



CERCLA CLEANUP PROCESS

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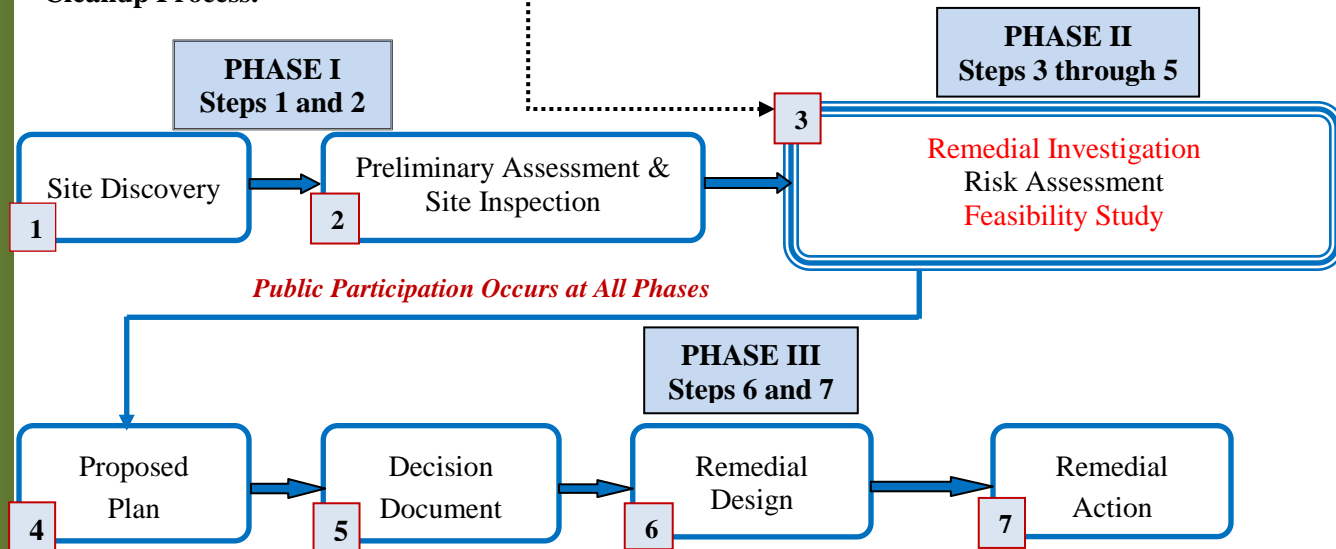
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The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) remedial process begins when a site is discovered. Once a site is discovered, the next step is a **Preliminary Assessment and a Site Inspection** (PA/SI). This involves historical records reviews, field visits, and limited sampling to determine the likelihood of contamination and to identify possible contamination sources. If contamination exists or a source is identified, then the project team conducts a **Remedial Investigation** (RI). The remedial investigation involves more intensive sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Once data is collected, a Risk Assessment is conducted as part of the RI to determine the significance of the contamination in terms of human health and ecological impact. The results of the risk assessment assist in the development of remedial alternatives.

Following the Remedial Investigation, a **Feasibility Study** (FS) is conducted to evaluate remedial alternatives, new technologies, and ultimately identify the most suitable solution. When evaluating remedial alternatives, project managers consider risk, compliance with federal and state regulations, ability to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of the contaminant(s), ability to implement a remedial alternative, long-term effectiveness, short-term effectiveness, cost, state acceptance, and community acceptance. Project managers plan strategies to reduce or prevent risk by limiting or stopping exposure to contaminants.

Once the project team determines a recommended remedial alternative, a public notice is placed in a local paper and public comments are solicited at a public meeting presenting the **Proposed Plan** (PP). Following a public comment period, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will publish a **Decision Document** (DD) that includes a description of the selected remedial alternative. If appropriate, the project team will prepare a **Remedial Design** (RD), including engineering specifications for the remedial alternative, and conduct the **Remedial Action** (RA), which involves implementation of the selected remedy.

The Maui Bombing Targets at Kanahena Point project is currently in the **RI/FS** phase of the CERCLA Cleanup Process.



