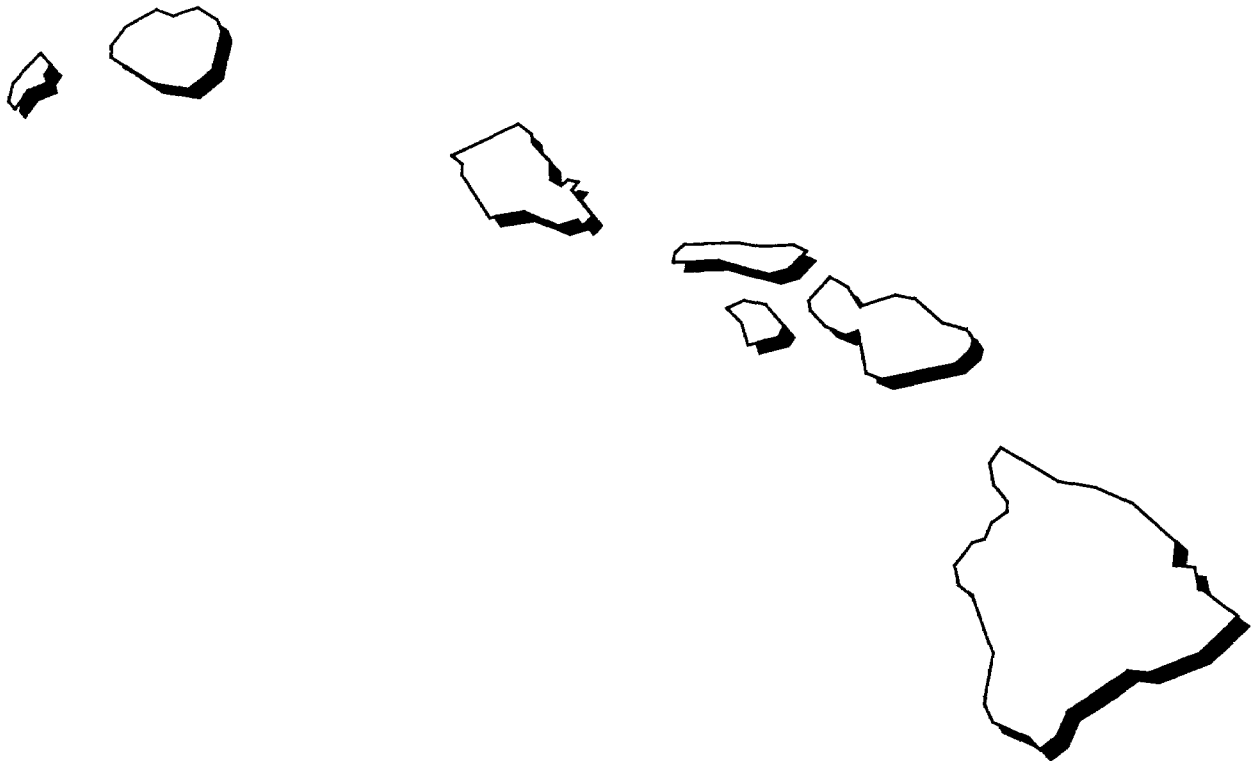
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

EPA/540-R-95-082
PB95-962914
920J 5-712C
May 1995

SUPERFUND:

Progress at National Priority List Sites



HAWAII 1995 UPDATE



Printed on Recycled Paper

How to Use the NPL Book

The site fact sheets presented in this book are comprehensive summaries that cover a broad range of information. The fact sheets describe hazardous waste sites on the NPL and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing (“Site Description”). The summaries list the types of contaminants that have been discovered and related threats to public and ecological health (“Threats and Contaminants”). “Cleanup Approach” presents an overview of the cleanup activities completed, underway, or planned. The fact sheets conclude with a brief synopsis of how much progress has been made in protecting public health and the environment. The

summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress is always being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions. The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describe the information under each section.

How Can You Use This State Book?

You can use this book to keep informed about the sites that concern you, particularly ones close to home. The EPA is committed to involving the public in the decision making process associated with hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency solicits input from area residents in communities affected by Superfund sites. Citizens are likely to be affected not only by hazardous site conditions, but also by the remedies that combat them. Site cleanups take many forms and can affect communities in different ways. Local traffic may be rerouted, residents may be relocated, temporary water supplies may be necessary.

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how the EPA

intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future, and you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

The EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency only can take local concerns into account if it understands what they are. Information must travel both ways in order for cleanups to be effective and satisfactory. Please take this opportunity to learn more, become involved, and assure that hazardous waste cleanup at “your” site considers your community’s concerns.

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and history of the site. It includes descriptions of the most recent activities and past actions at the site that have contributed to the contamination. Population estimates, land usages, and nearby resources give readers background on the local setting surrounding the site.

