Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
September 9, 2026
6 – 8 pm
Proposed Agenda

A. Welcome (18:00)
    1. Aloha and Invocation
    2. Welcome and Rules of Engagement
    3. Introductions

B. Administrative Business (18:05)
    1. RAB Member Applications and Selection
        a. Introduction of Community Member Applicants
        b. Vote to Add New Members & Reappoint Current Members
    2. RAB Member Organization
        a. Assigned Focus Areas
        b. Committees
    3. Review and Approve May 2026 Meeting Minutes
    4. Schedule 2027 RAB Meetings and Site Visits
    5. Environmental Restoration Sites Status and Figures

C. Presentation: Calculating Risk (EPA) (18:45)

D. Existing Business (19:30)
    1. Updates to RedHillERN.com Website
    2. Outstanding Items - May 2026 Meeting
        a. PFAS Sampling at Monitoring Well 16
        b. PFAS Guidance and Investigation Updates
        c. Urban Garden Near Former Pearl City Junction
        d. Statement about Sunshine Law
        e. UXO Incident at Kapilina Beach

E. New Business (19:45)
    1. Site Tour Recap: August 8, 2026 – Pearl Harbor Sediments Tour

F. Questions and Answers (19:50)

G. Closing (19:59)

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Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command

NAVFAC Hawaii

Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

Oahu Veterans Center
Honolulu, Hawaii

9 September 2026

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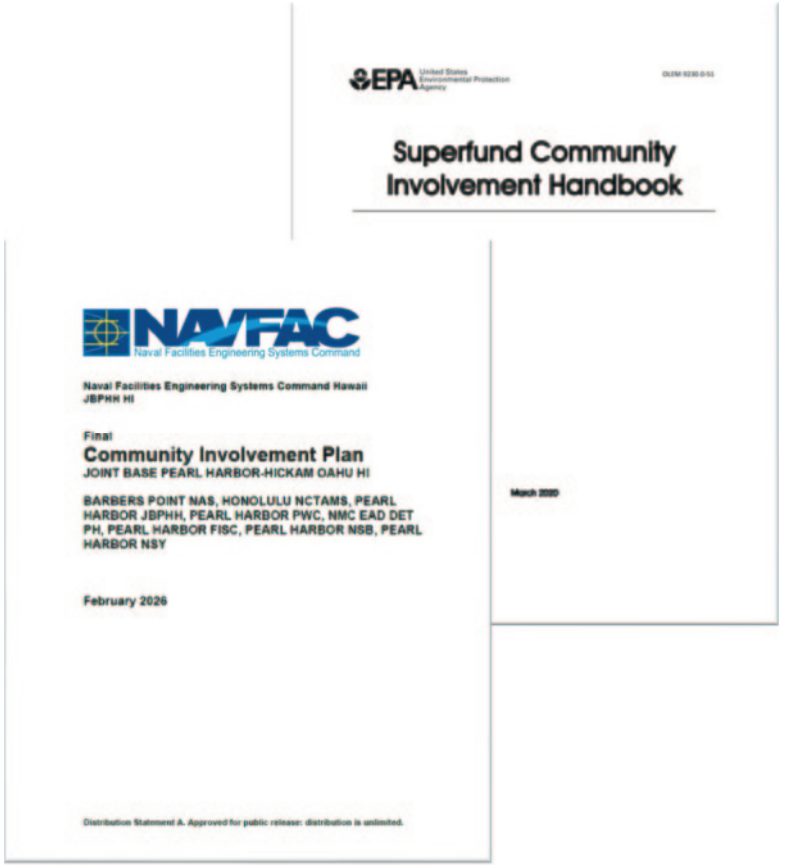
Agenda

- Welcome
  - Aloha and Invocation
  - Welcome and Rules of Engagement
  - Introductions
- Administrative Board Business
  - RAB Member Applications and Selection
  - RAB Member Organization
  - Review and Approve May 2026 Meeting Minutes
  - Schedule next RAB Meeting – January
  - Schedule next Site Visit
  - Environmental Restoration Site Status and Figures
- Presentation: Calculating Risk
- Updates to the RedHillERN.com Website
- Outstanding Items from May 2026 Meeting
  - PFAS Sampling at Monitoring Well 16
  - PFAS Guidance and Investigation Updates
  - Urban Garden Near Former Pearl City Junction
  - Statement about Sunshine Law
  - UXO at Kapilina Beach
- Site Tour Recap: August 8, 2026 – Pearl Harbor Sediments Tour
- Closing Remarks

PFAS = per- and polyfluoroaklyl substances; RAB = Restoration Advisory Board; UXO = unexploded ordnance

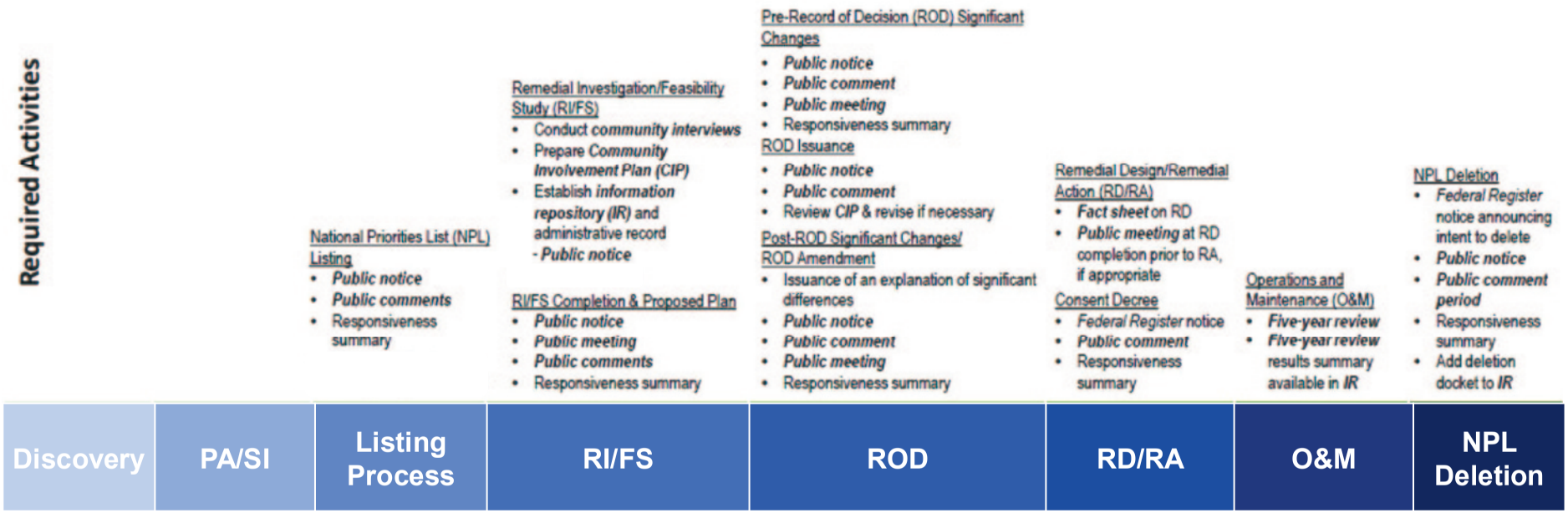
Objectives of the Restoration Advisory Board

- Promote community awareness and enable the flow of information, concerns, values and needs between the community and the installation
- Help ensure that all stakeholders have a voice and the ability to actively participate in the environmental restoration process
- Disseminate information about the ERP
- Ensure that ERP projects reflect diverse interests and concerns within the community
- Partner with both the regulated and regulating agencies on the ERP projects
- Provide meaningful input to the decision-makers on restoration issues



ERP = Environmental Restoration Program

Community Involvement Opportunities



Revised from EPA's Community Involvement Toolkit - https://www.epa.gov/superfund/community-involvement-tools-and-resources

CIP = Community Involvement Plan; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency, United States; FS = Feasibility Study; IR = Information Repository; NPL = National Priorities List; O&M = Operations and Maintenance; PA = Preliminary Assessment; RA = Remedial Action; RAB = Restoration Advisory Board; RD = Remedial Design; RI = Remedial Investigation; ROD = Record of Decision; SI = Site Inspection

RAB Member Selection

- **Reappointment Applications**
  - Kyle Kajihiro
  - Guy Inouye
  - Helene Takemoto

- **New Applications**
  - Asheemo (Koda) Daily
  - Danny deGracia II
  - Melanie Lau
  - Eileen Nalley
  - Tiare Ribeaux
  - Bryce Takenaka

In accordance with Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam RAB Charter Section V(f), RAB Members must immediately disclose, in writing, any conflict of interest with respect to any issue(s) before the RAB.

RAB = Restoration Advisory Board

RAB Committee Proposal

A. Core Team Organization

B. Hawaiian Cultural Specialists

C. Technical Review Analysis/Subject Matter Experts

D. Outreach: All

Repositories	Neighborhood Boards	Legislative Liaisons
Social Media	Distribution Lists	