The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the munitions response site (MRS) known as the former Maui Bombing Targets, Kanahena Point (FUDS Property No. H09HI047102). The RI/FS is being addressed under the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) initiative of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). The objective of the RI was to characterize the nature and extent of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), munitions debris (MD), and munitions constituents (MC) within the onshore and offshore portions of the investigation area and to assess the associated risks to human health and the environment. The FS, the next step in the process, will evaluate a range of potential actions for this site, called alternatives, in order to determine the best path forward.

Project Location. The former bombing target site is located at Kanahena Point, near the southern tip of Maui (Figure 1). The MRS is located entirely within the current boundaries of the Ahihi-Kinau Natural Area Reserve (NAR), which is owned by the State of Hawaii and managed by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW).

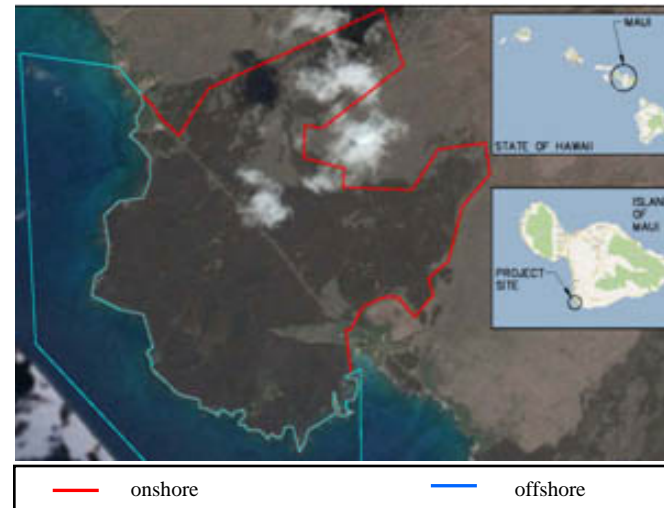


Figure 1 – Project Location

Property History. The U.S. government was granted use of the property by the Territory of Hawaii in or about June 1945. Kanahena Point was used as a practice site for military exercises from early 1945 through 1946. The use of the site was discontinued at or shortly after the end of World War II and abandoned. The State of Hawaii designated the area as the Ahihi-Kinau Natural Area Reserve in 1973.

USACE conducted an Inventory Project Report (INPR) (1996), a Supplemental INPR (2004), and a Site Inspection (SI) (2008) for this MRS. MEC, MD, and various impact craters indicative of high explosive munitions usage were reported during the

INPR and SI site visits. The unexploded munitions, small arms ammunition, and munitions debris observed at the site included

two 155-millimeter shrapnel projectiles; a 6-inch naval projectile; .50-caliber bullets and casings; projectile parts and fragments; fuze parts; lead shrapnel; and mortar fins. The Supplemental INPR also identified the potential presence of practice bombs (AN-Mk 5, AN-Mk 23, and AN-Mk 43 with Mk4 or Mk5 signals), shell, HE, and MK IIA2 at the site.

In addition, DOFAW has reported the presence of a MEC items within the onshore portion of the NAR, including a MEC item in an anchialine pond.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. The RI field work consisted of visual ordnance surveys along 33.7 miles of transects, (equaling 13.41 acres) to locate MEC and MD within the onshore portion of the investigation area. The onshore portion is predominately lava fields with limited areas containing soil. Areas containing soil were swept with hand-held metal detectors. A total of 26.43 miles of transect investigation (equaling 64.58 acres) was conducted in the offshore portion of the investigation area using three different detection methods: High Resolution Underwater Camera, Scientific Snorkeling, and Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus Diving.

No MEC (defined as unexploded ordnance [UXO] or discarded military munitions [DMM]) were found during the RI surveys. Approximately 200 pounds of MD scrap was recovered during the onshore surveys, including projectile fragments, lead shrapnel, fuze fragments, mortar fins, expended smoke grenades, and small arms debris. The majority of MD found during the RI was located on the shoreline side, south of Makena Alanui road, with limited findings to the north. No MD was found in areas containing soil. No MD was found offshore.