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

The major chemical categories of site contamination are noted, as well as which environmental resources are affected. Icons representing each of the affected resources (may include air, groundwater, surface water, soil, and contamination to environmentally sensitive areas) are included in the margins of this section. Potential threats to residents and the surrounding environments arising from the site contamination also are described.

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

This section contains a brief overview of how the site is being cleaned up.

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

Specific actions that have been accomplished or will be undertaken to clean up the site are described here. Cleanup activities at NPL sites are divided into separate phases, depending on the complexity and required actions at the site. Two major types of cleanup activities often are described: initial, immediate, or emergency actions to quickly remove or reduce imminent threats to the community and surrounding areas; and long-term remedial phases directed at final cleanup at the site. Each stage of the cleanup strategy is presented in this section of the summary. Icons representing the stage of the cleanup process (initial actions, site investigations, EPA selection of the cleanup remedy, engineering design phase, cleanup activities underway, and completed cleanup) are located in the margin next to each activity description.

E

SITE FACTS

Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

The “icons,” or symbols, accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities at the site.

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section



Contaminated *Groundwater* resources in the vicinity or underlying the site. (Groundwater is often used as a drinking water source.)



Contaminated *Surface Water and Sediments* on or near the site. (These include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.)



Contaminated *Air* in the vicinity of the site. (Air pollution usually is periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)



Contaminated *Soil and Sludges* on or near the site. (This contamination category may include bulk or other surface hazardous wastes found on the site.)



Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)

Icons in the Response Action Status Section



Initial, Immediate, or Emergency Actions have been taken or are underway to eliminate immediate threats at the site.



Site Studies at the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination are planned or underway.



Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.



Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.



Cleanup Ongoing indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site, or part of the site, currently are underway.



Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
HID980637631	DEL MONTE CORP. (OAHU PLANTATION)
HI0170090054	NAVAL COMPUTER & TELECOMMUNICATIONS AREA
HI2170024341	PEARL HARBOR NAVAL COMPLEX
HI7210090026	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

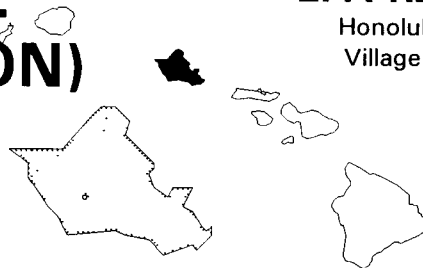
DEL MONTE CORP. (OAHU PLANTATION)

HAWAII

EPA ID# HID980637631

EPA REGION 9

Honolulu County
Village of Kunia



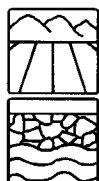
Site Description

The Del Monte Corp. (Oahu Plantation) site covers 6,000 acres in Honolulu County, on the Island of Oahu. The surrounding area is mostly agricultural and military. Del Monte began growing pineapple on the plantation in the 1940s. Fumigants, such as ethylene dibromide (EDB), were used from the early 1940s until 1983 to control nematodes that infest the pineapple root. In 1980, the Hawaii Department of Health (HDOH) initiated an investigation to determine whether the fumigants used in pineapple agriculture had contaminated drinking water wells on Oahu. As part of the investigation, the Del Monte Kunia well, which provides drinking water to about 700 people, was sampled. The results indicated the presence of EDB and 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP). As a result of the studies, HDOH ordered the well removed from service. Following the discovery of the fumigants in the water, Del Monte, HDOH, and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture identified two sources of the contamination. The first was an area used to store drums of fumigant; the second source discovered was an area located near the well where 495 gallons of EDB had spilled in 1977. Both soil and groundwater in these areas contain high levels of fumigants. Since the discovery of the contamination, Del Monte has initiated cleanup at the site, including the removal of 18,000 tons of contaminated soil. Despite the cleanup, the Kunia well continues to show high concentrations of fumigants.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal, State, and a potentially responsible party's actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 05/10/93

Threats and Contaminants



Soil and groundwater at the site have been contaminated with the fumigants EDB and DBCP. People who touch or ingest contaminated groundwater or soil could be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on the cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: Since 1977, Del Monte has removed 18,000 tons of soil which were spread onto a nearby field. In early 1980, the State ordered the Del Monte Kunia well removed from service for drinking water purposes. Water from the contaminated well is now sprinkled onto noncrop fields.



Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site has begun and is expected to be completed in the fall of 1996. The investigation will lead to the selection of appropriate cleanup remedies.

Environmental Progress



The removal of the Del Monte well from service and 18,000 tons of soil have reduced immediate threats to human health and the environment while studies leading to final cleanup of the site are underway.