E. Outreach: Environmental Restoration Resource Development

Website Development	Social Media	Researchers

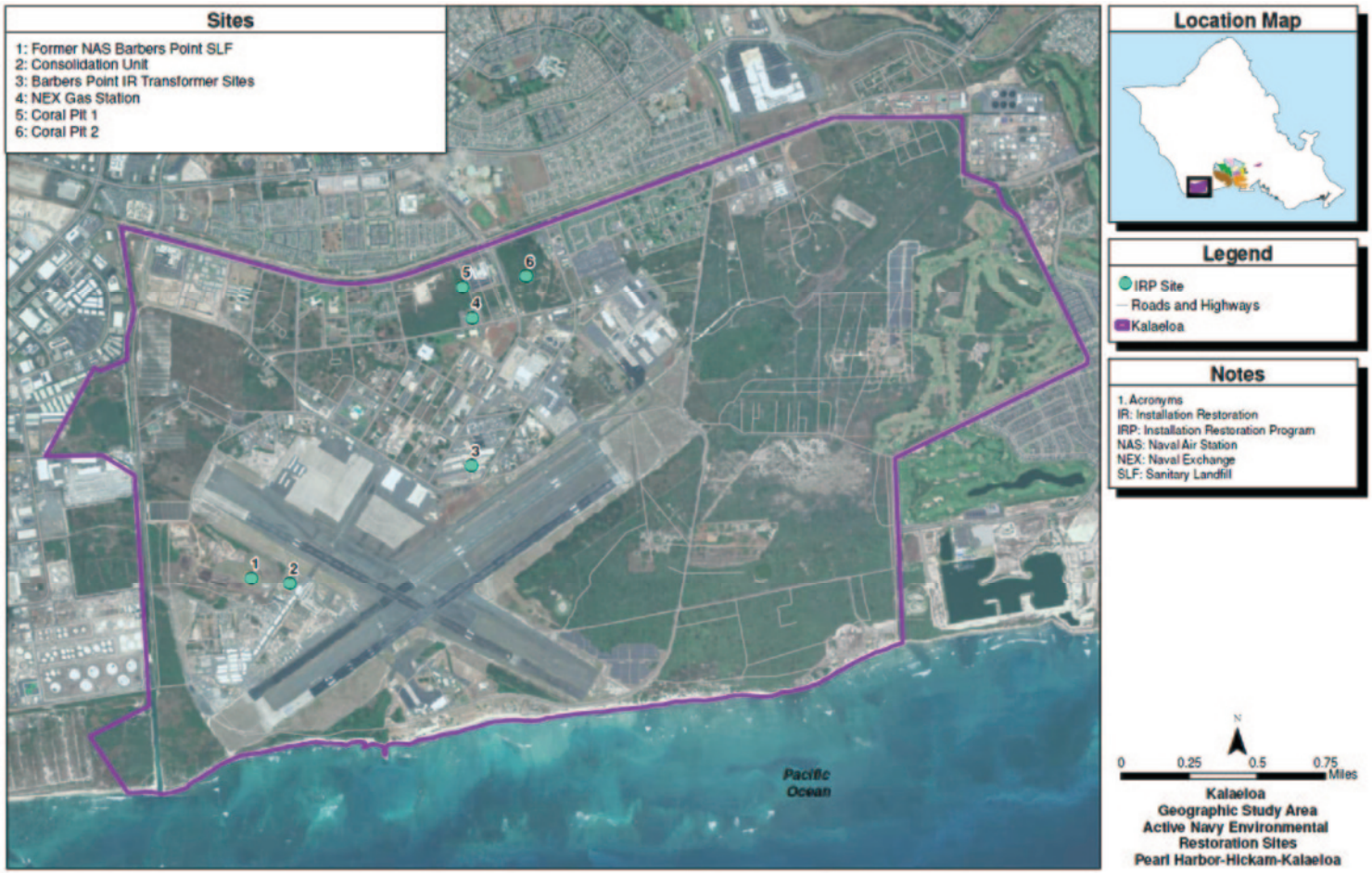
F. Outreach: Ideas for the future

Multimedia	Newsletter	Broadcasts

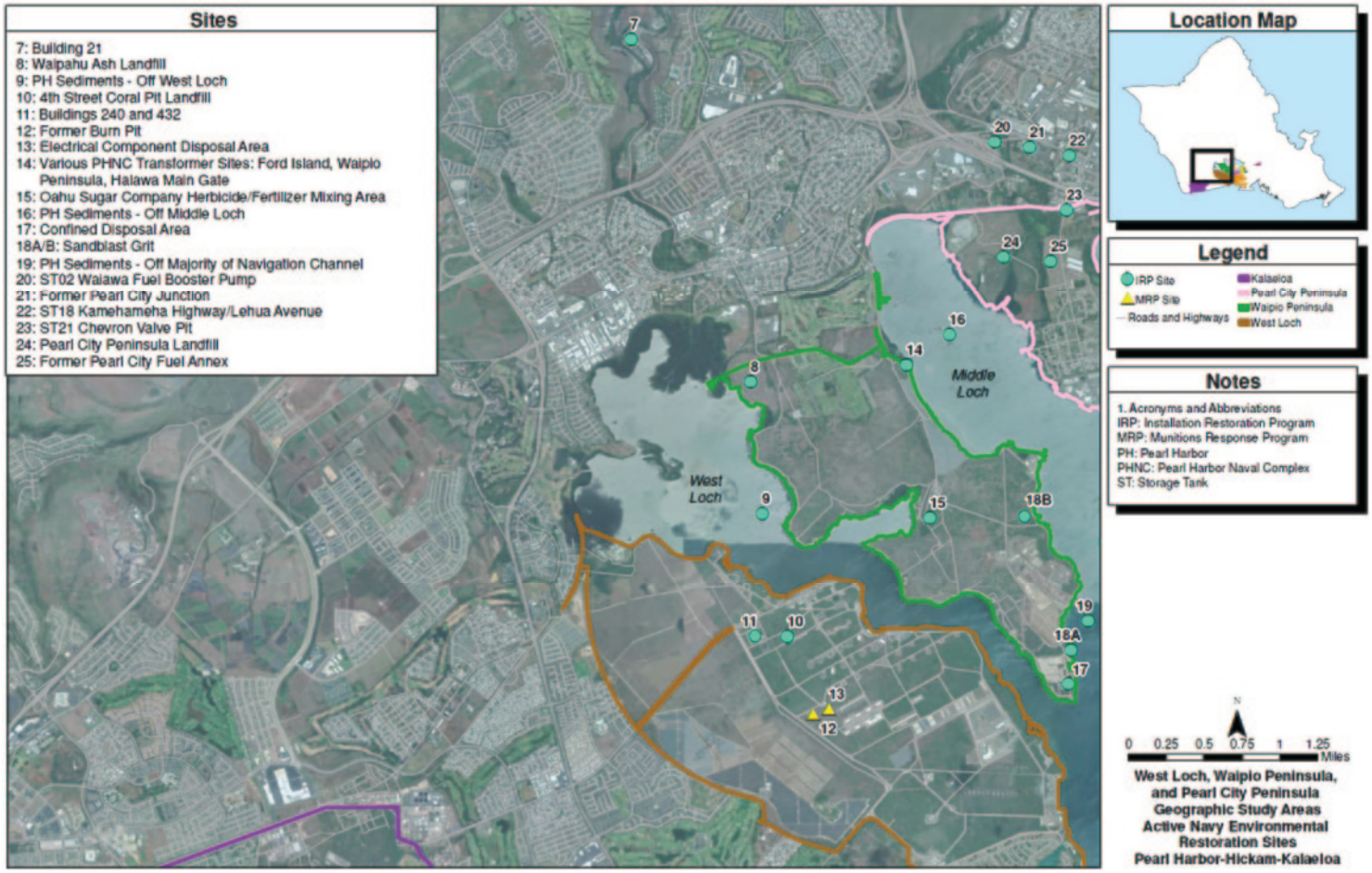
Administrative Business, continued

- Vote to approve May 2026 Meeting Minutes
- Schedule 2027 RAB Meetings
  - January 27, 2027
  - May 2027
  - September 2027
- Schedule Site Visits

