



FACT SHEET

Under the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program, the Department of Defense (DoD) cleans up DoD-generated contamination at properties formerly owned, leased, possessed, or used by the United States. Only properties transferred from DoD control before 17 October 1986 are eligible for inclusion in the FUDS program. These properties can range from privately-owned residential property to National Parks. A major component of the FUDS program in Hawaii is the military munitions response program (MMRP). MMRP response actions address munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) or munitions constituents (MC) at a FUDS property. MEC includes unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions, and MC present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard, and are considered a safety hazard that present a serious danger to human health. MC are chemical components of munitions that may have been released into the environment.

Background

Pali Training Camp (PTC), also known as Camp Pali and Pali Camp, is located in Kailua at the foot of the Koolau mountain range near the southeast end of the island of Oahu (refer to figure below).

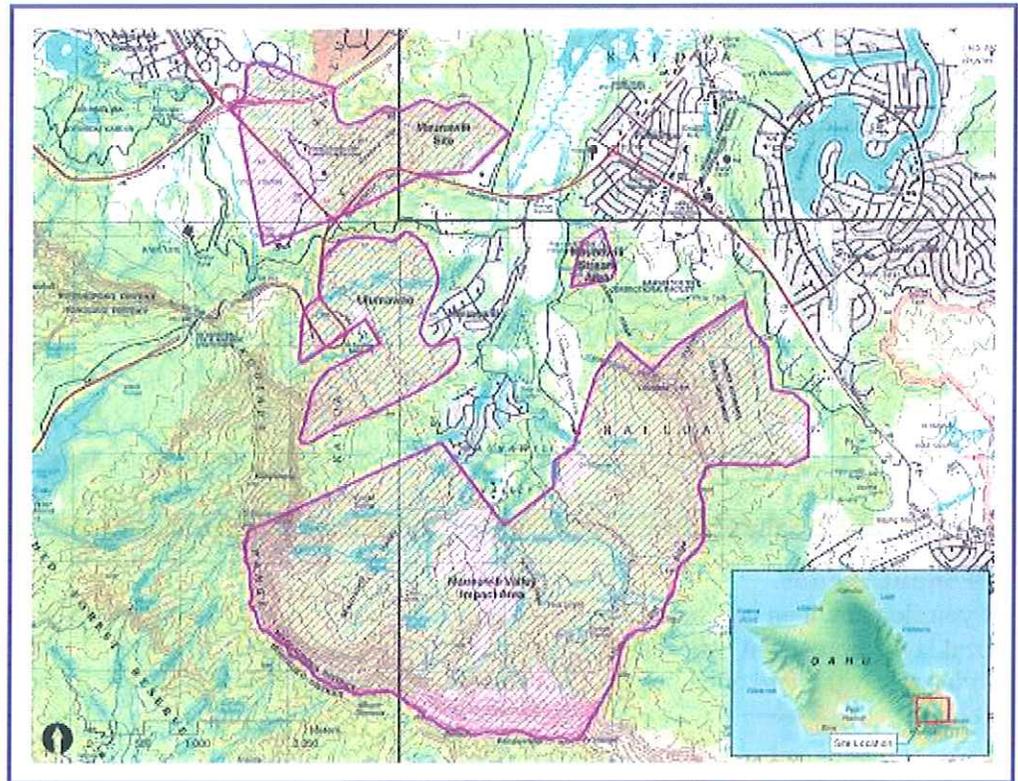
PTC consisted of four noncontiguous parcels in Maunawili and Makalii Valleys [Maunawili Valley Impact Area (MVIA), Maunawili Stream area, Maunawili Site and Ulumawao] totaling an estimated 4,378 acres. PTC was a regimental training camp that was opened in late 1943 on property then belonging to Harold K. L. Castle [now owned and managed by Kaneohe Ranch Management Limited].

PTC was established as a regimental combat team mining center emphasizing the use of and familiarity with modern arms and field weapons, in addition to providing rugged terrain for jungle and Ranger training. Troops were billeted in a tent complex at the base of Nuuanu Pali capable of supporting 3,000 to 5,000 individuals.