Site Repository



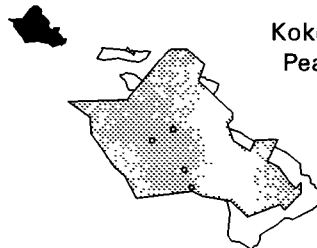
Not yet established.

NAVAL COMPUTER & TELECOMMUNICATIONS AREA HAWAII

EPA ID# HI0170090054

EPA REGION 9

Island of Oahu
Wahiawa
Lualualei
Opana
Kokekole Pass
Pearl Harbor



Site Description

The Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Eastern Pacific (NCTAMS EASTPAC) consists of facilities located throughout the Island of Oahu. These include facilities at Wahiawa, Lualualei, Opana, Kokekole Pass, Pearl Harbor, and various satellite telecommunication locations. The Navy's Initial Assessment Study identified 14 potential hazardous waste sources at NCTAMS EASTPAC, all located at either Lualualei or Wahiawa. The Lualualei and Wahiawa facilities are located approximately 10 miles from each other. The Lualualei facility occupies approximately 1,700 acres in a large coastal valley on the southeastern shore of Oahu and is surrounded by agricultural, urban, and conservation land areas. Eight potential hazardous waste sources have been identified at the Lualualei facility, including Old Coral Pit, Antenna 403 Disposal Area, Antenna 441 Disposal Area, Building 65 Disposal Area, Antenna 354 Disposal Area, two wells near Building 1, Old NRTF Landfill, and Transformer Locations. Initial investigations by the Navy to date have focused on the Antenna 354 Disposal Area and Transformer locations. Groundwater in the area is brackish; no drinking water wells are located down stream from the facility, and neither groundwater nor surface water is used as a source of drinking water. The Wahiawa facility occupies 700 acres on the central plateau of Oahu and borders the Ewa Forest Reserve and other conservation land to the north and east, and pineapple and conservation land to the south. The town of Whitmore Village borders the facility to the west, and the City of Wahiawa is located approximately 1 mile to the southwest. From 1942 to 1977, a 6-ounce sample of fluid from each transformer was tested quarterly to evaluate insulating properties, and was then disposed of on the ground. Once in 1988 and twice in 1990, the Navy took soil samples around the transformers that indicated the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Approximately 248 people live in residences 200 feet from the contaminated soil surrounding the transformers. In addition, an inactive landfill (Old Wahiawa Landfill) is located at the facility. This landfill contains municipal solid wastes, waste lube oils, chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents, transformer oil, hydraulic fluid, paint thinners, trichloroethane, creosote, and mercury. Drainage from the site eventually reaches the Pacific Ocean. The Wahiawa Public Fishing Area is located about 1/2 mile downstream of the facility in the North Fork Kaukonahua Stream. Additional fisheries are located within 15 miles downstream, including Kaiaka Bay, the Pacific Ocean, and the area at the merging of Poamoho and Kaukonahua Streams. There are six Federally-designated endangered/threatened species of birds and five Federally designated/threatened species of turtles located within 15 miles of the facility.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 01/18/94

Final Date: 05/31/94

Threats and Contaminants



Soil is contaminated with PCBs. Other contaminants such as solvents, creosote, and mercury may be present and are being investigated by the Navy. Ingesting or touching contaminated soil is a threat to public health and to the endangered species located near the site.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two phases: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In July 1990, the Navy excavated PCB-contaminated soil to meet a cleanup goal of 10 parts per million. Soil removal activities began in late 1990 and were completed in early 1991.



Entire Site: The EPA is planning a full investigation into the nature and extent of soil contamination. This investigation will lead to the selection of final cleanup remedies.

Environmental Progress



After initial investigations of the site, the Navy determined that groundwater poses no immediate threat to the community because of its limited use. In addition, the disposal of PCB-contaminated soil has reduced immediate threats to people and the environment while the EPA plans further site investigations.

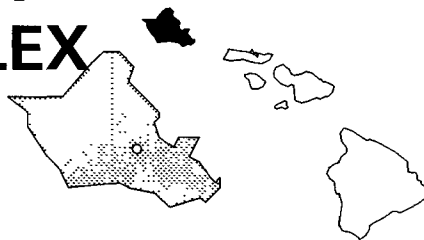
Site Repository



Not yet established.