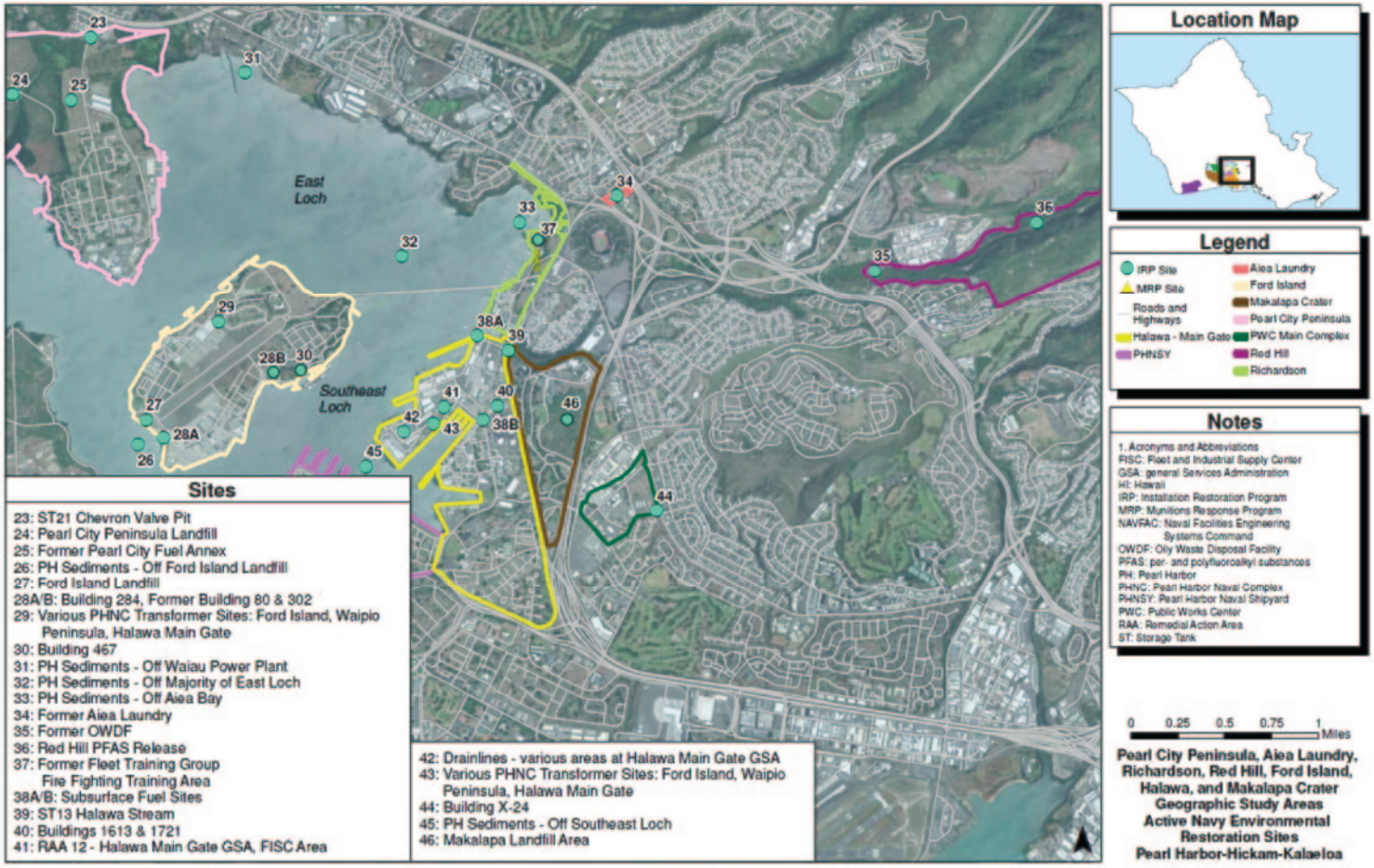
Environmental Restoration Site Status



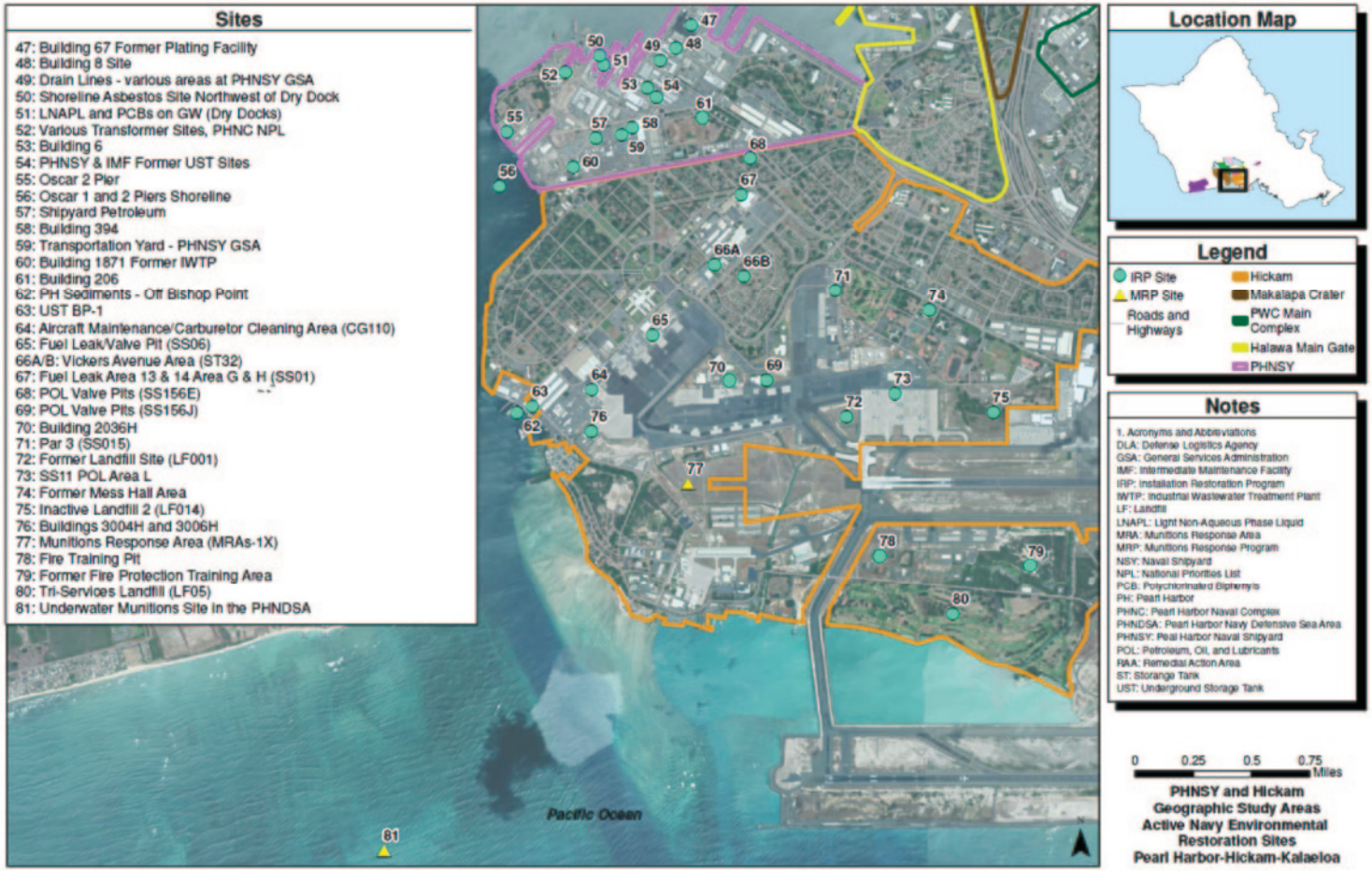
Environmental Restoration Site Status, continued



Environmental Restoration Site Status, continued



Environmental Restoration Site Status, continued







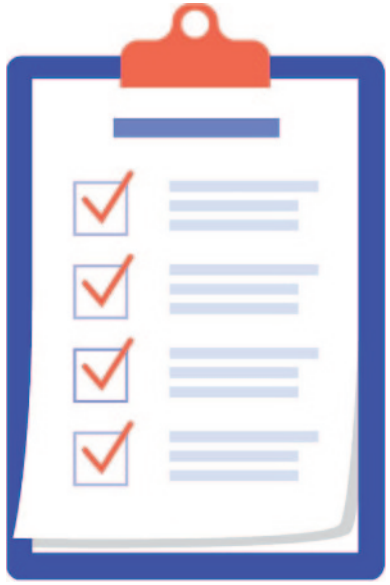
How Risk Assessments Contribute to Cleanup Decisions at Superfund Sites

JPO

Jocylin Pierro, Ph.D.
Toxicologist / Risk Assessor
Superfund & Emergency Management Division
U.S. EPA - Region 9

September 9, 2026

Agenda



- What is Superfund?
- What are the goals of Superfund?
- What are “risk-based” decisions?
- Why does Superfund make risk-based decisions?
- How site risks are determined
- EPA risk assessment process
- How information about risk is used to make site cleanup decisions

What is Superfund?

- A government program that cleans up hazardous waste sites













What are the goals of Superfund?

- To reduce risks to a protective level by reducing or eliminating unacceptable risks to human health and the environment

What are “risk-based” decisions?

- Risk = the chance of something happening that causes harm
- People make various types of risk-based decisions:
  - Medical decisions
  - Insurance policies
  - Construction projects
  - Financial investments

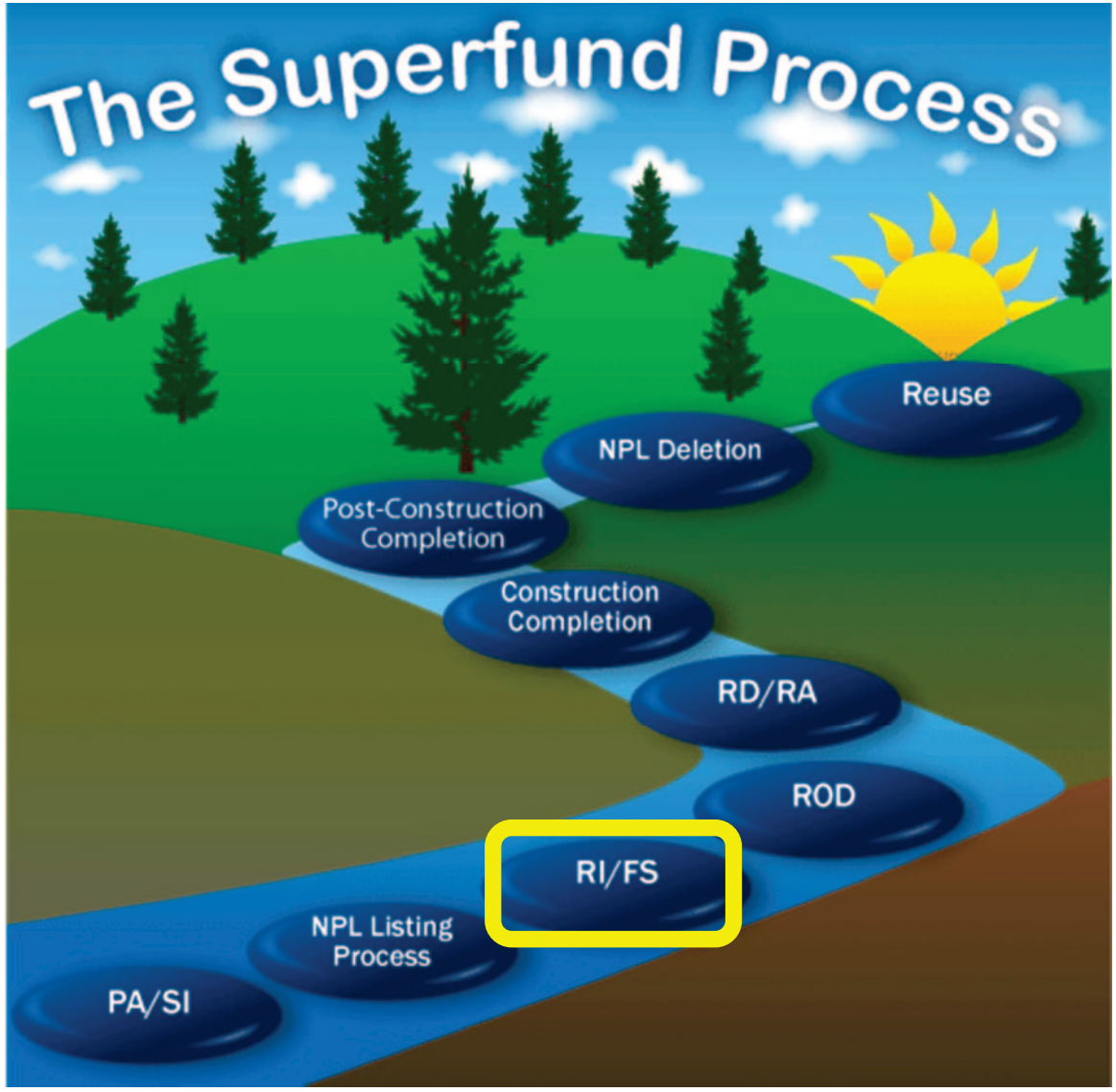


Why does Superfund make "risk-based" decisions?

- Required by Superfund law
- Risk assessments used to:
  - Find out which contaminants pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment
  - Determine where site cleanup is needed (soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, air)
  - Determine protective cleanup levels

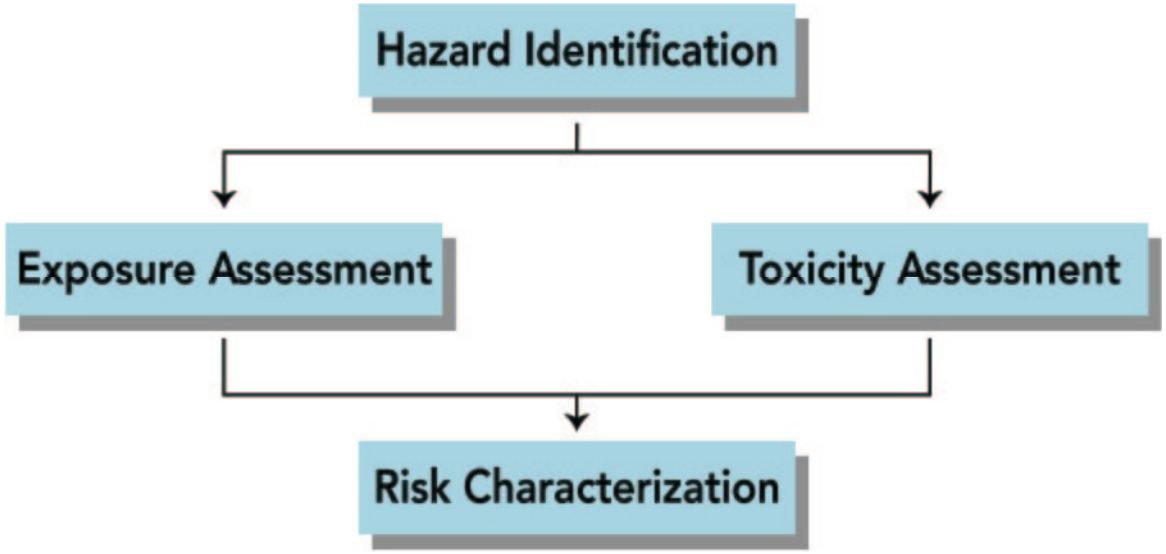


Risk assessment is done in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phase



How site risks are determined

- Using a 4-step risk assessment process
- The process is outlined in several guidance documents used for many years by EPA and state agencies



Hazard Identification



Review available data

- Where and which contaminants were detected?
  - Soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, air

Which of these contaminants are the most harmful?