Camp training aids consisted of 200- and 300-yard rifle ranges, a pistol range, four obstacle courses, an infiltration course, a combat-in-cities course, a close combat course, and a 400-yard long jungle firing course. An artillery impact area was also established in the rear of Maunawili Valley. Area residents recall artillery rounds being fired into Maunawili Valley from points at the mouth of the valley and from other locations throughout Kailua.

In October 1945, Headquarters, U.S. Army released PTC. The encampment was abandoned by the end of 1945. All on-site buildings were sold for scrap in 1946 following a bid sale of the structures, and the land reverted to Kaneohe Ranch.

Former and present residents of Makalii Valley report that tilling of agricultural fields in that valley frequently unearthed mortar rounds and machine gun bullets indicating it may have been a firing point of artillery directed into Maunawili Valley.



Previous Investigations

An Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) Report completed in June 2008 performed a qualitative risk evaluation to determine the most appropriate munitions response action for the site. No MEC were found at any of the PTC parcels. However, munitions debris (MD) indicating the use of practice and live ordnance was discovered at the MVIA site, which covers approximately 113 acres. Based on current and future land use, the EE/CA Report recommended Clearance to Detectable Depth on public hiking trails that pass through the impact area within MVIA. In conjunction with Clearance to Detectable Depth, the EE/CA Report recommended the establishment of Institutional Controls, including warning signs and literature.

No MEC, MD, or evidence of high explosive usage was discovered at the Maunawili Site or Maunawili Stream Area resulting in a determination of No DoD Action Indicated (NDAI). Based on historical documentation, a NDAI determination was also made for the Ulumawao parcel.

Site Inspection (SI) activities were conducted in 2009, collecting multi-incremental soil samples in areas where MD was found during the EE/CA. Resulting contaminants of potential concern identified in the SI were aluminum, arsenic, chromium, iron, vanadium, cobalt, mercury, and RDX.

Project Description

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

A Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) will be conducted at the former PTC to determine what types of clean up actions are needed to reduce risks from MEC comprised of UXO, discarded military munitions, or MC remaining from past training activities.

Transects and grids will be placed throughout the PTC, and there will be intrusive investigations to determine the nature and extent of MEC contamination. Intrusive MEC sampling along transects and within grids will determine the potential presence of MEC items and where to conduct MC sampling.

After completion of the RI/FS, it will be determined if cleanup of the PTC is necessary. Follow on projects will be planned as required.

Removal Action

A Removal Action (RmA) is being conducted in a 40-acre area located within the Maunawili Valley Impact Area. The contractor will perform instrument-aided, surface and subsurface clearance of MEC to a depth of 24 inches. Standard procedures for removal of MEC may include the relocation of MEC items for consolidated detonation. In instances where the MEC cannot be safely moved, the contractor will conduct a blow-in-place (BIP). In order to minimize the scatter of debris from the BIP, the contractor will contain the blast by surrounding the MEC items with sand bags or earthen berms or other appropriate engineering controls.

Both an archaeologist and a biologist will be on site with the contractor to monitor all phases of the projects.

Questions?

If you have questions about this site and/or the FUDS Program, contact the Corps' Honolulu District Public Affairs Office at (808) 438-8317. For questions of a more technical nature, you may contact the Corps' Honolulu District Project Manager, Major Sally Hannan, at (808) 438-0470 or e-mail: Sally.Hannan@usace.army.mil.

Ordnance Finds

If you find any item you suspect might be ordnance, immediately leave the area, warning others in the vicinity and notify local law enforcement officials. Note the location of the suspicious item, but *never* touch, move or disturb the item.

Ordnance, regardless of age or physical shape or condition can be dangerous. Remember the 3R's: Recognize, Retreat, Report.



RECOGNIZE
Military items can be
DANGEROUS

RETREAT
DO NOT TOUCH IT!
Move away from the area

REPORT
Call 911