There are no MEC hazards or MC risks offshore since neither MEC nor MD were found during the investigation. No MEC and only a few MD items were found within the onshore portion of the investigation area north of Makena Alanui Road. This area has limited MEC hazards and there are no complete exposure pathways for MC risks.



Honolulu District

The onshore portion of the investigation area south of Makena Alanui Road is an area of concern (AOC). Based on previous discovery of MEC, observations of impact craters, the high density areas, and current land use, this area is being evaluated.

The results of the RI will be assessed and used to prepare the FS. The FS is the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of potential future actions at this site.

Proposed Plan/Decision Document. After the RI/FS is complete, a Proposed Plan will be prepared that provides a brief summary of all alternatives studied in the RI/FS. The Proposed Plan highlights the key factors that led to the selection of the preferred alternative. The Proposed Plan does not select the remedial action; it merely sets forth the preferred alternative. The Proposed Plan will be made available for public comment so that the public can participate in the remedy selection process. After the Proposed Plan has been issued for public review and comment and any changes, revisions, or modifications have been appropriately addressed, USACE will prepare a Decision Document.

Cultural and Natural Resources. USACE is committed to protecting the precious cultural and natural resources at the site. An archaeologist and a qualified biologist accompanied field teams during onshore transect investigations, rerouting relocating transects, when appropriate, to avoid or minimize impact to resources. Offshore investigation employed best management practices to avoid contact with any substrate, coral, fish, turtles, or marine mammals.

Public Involvement. Public involvement is an important part of the FUDS Program. USACE may host public meetings, distribute news releases, print public notices, and mail fact sheets and other information to interested citizens.

Information Repository. The information repositories for this project are the Kahului Public Library and the USACE Honolulu District Office at Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Questions. If you have questions about the FUDS Program and/or media queries, contact the Honolulu District's Public Affairs Office at (808) 835-4002. For technical questions, please contact Project Manager, Ms. Lori Wong at (808) 835-4090.

Ordnance Finds. If you find any item you suspect might be ordnance – **RECOGNIZE**, leave the area immediately warning others in the vicinity – **RETREAT**, and notify local law enforcement officials – **REPORT**, note the location of the suspicious item, but never touch, move, or disturb the item. Ordnance, regardless of age, or physical shape, can be dangerous. The USACE encourages communities to educate children about ordnance hazards including proper procedures to follow if they find a suspected ordnance item.

Kahului Public Library
 90 School Street
 Kahului, HI 96732
 Tues. – 12:00 pm – 8:00 pm
 Wed. - Sat. – 9:00 am - 5:00 pm
 Telephone: 808.873.3097

Remember the **3Rs** –



RECOGNIZE
 Military Items can be
 DANGEROUS.

RETREAT
 DO NOT TOUCH IT!
 Move away from the area.

REPORT
 CALL 911

DERP – FUDS FACT SHEET

DERP FUDS Program

- The Department of Defense (DoD) is committed to correcting environmental damage caused by its activities. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) is the vehicle to accomplish this. The cleanup of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) is a part of this program (DERP-FUDS).
- FUDS are properties that the DoD once owned or used, but no longer controls. These properties can range from privately-owned residences to National parks, schools, colleges, and industrial areas.
- The DERP-FUDS program includes property formerly owned or used by the Army, Navy, Air Force, or any other DoD agency.
- The Army is the Executive Agent for the program and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the agency that manages and directs the program's administration.
- The objective of the DERP-FUDS program is to reduce, in a timely, cost-effective manner, the risk to human health, safety, and the environment resulting from past DoD activities.
- The goals of DERP-FUDS cleanup are:
 - Identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from DoD-related hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste substances (HTRW);
 - Detection and disposal of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC); and
 - Demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures located on formerly-owned DoD properties that are currently owned by private parties, States, or municipalities.

Telephone:

Please call the US Army Corps of Engineers, Telephone Number: (808) 835-4002

Mail:

US Army Corps of Engineers,
 Honolulu District
 Attn: CEPOH-PP-E, Building 230
 Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

DERP, CERCLA, and SARA

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) was established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This legislation provides the authority for certain cleanup activities at former Department of Defense sites in the United States and its territories.