PEARL HARBOR NAVAL COMPLEX HAWAII

EPA ID# HI2170024341



EPA REGION 9

Honolulu County
Pearl Harbor

Site Description

The 6,300-acre Pearl Harbor Naval Complex consists of six facilities: the Naval Shipyard; the Naval Supply Center; the Naval Station; the Naval Submarine Base; the Public Works Center; and Inactive Ships. After being attacked by the Japanese in 1941, this naval complex became a center of industrial activity. By mid-1943, the civilian population had reached 24,000 people. At the end of World War II, activity declined and has since fluctuated with the Navy's requirements. Since 1983, 31 potential sources of hazardous waste contamination within six facilities have been identified, including unlined landfills, pesticide disposal pits, chromic acid disposal areas, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) disposal areas, mercury-contaminated harbor sediments, leaking underground solvent tanks, and waste oil facilities. Six of these potential sources have been evaluated to date. The National Wildlife Refuge, which consists of wetlands and provides a habitat for four endangered species, borders the site by a Navy landfill. Pearl Harbor and nearby portions of the Pacific Ocean contain recreational and commercial fisheries, habitats for endangered species, wetlands, and water-contact recreational areas. Land around the complex supports agriculture; aquaculture; and industrial, urban, and commercial uses.

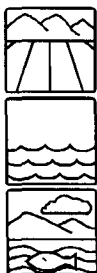
Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/29/91

Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants



Hazardous substances were found in the soil at 35 areas in the complex. These contaminants include mercury, chromium, PCBs, pesticides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Contamination was detected in sediment samples taken from the National Wildlife Refuge in 1988. The migration of contaminants into groundwater is facilitated by the permeability of soils beneath the site. Touching or ingesting contaminated soil or water could pose a health threat. There is a potential for VOC-contaminated gases to be released into the air.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a number of long-term remedial phase directed at cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Entire Site: In 1993, the Navy began several investigations into the nature and extent of contamination throughout the site to identify remedy alternatives.

Site Facts: The Pearl Harbor Naval Complex is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities.

Environmental Progress

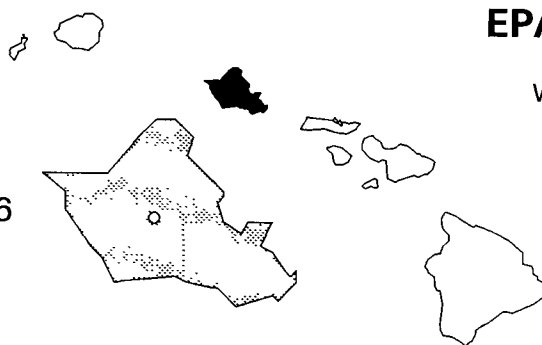


Preliminary investigations have indicated that no immediate threats currently exist at the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex site while further investigations into the nature and extent of site contamination are underway.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

HAWAII

EPA ID# HI7210090026



EPA REGION 9

Oahu County
Wahiawa, Oahu

Site Description

The 17,725-acre Schofield Barracks site was established in 1908 to provide a base for the Army's mobile defense of Pearl Harbor and the entire island. Industrial operations involved maintenance, repair, painting, and degreasing, all of which required using various organic solvents. In 1985, the Hawaii Department of Health informed the Army that high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contaminated wells that supply drinking water to 25,000 people at Schofield Barracks. In 1986, the Army began removing the contaminants from the water by using an air stripping facility. Most of the area around the barracks is rain forest. Approximately 55,000 people in Wahiawa and Mililani obtain drinking water from public wells located within 3 miles of the base. Three miles downstream of the base is Wahiawa Reservoir, which is used to irrigate 3,000 acres of pineapple fields. The reservoir also is used for recreational activities.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89

Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater and soil contain trichloroethylene (TCE). People who drink or come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater could be at risk. Most of the area surrounding the barracks is a rain forest that could be affected by site contamination.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in five stages: immediate actions and four long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of suspected TCE sources, groundwater, non-TCE sources, and the landfills.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: In 1986, the Army installed a groundwater treatment system, consisting of an air stripper, on four existing production wells to remove or reduce concentrations of TCE in the drinking water used at the base. The State has been monitoring the groundwater since the contamination was discovered.



Suspected TCE Sources: The Army initiated a thorough investigation of suspected TCE sources in late 1991. Based on the results of the investigation, scheduled for completion in 1996, remedies will be chosen to address these sources of contamination.



Groundwater: A study of the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site began in late 1991. At its conclusion, scheduled for 1997, techniques for cleaning up groundwater contamination will be chosen.



Non-TCE Sources: In late 1991, the Army began a study of contamination from sources other than the TCE problem areas. Recommended cleanup actions will be provided at the conclusion of the study, scheduled for completion in 1996.



Landfills: In late 1991, the Army began a study of the presence of landfill gases and the nature and extent of contamination of the soils and groundwater. Based on the results of the study, scheduled for completion in 1996, appropriate cleanup remedies will be chosen.

Site Facts: Schofield Barracks is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. A Federal Facilities Agreement between the EPA and the Army was signed in 1991 that established an enforceable schedule for addressing site contamination.

Environmental Progress



The groundwater treatment system has reduced the potential for exposure to contamination at the Schofield Barracks site while studies continue and cleanup activities are being planned.

Site Repository



Contact the Region 9 Superfund Community Relations Office.