- Compare the highest concentrations
  - Against very stringent health-protective screening levels (e.g., EPA RSLs, MDLs, Eco SLs, and consider state values)
- If a screening level exceeded, the contaminant is a contaminant of potential concern

Eco SLs = Ecological Screening Levels; MDLs = laboratory Method Detection Limits; RSLs = Regional Screening Levels

Toxicity Assessment

Identifies what contaminant concentrations can cause harm so health risks can be calculated

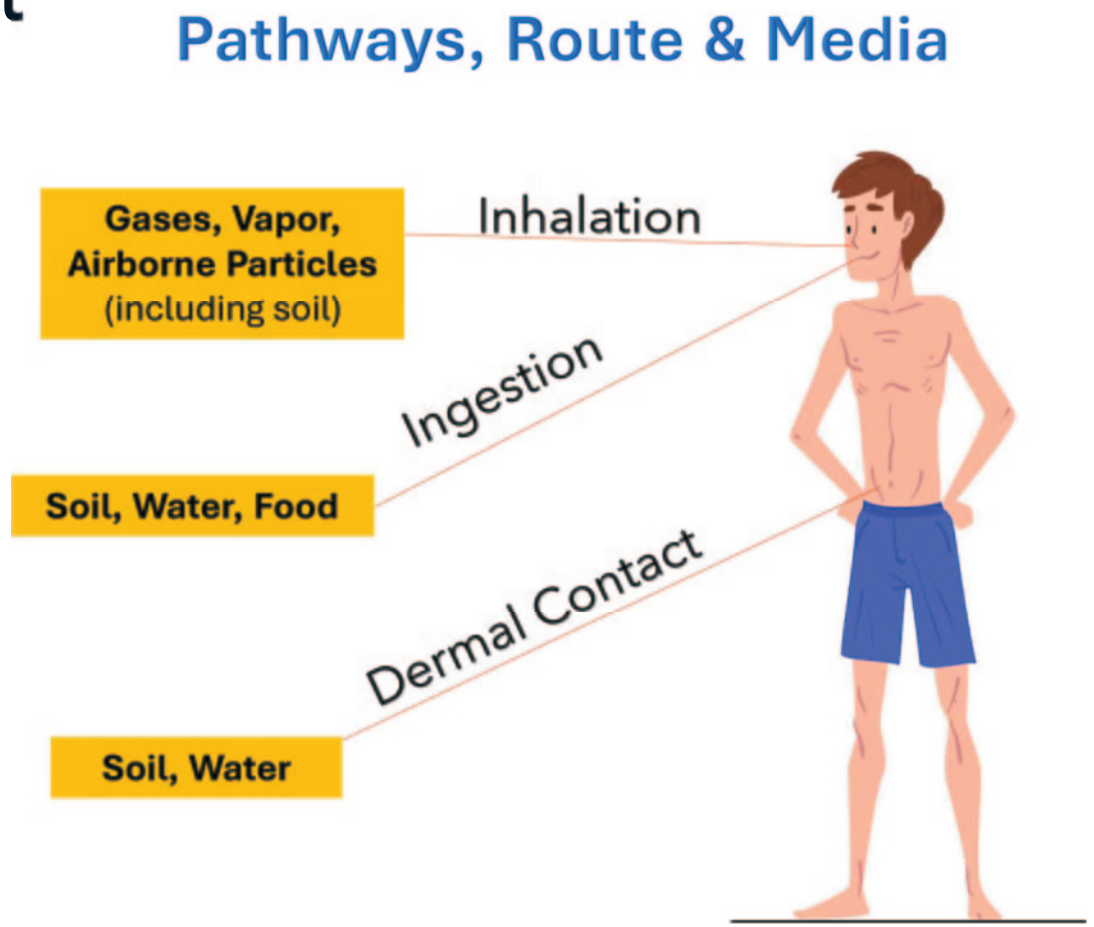
- Researchers study chemicals to determine whether they cause negative health effects and at what concentrations (toxicity values).
- Scientists test for toxicity values related to:
  - Noncancer-based toxicity
  - Cancer-based toxicity



Exposure Assessment

Cornerstone of the risk assessment process!

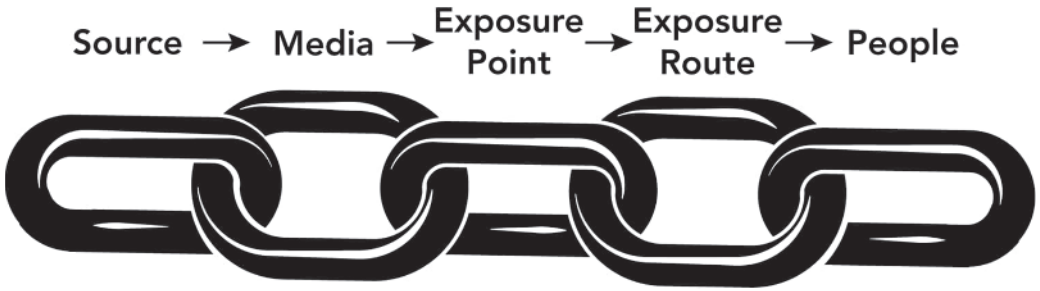
- Exposure happens when a person comes into contact with site contamination
- No contact = incomplete exposure pathway = no health risk

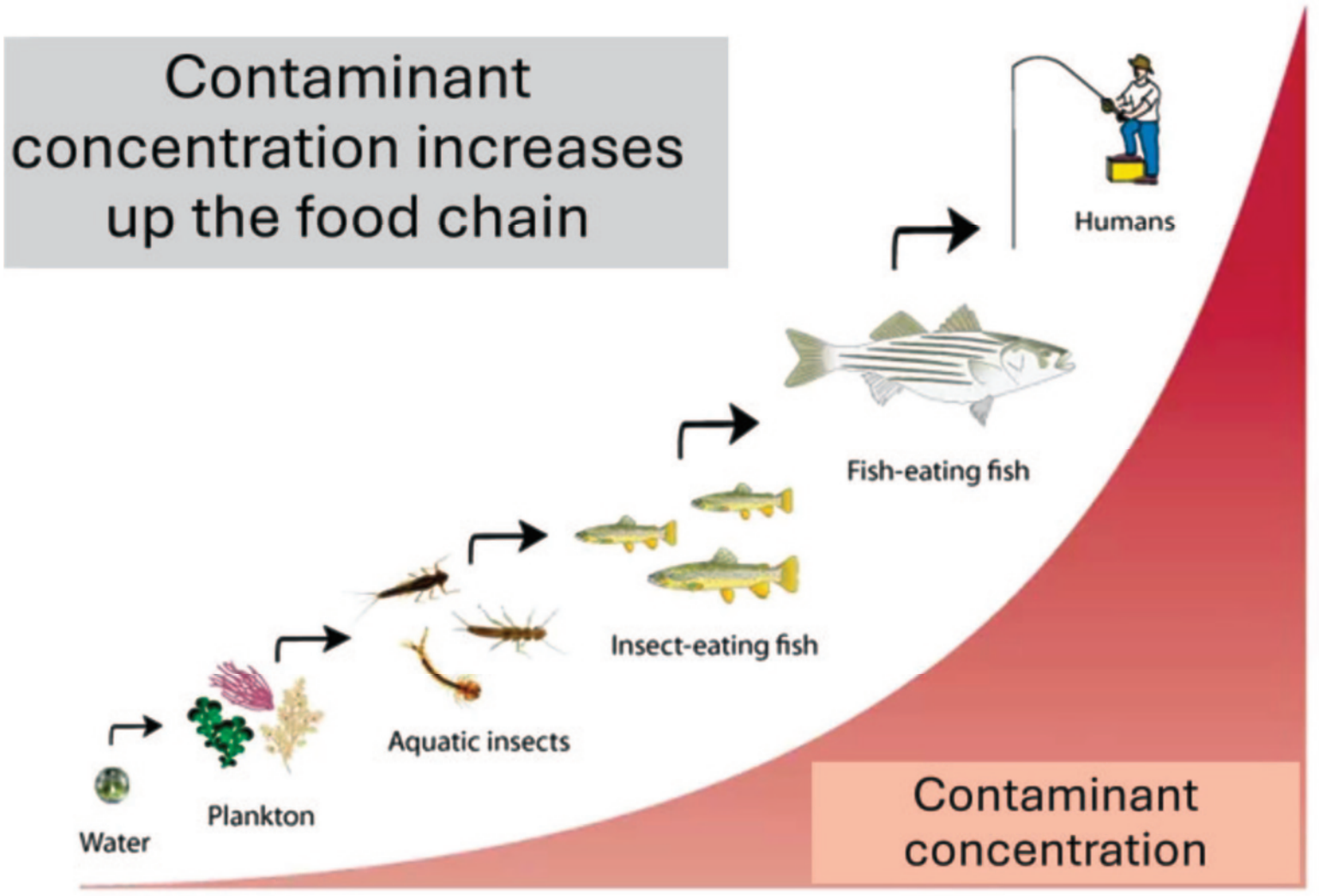


Exposure Assessment

A completed exposure pathway must have all of the following:

- Contaminant source
- Contaminated medium
- Exposure point
- Exposure route
- Receptor population





National Parks Service: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/humanhealth-toxics.htm

Exposure Assessment

- **Exposure dose and duration**
  - Water taken in per day
    - 2.967 liters per day for 30 years < 40 years
  - Soil ingestion
    - Suburban lifestyle 100 mg/d; subsistence forager lifestyle 400 mg/d
  - Exposure duration
    - Suburban lifestyle 30 years; subsistence forager lifestyle 70-75 years
- **Consider sensitive populations**
  - Forager lifestyle
  - Small child vs. pregnant woman vs. grown adult



Risk Characterization

- This step uses information from the first three steps to estimate how great the human health risk is from being exposed to site contaminants.
- Cancer risks and noncancer effects are calculated differently.
  - Noncancer effects are triggered by exceeding the dose with the safe, lowest observed adverse effect (examples: liver damage, bone loss, skin irritation)
  - Cancer effects are measured as a chance of getting cancer



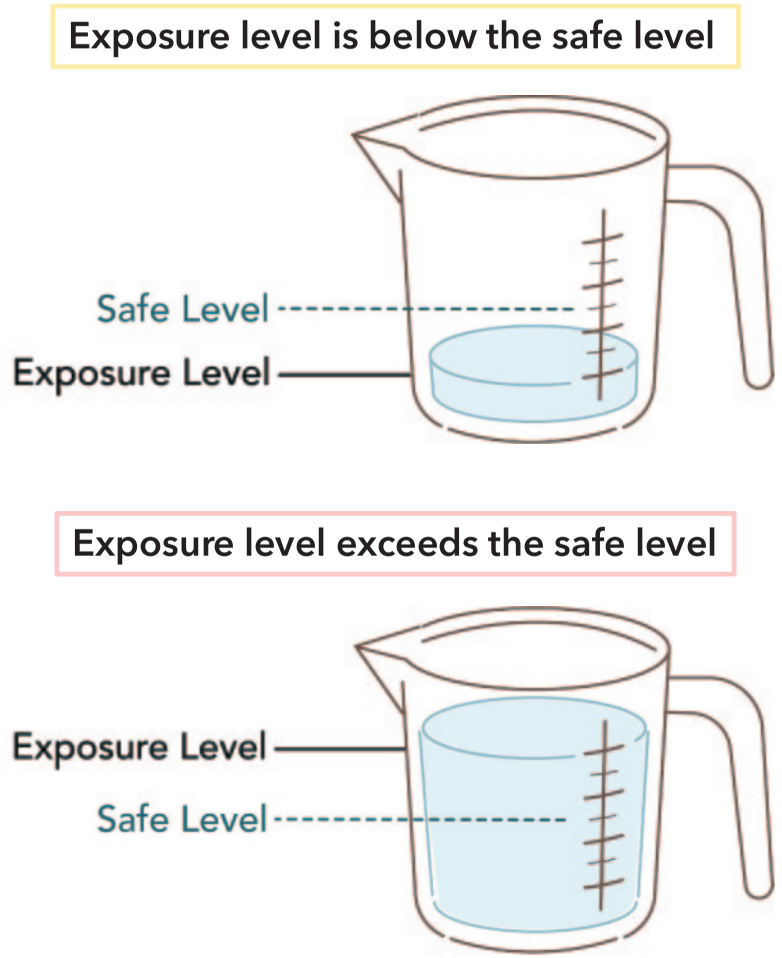
Risk Characterization

How are noncancer effects calculated?

- Also known as noncancer hazards
- The estimated exposure dose is the lowest level of contaminant that has been found to lead to harmful side effects based on exposure type and duration (examples: skin irritation, liver damage, hair loss)

How are noncancer effects communicated?

- If the exposure dose is less than the safe dose, people are likely not to be harmed
- If exposure dose higher than the safe dose, there is potential for concern for a specific health effect



Risk Characterization

How are cancer risks calculated?

- Cancer risk = a "chance" of getting cancer because not everyone exposed at the same concentration will get cancer

General population risk of cancer

- *About 40% of people in the U.S. (about 1 in 2.5 people) will get some type of cancer in their lifetime unrelated to a Superfund site.*

Risk Characterization

Superfund site cleanup is generally necessary if site cancer risks for known or suspected carcinogens exceed the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} cancer risk range.

- A ***10^{-4} [1 in 10,000]*** site risk means there is a 0.01% chance of getting cancer from the site.
- A ***10^{-6} [1 in a million]*** site risk means there is a 0.0001% chance of getting cancer from the site.

Risk Characterization

Example statement of cancer risk from a Superfund risk assessment:

If site groundwater were to be used for drinking in the future by a resident, a person would have an excess lifetime cancer risk of 1×10^{-6}

which means:

If 1,000,0000 people were to drink the site's groundwater every day for their whole lives, then that would be expected to cause **1** additional case of cancer.

Increase in 1 case in 1,000,000 people "chance" of getting cancer

Risk Characterization

How does the allowable risk from a Superfund site compared to our general population risk of getting cancer?

	40.0%	Is the general population risk
+	0.0001%	Is the allowable site contribution of risk at a 10^{-6} risk level
	40.**0001**%	Is still the general population risk

	40.0%	Is the general population risk
+	0.01%	Is the allowable site contribution of risk at a 10^{-4} risk level
	40.**01**%	Is still the general population risk

Take away – As required by Superfund regulation, cancer risks from a cleaned-up Superfund site cannot increase the general population cancer risk of 40%

How EPA uses risk to make site cleanup decisions

Site cancer risk	Is cleanup needed?
Greater than 1-in-10,000 (or 10^{-4})	Yes.
Less than 1-in-1,000,000 (or 10^{-6})	No.
Between 1-in-10,000 and 1-in-1,000,000	Depends.

Site Noncancer Hazard	Is cleanup needed?
Exposure dose is higher than the safe dose (also expressed as Hazard Index >1)	Yes.
Exposure dose is below the safe dose (also expressed as Hazard Index <1)	No.

How a Risk Assessment can assist in determining Site cleanup needs

- Guided by thorough risk assessment evaluation of site-by-site exposure and toxicity situations
- Necessary to know that some areas of the U.S. have high background levels of some natural and human-made substances
  - Examples: lead (leaded gas) and arsenic – both can occur naturally and anthropologically based on site geology and use history
  - *Superfund does not clean up sites to cleaner than background levels.*

***Cleanup is needed if the combined exposure and toxicity of the contaminants released *by* the Superfund site is greater than the protective level**

Key Takeaways

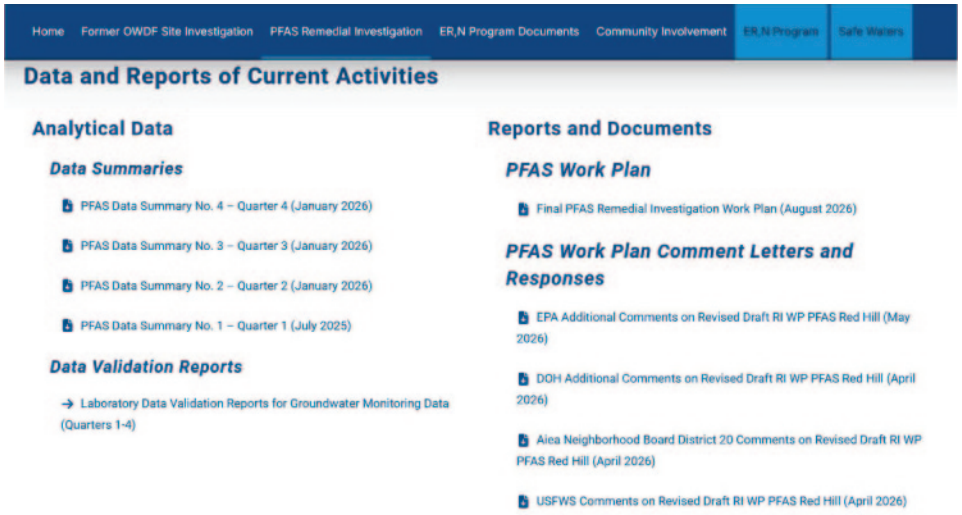
- Superfund = government program to clean up some of the nation's most contaminated land by reducing health risks and hazard to a safe level
- Superfund uses a standard 4-step risk assessment process to evaluate risk and guide clean up
- Superfund site cleanup is usually necessary if:
  - If the exposure dose is greater than the protective dose
  - Noncancer hazards are present (dose at which negative effects start to occur)
  - Cancer risks exceed EPA's risk range of 1-in-a-million to 1-in-10,000
- Future meeting visiting risk management decision-making process

For more information

Jocylin Pierro, Ph.D.
Toxicologist / Risk Assessor
pierro.jocylin@epa.gov

Website Updates

- Final Red Hill PFAS Remedial Investigation Work Plan
- Reorganized Documents
- Glossary of Common Environmental Remediation Terms
- Updated “What’s New” Ticker



https://redhillern.com/pfas-remedial-investigation/

Existing Business

- PFAS Sampling at Monitoring Well 16
  - BWS submitted a letter to the EPA Region 9 Administrator and HDOH Director on June 16, 2026
  - EPA Region 9 and HDOH submitted a response letter on July 28, 2026
  - Letters are posted on the Red Hill ERN website
- PFAS Guidance and Investigation Updates
  - Most recent policies found on Assistant Secretary of War (EI&E) PFAS Task Force Website https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/eer/ecc/pfas/tf/policies.html
- Urban Garden Near Former Pearl City Junction
- Statement about Sunshine Law
- "UXO" at Kapilina Beach
  - Next slide

BWS = Board of Water Supply; EI&E = Energy, Installation, and Environment; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; ERN = Environmental Restoration Navy; HDOH = Hawai'i Department of Health; PFAS = per- and polyfluoroaklyl substances; UXO = unexploded ordnance

Kapilina Beach “UXO” Response

- Federal Fire responded to a call near Iroquois Point Housing and retrieved item on April 11, 2026
- Identified as deep sea marker used during training
  - Unrelated to Former Fort Battery Water Range
- Successfully disposed by EOD
- Signage along beach expedited proper response





EOD = Explosive Ordnance Disposal; NAVFAC = Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command; UXO = unexploded ordnance

Pearl Harbor Sediments Site Tour Discussion



Questions?

For more information/comments:

Contact:
Public Affairs Officer
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam

Address:
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM
850 TICONDEROGA ST
BUILDING 150
PEARL HARBOR, HI 96860

Phone: 808-473-2926
Email: jointbasepearlharborhickam@gmail.com

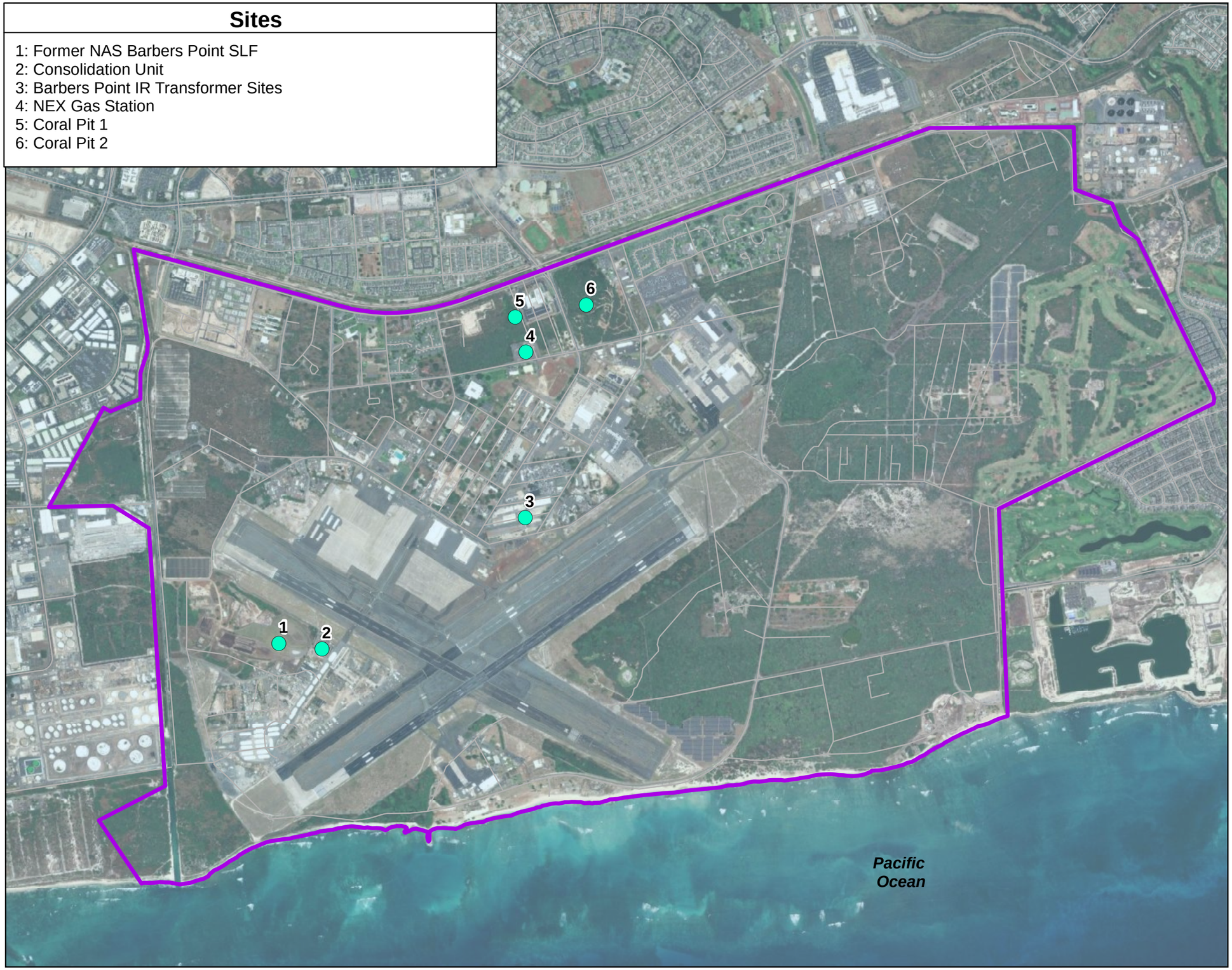
Administrative Record (AR) is the official repository for environmental restoration sites

https://administrative-records.navfac.navy.mil/?PT673QGN73LU3G7QQO

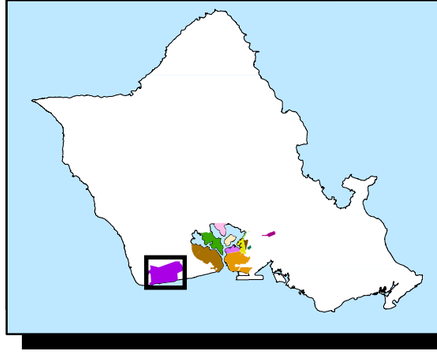
AR = Administrative Record

Sites

1: Former NAS Barbers Point SLF
2: Consolidation Unit
3: Barbers Point IR Transformer Sites
4: NEX Gas Station
5: Coral Pit 1
6: Coral Pit 2



Location Map



Legend

- IRP Site
- Roads and Highways
- Kalaeloa

Notes

1. Acronyms
IR: Installation Restoration
IRP: Installation Restoration Program
NAS: Naval Air Station
NEX: Naval Exchange
SLF: Sanitary Landfill

N

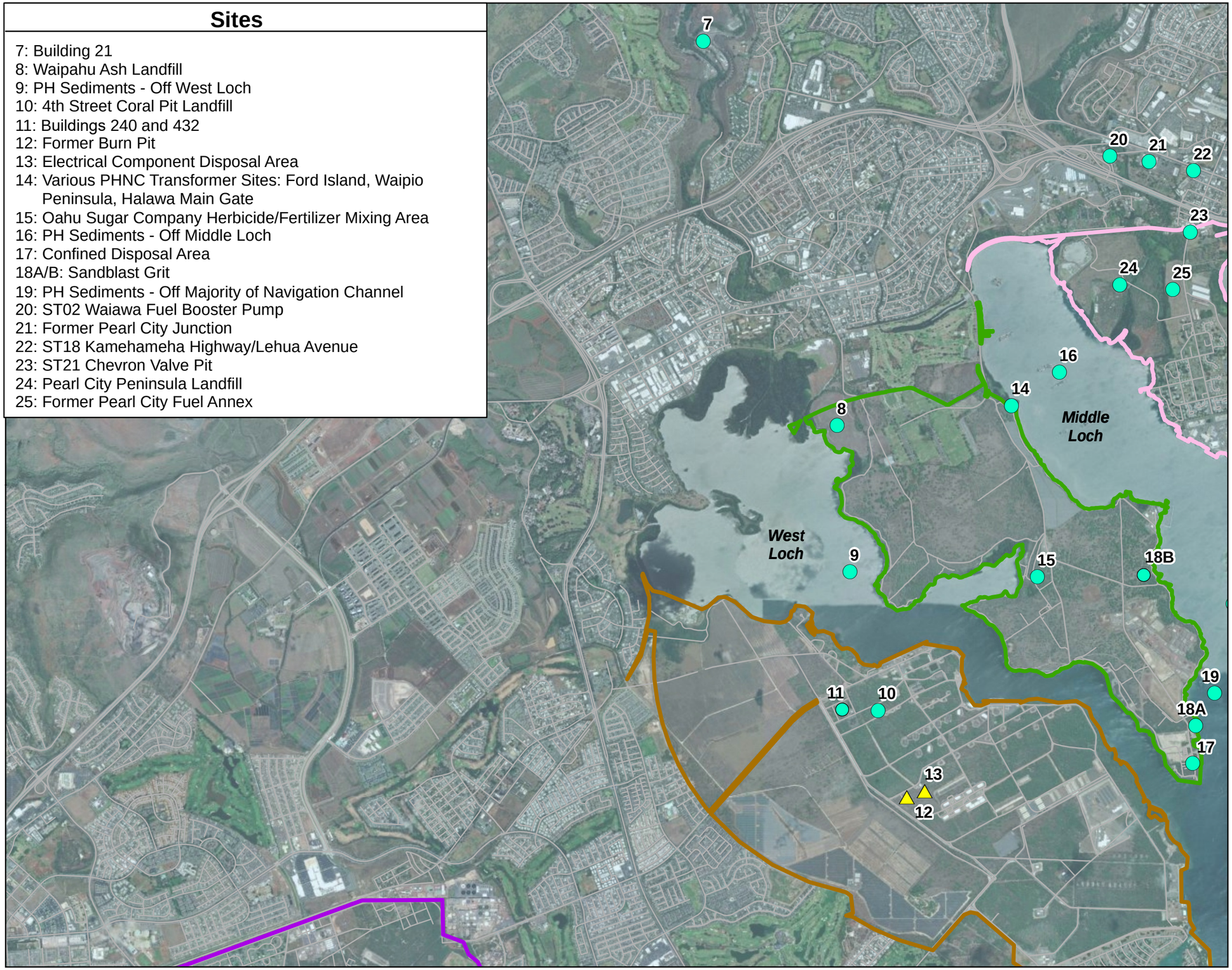
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Kalaeloa
Geographic Study Area
Active Navy Environmental
Restoration Sites
Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa

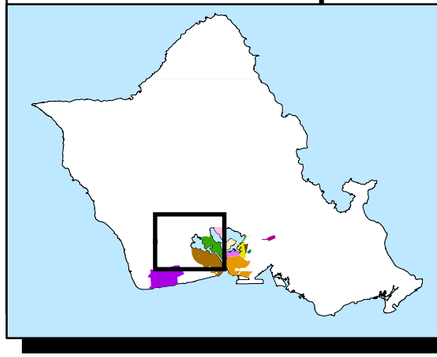
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Sites

7: Building 21
8: Waipahu Ash Landfill
9: PH Sediments - Off West Loch
10: 4th Street Coral Pit Landfill
11: Buildings 240 and 432
12: Former Burn Pit
13: Electrical Component Disposal Area
14: Various PHNC Transformer Sites: Ford Island, Waipio Peninsula, Halawa Main Gate
15: Oahu Sugar Company Herbicide/Fertilizer Mixing Area
16: PH Sediments - Off Middle Loch
17: Confined Disposal Area
18A/B: Sandblast Grit
19: PH Sediments - Off Majority of Navigation Channel
20: ST02 Waiawa Fuel Booster Pump
21: Former Pearl City Junction
22: ST18 Kamehameha Highway/Lehua Avenue
23: ST21 Chevron Valve Pit
24: Pearl City Peninsula Landfill
25: Former Pearl City Fuel Annex



Location Map



Legend

- IRP Site
- MRP Site
- Roads and Highways
- Kalaeloa
- Pearl City Peninsula
- Waipio Peninsula
- West Loch

Notes

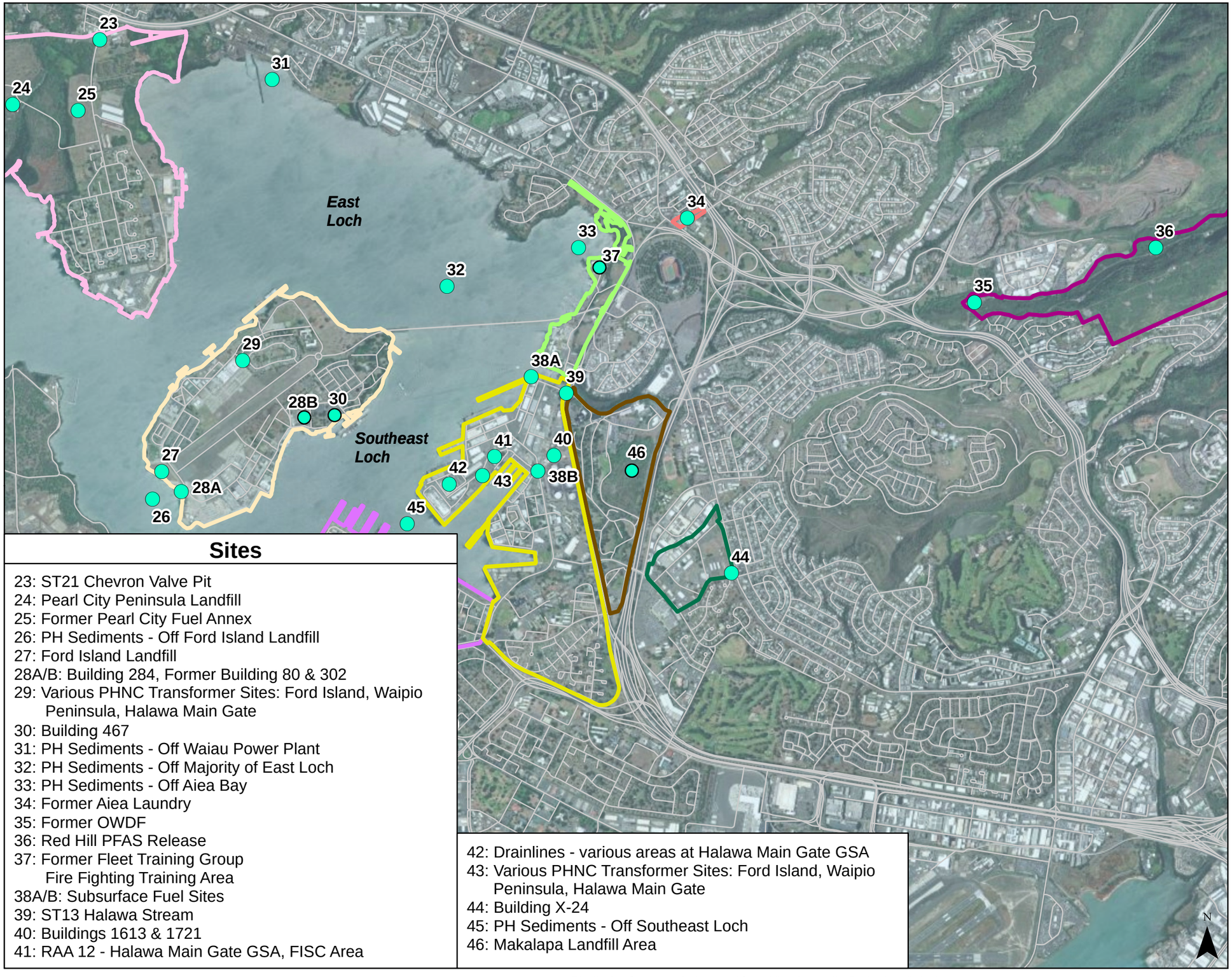
1. Acronyms and Abbreviations
IRP: Installation Restoration Program
MRP: Munitions Response Program
PH: Pearl Harbor
PHNC: Pearl Harbor Naval Complex
ST: Storage Tank

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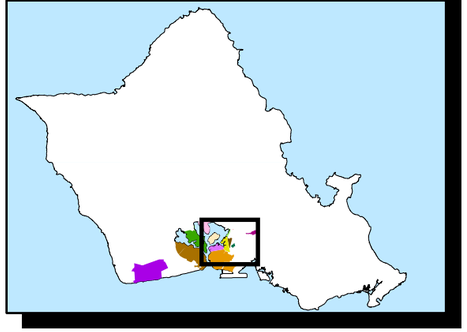
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West Loch, Waipio Peninsula, and Pearl City Peninsula Geographic Study Areas Active Navy Environmental Restoration Sites Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa

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Location Map



Legend

- IRP Site
- MRP Site
- Roads and Highways
- Halawa - Main Gate
- PHNSY
- Aiea Laundry
- Ford Island
- Makalapa Crater
- Pearl City Peninsula
- PWC Main Complex
- Red Hill
- Richardson

Notes

1. Acronyms and Abbreviations
FISC: Fleet and Industrial Supply Center
GSA: general Services Administration
HI: Hawaii
IRP: Installation Restoration Program
MRP: Munitions Response Program
NAVFAC: Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command
OWDF: Oily Waste Disposal Facility
PFAS: per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PH: Pearl Harbor
PHNC: Pearl Harbor Naval Complex
PHNSY: Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard
PWC: Public Works Center
RAA: Remedial Action Area
ST: Storage Tank

Sites

23: ST21 Chevron Valve Pit
24: Pearl City Peninsula Landfill
25: Former Pearl City Fuel Annex
26: PH Sediments - Off Ford Island Landfill
27: Ford Island Landfill
28A/B: Building 284, Former Building 80 & 302
29: Various PHNC Transformer Sites: Ford Island, Waipio Peninsula, Halawa Main Gate
30: Building 467
31: PH Sediments - Off Waiau Power Plant
32: PH Sediments - Off Majority of East Loch
33: PH Sediments - Off Aiea Bay
34: Former Aiea Laundry
35: Former OWDF
36: Red Hill PFAS Release
37: Former Fleet Training Group Fire Fighting Training Area
38A/B: Subsurface Fuel Sites
39: ST13 Halawa Stream
40: Buildings 1613 & 1721
41: RAA 12 - Halawa Main Gate GSA, FISC Area
42: Drainlines - various areas at Halawa Main Gate GSA
43: Various PHNC Transformer Sites: Ford Island, Waipio Peninsula, Halawa Main Gate
44: Building X-24
45: PH Sediments - Off Southeast Loch
46: Makalapa Landfill Area

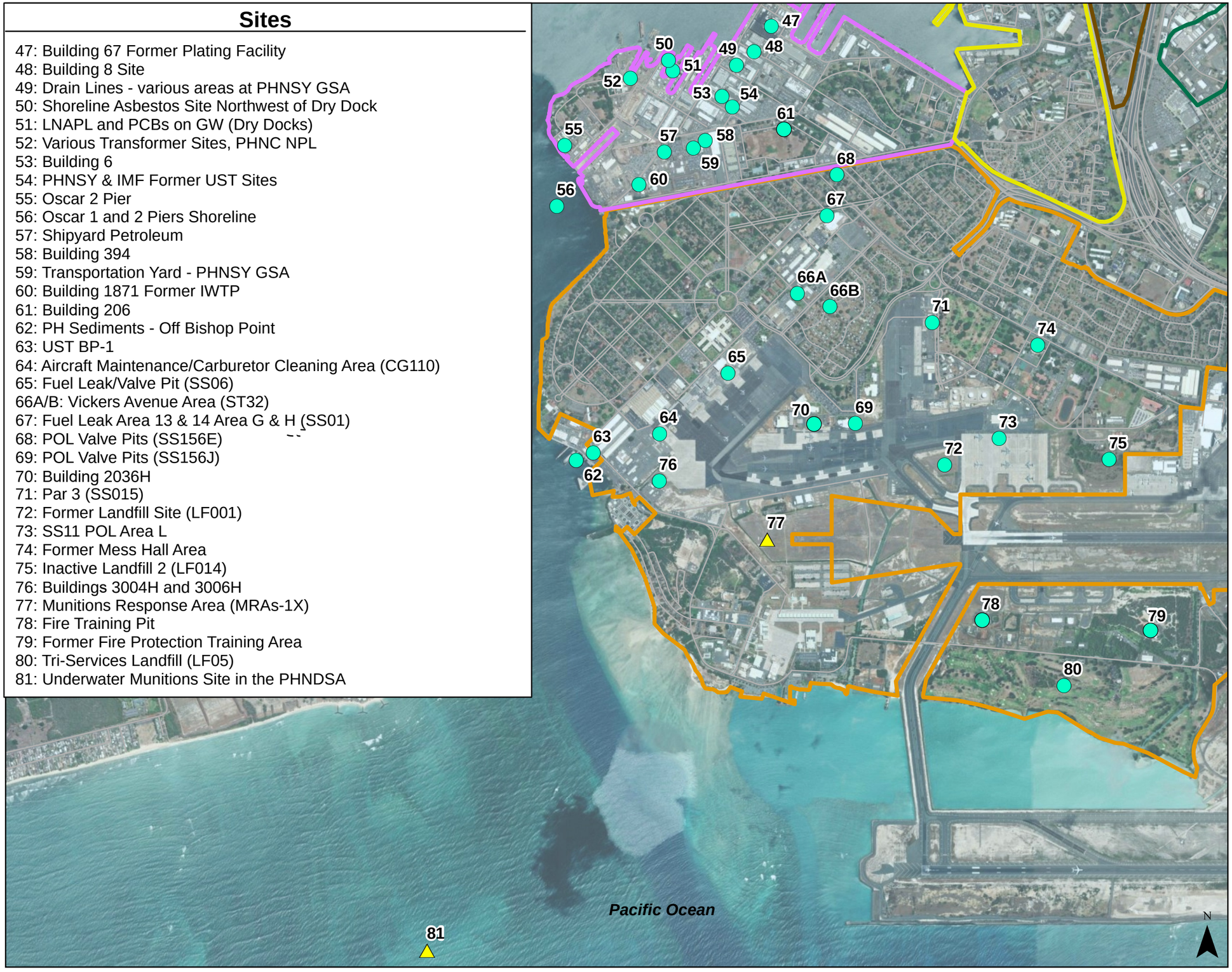
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Pearl City Peninsula, Aiea Laundry, Richardson, Red Hill, Ford Island, Halawa, and Makalapa Crater Geographic Study Areas
Active Navy Environmental Restoration Sites
Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa

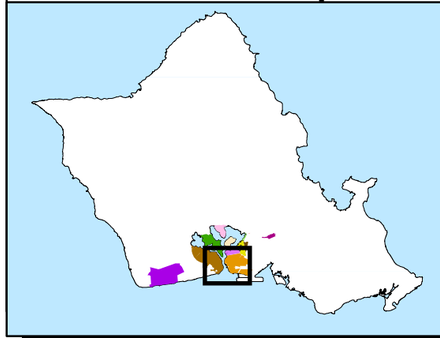
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Sites

47: Building 67 Former Plating Facility
48: Building 8 Site
49: Drain Lines - various areas at PHNSY GSA
50: Shoreline Asbestos Site Northwest of Dry Dock
51: LNAPL and PCBs on GW (Dry Docks)
52: Various Transformer Sites, PHNC NPL
53: Building 6
54: PHNSY & IMF Former UST Sites
55: Oscar 2 Pier
56: Oscar 1 and 2 Piers Shoreline
57: Shipyard Petroleum
58: Building 394
59: Transportation Yard - PHNSY GSA
60: Building 1871 Former IWTP
61: Building 206
62: PH Sediments - Off Bishop Point
63: UST BP-1
64: Aircraft Maintenance/Carburetor Cleaning Area (CG110)
65: Fuel Leak/Valve Pit (SS06)
66A/B: Vickers Avenue Area (ST32)
67: Fuel Leak Area 13 & 14 Area G & H (SS01)
68: POL Valve Pits (SS156E)
69: POL Valve Pits (SS156J)
70: Building 2036H
71: Par 3 (SS015)
72: Former Landfill Site (LF001)
73: SS11 POL Area L
74: Former Mess Hall Area
75: Inactive Landfill 2 (LF014)
76: Buildings 3004H and 3006H
77: Munitions Response Area (MRAs-1X)
78: Fire Training Pit
79: Former Fire Protection Training Area
80: Tri-Services Landfill (LF05)
81: Underwater Munitions Site in the PHNDSA



Location Map



Legend

- IRP Site
- MRP Site
- Roads and Highways
- Hickam
- Makalapa Crater
- PWC Main Complex
- Halawa Main Gate
- PHNSY

Notes

1. Acronyms and Abbreviations
DLA: Defense Logistics Agency
GSA: General Services Administration
IMF: Intermediate Maintenance Facility
IRP: Installation Restoration Program
IWTP: Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
LF: Landfill
LNAPL: Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
MRA: Munitions Response Area
MRP: Munitions Response Program
NSY: Naval Shipyard
NPL: National Priorities List
PCB: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PH: Pearl Harbor
PHNC: Pearl Harbor Naval Complex
PHNDSA: Pearl Harbor Navy Defensive Sea Area
PHNSY: Peal Harbor Naval Shipyard
POL: Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
RAA: Remedial Action Area
ST: Storange Tank
UST: Underground Storage Tank

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

PHNSY and Hickam Geographic Study Areas
Active Navy Environmental Restoration Sites
Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa

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Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place**)**	**Site Description**	**Project Status**	**Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date)**	**Site Number on Map**
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (HICKAM)				
Former Fire Protection Training Area and Fire Training Pit, Hickam	This includes two separate areas at Hickam with similar past activities: a former fire protection training area, and a fire training pit. The former fire protection area was used from 1941 to 1977; the fire training pit is currently used and area was not lined prior to 2000. Sampling was conducted as part of an installation-wide site inspection (SI) in 2022 and groundwater (GW) and soil were found above screening levels. A remedial investigation (RI) is planned to evaluate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at the two locations.	Plan to initiate PFAS RI in 2028.	PFAS RI WP (2029).	78, 79
Vickers Avenue area (ST32)	110 underground storage tanks (USTs)/fuel pipelines are located in the Vickers Avenue area. Chemicals of potential concern (COPCs) include total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), lead, and methane. Fuel contamination related to former flightline operations was found beneath Onizuka Village housing. COPCs include total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)-gasoline and methane.	No further action (NFA) approved by State of Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) August 2014 for Vickers Avenue USTs. Soil vapor extraction unit (SVE) constructed to address soil gas concerns in Onizuka Village. SVE System was shut down in June 2020 after remedial action cleanup goals had been met.	Draft environmental hazard management plan (EHMP) (2030).	66A/B
Building (Bldg.) 2036H	Sampling was conducted as part of an installation-wide SI in 2022, and soil and GW were found above screening levels. A RI is planned to evaluate PFAS.	Plan to initiate PFAS RI in 2025.	Draft PFAS RI WP (2027).	70
Bldg. 3004H & Bldg. 3006H	Sampling was conducted as part of an installation-wide SI in 2022, and soil and GW were found above screening levels. A RI is planned to evaluate PFAS.	Plan to initiate PFAS RI in 2025.	Draft PFAS RI WP (2027).	76

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Munitions Response Area (MRAs – 1X)	Made up of 2 munitions response sites, TS001 & TS01A, both Trap and Skeet Ranges. Chemicals of concern (COCs) include lead, arsenic, and PAHs.	Step-out sampling was conducted at munitions response site TS001 in December 2018 and October 2020, which indicated clay pigeon fragments to a depth of approximately 4 feet below ground surface and PAH and metals exceeding residential and commercial screening levels in soil, subsurface soil, and GW. Additional soil delineation and groundwater sampling is required and will be conducted as part of an RI Addendum (November 2025).	Final RI Addendum Work Plan for TS001 & TS01A (November 2025). Fieldwork start May 2026.	77
Former Landfill Site (LF001)	Site LF01 is located between the Hickam Air Force Base (AFB) taxiways and Daniel K. Inouye International Airport taxiways. Site LF01 was the major on-Base landfill from approximately 1942 through the early 1950s. In addition to possible municipal and construction wastes, lubricants, paint wastes, solvents, and sludge were reportedly disposed of in the landfill. The current land use of Site LF01 is classified as "Airfield Clearance Surface" and "Airfield." COPCs include metals and dioxins.	Annual long-term monitoring (LTM) inspections and 5-year reviews required. Land use control (LUC) confirmation soil sampling to be conducted in 2027.	Annual LTM inspections and reports.	72

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Tri-Services Landfill (LF05)	LF05 was the primary on-base landfill (Former Tri-Services Landfill) from the late 1940s to 1965, located in the southeastern part of the Base within the active Malama Bay Golf Course. Potential contaminant sources include heavy-metal sludges from plating operations, petroleum hydrocarbon related wastes, solvents, residual paint and pesticides in empty containers, other industrial wastes, blasting grit, and buried glass bottles filled with liquid containing 1,1,2,2- tetrachloroethane and petroleum hydrocarbons. COCs include chlorinated solvents.	Record of decision (ROD) signed August 2005. Annual monitoring and LUC inspection continues. Additional cleanup is required to prevent trichloroethylene (TCE) and vinyl chloride from reaching Mamala Bay. ROD amendment signed May 2013. Bioreactor installed March 2015. Bioreactor operation ceased October 2019. Soil Investigation Tech Memo (July 2021) recommended in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) for destruction/removal of residual TCE source mass. ISCO injection wells were installed February–March 2023. Four injection events occurred between October 2023 and March 2025.	Semi-annual GW monitoring; annual GW monitoring and LUC inspections.	80
Inactive Landfill 2 (LF014)	Site LF14, formerly Inactive Landfill 2, covers approximately 30 acres in the eastern portion of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH), and is not a landfill by technical definition. The site is a former soil and debris disposal area, and portions of the site also received green waste. The origination of the debris is believed to be primarily from the demolition of World War II-era ammunition storage bunkers and possibly from other base facilities. Currently, the site is covered by well-established trees and thick grass. Current and expected future land use for the area is industrial because of the site's close proximity to active industrial activities and flightline areas. COPCs include metals, PAHs, TPH-diesel range organics, and pesticides.	Annual LTM inspections and 5-year reviews required.	Annual LTM inspections and reports.	75

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Fuel Leak/Valve Pit (SS06)	Site SS06 is located near the flight line. Documentation regarding the repair and/or replacement of petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) fuel lines, valve pits, and hydrants dates back to 1968. Contamination in soil and GW was confirmed during a 1983 drilling program, in which fuel odor and a surface film were observed in a boring. In the early 1990s, fuel-impacted soil was discovered in the same general area that it was found in 1983. Land use in the vicinity of Site SS06 is industrial. GW beneath the site is not considered a drinking water resource. COPCs include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and PAHs.	Annual LTM and 5-year reviews required.	Annual LTM and inspections and reports.	65
Fuel Leak Area 13 & 14 Area G & H (SS01)	A large fuel plume encompassing a majority of the commercial area of the Base and some adjacent Base housing areas in the northwest part of the Base. Potential contaminant sources include releases of leaded aviation gasoline to the environment from former USTs, aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), and subsurface fuel distribution pipelines and vaults. COCs include light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL), VOCs, and lead.	EHMP completed in September 2021 combining the site with SS156E. Annual gauging is required.	Annual monitoring reports.	67
Par 3 (SS015)	Site SS15 is located in the north-central portion of Hickam AFB and covers approximately 25 acres. The Par 3 Golf Course comprises 80 percent of the site. To the west, the site includes an area with wash racks and support facilities. Subsurface fuels contamination associated with pipelines traversing the site was identified during the 1970s. Land use in the vicinity of Site SS15 is industrial and recreational. GW beneath the site is not considered a drinking water resource. COPCs include VOCs and PAHs.	Annual LTM and 5-year reviews required.	Annual LTM and inspections and reports.	71

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SS11 POL Area L	Site SS11 is located in the east-central portion of JBPHH, covers approximately 105 acres, and is separated into two portions: SS11 North and SS11 South. SS11 North consists of administrative buildings, maintenance shops, parking areas, and is generally used to support aircraft operation and maintenance. SS11 South consists of paved airfield and is used for aircraft operations and maintenance. Both SS11 North and SS11 South historically used USTs and fuel pipelines leading to past fuel releases in these areas.	Following extensive environmental investigations at the site, the final remedy for SS11 of continued GW monitoring for monitored natural attenuation and LUCs is documented in the site's ROD/response action memorandum signed in 2007. Following many years of GW monitoring, SS11's final remedy is currently undergoing optimization and re-evaluation.	Draft Remedy Optimization Work Plan (2026)	73
Aircraft Maintenance/Carburetor Cleaning Area (CG110)	CG110 consists of two contaminated areas located on the west portion of Hickam AFB, south of Vickers Road, near the airfield. The site study area occupies approximately 19 acres and comprises two former Areas of Concern: EA10 and EA22. EA22 has petroleum constituents in soil and soil gas, and EA10 has TCE in soil gas, soil and GW.	Annual LTM Inspections and 5-year reviews required.	Annual LTM inspections and reports.	64
POL Valve Pits (SS156)	Fuel releases from POL Valve Pits in housing area (SS156E) and next to Air Mobility Command Passenger Terminal (SS156J). COCs include LNAPL, TPH and benzene.	*SS156J:* NFA. *SS156E:* EHMP Completed in September 2021 combining the site with SS01. Annual gauging is required.	Annual monitoring reports.	68, 69
Former Mess Hall Area	Site CF023, the Former Mess Hall Area, is a 13-acre site located east of the Par 3 Golf Course within the housing and community service areas at the JBPHH. Historically, the site area contained airman dormitories, squadron headquarters, a mess hall, and supporting facilities. The site was initially investigated because several previous UST investigations conducted in the area reported that a buried debris layer containing black ash, of unknown origin, is present at some locations within the site. A SI and an RI were conducted and results indicated elevated levels of VOCs, PAHs, TPH, dioxins/furans, and metals present in subsurface soil. Elevated levels of TPH and dissolved metals are present in GW.	2012 ROD, LUC Inspections, and 5-year reviews. Final Non-NPL Five-Year Review (Jul 2025).	2025 LUC inspection and annual inspection report (2026). Conduct 2026 LUC Inspection.	74

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JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (SHIPYARD)				
Bldg. 394	Open air Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard (PHNSY) facility used for lead/sulfuric acid battery maintenance from 1960 to 1991. Concerns are lead and antimony soil impacts from spent battery acid and lead residue discharged to an unlined settling pit and runoff to two onsite dry wells.	The site was addressed by a non-time-critical removal action (NTCRA) asphalt/concrete cover and LUCs as recommended in the final RI/feasibility study (FS) and documented in the final AM. The cover was completed and accepted in August 2014. Action documented in a final RVR submitted in April 2015; proposed plan (PP) (July 2015). Discussions with regulatory agencies regarding lead calculations to include in the ROD are in progress. Additional lead sampling conducted (2025_ to evaluate LUC boundary.	LUC Boundary Report 2027.	58
Bldg. 8 Site	Subsurface fuel plume from unknown source, but most likely an accumulation of historical spills from fuel pipelines and ASTs and USTs in the area. The plume is approximately 33 acres in size and portions of the plume contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at levels up to almost 10 parts per million.	A product recovery system was installed in the late 90s that recovered ~40K gallons, but the system has become obsolete and hasn't been operational since 2018. There is quarterly well gauging performed to ensure the plume does not migrate to the harbor. The plume was originally thought to contain only low levels of PCBs (<2 parts per million), but recent sampling has found higher levels. The site is now managed as a CERCLA site (vs. petroleum-only) and is on the National Priorities List (NPL). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requesting that the United States Department of the Navy (Navy) determine if the PCBs could possibly be contributing to the harbor sediment PCB contamination.	An RI was completed in January 2022 and an FS is underway. The draft FS is currently in review. Draft final FS (Spring 2027). Well gauging occurs on a quarterly basis and results are documented in a quarterly report.	48

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Transportation Yard – PHNSY General Services Administration (GSA)	Former Shipyard Lower Tank Farm Area. Currently used for heavy service vehicle storage and maintenance and large equipment staging.	Regulatory agencies concur with recommended alternative of LUCs documented in Final RI/FS. Final PP submitted in June 2015 and concurred with by regulatory agencies. Discussions with regulatory agencies regarding lead calculations to include in Final ROD are in progress.	Final ROD (2027).	59
Bldg. 6	The Former Foundry Shop was located in Building 6, approximately 1000 feet from Pearl Harbor . Contaminated soils were discovered during excavation work for installing new equipment. This site consists of two areas, an excavated area approximately 2100 square feet located inside Building 6, and a sparsely vegetated area approximately 200 square feet immediately adjacent to the Foundry Shop. The excavated area within the building once contained a furnace. This area also contained molding sands used for metal casting. The Shipyard collected samples and analyzed the soil and sand, and lead was found. Since the initial investigation was performed the foundry has been shut down and will no longer be used.	ROD signed in June 2012. Remedial action work plan (RAWP) prepared in March 2013. Controls include land use restrictions and notices placed around the perimeter of the site.	Annual LUC inspection reports.	53
Oscar 2 Pier	Subsurface fuel plume from former USTs used to fuel power plant. Fuel has been leaking into the harbor since the 1970s. A barrier wall installed in 1998 has not stopped the leaking.	Site is managed under an EHMP completed in November 2019. The site is managed by maintaining booms and absorbent material to contain the leakage, which is slow but continual.	Quarterly well gauging along with boom/pompom maintenance is the selected alternative. SI results and observations are provided to Navy on a weekly basis.	55

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LNAPL and PCBs on GW (Dry Docks)	Subsurface petroleum and PCB site that was discovered during a construction project near the Dry Docks.	An RI was completed in February 2022 to investigate the nature and extent of the petroleum non-aqueous-phase liquid within the site's subsurface. COPCs in soil and GW included metals, TPH, PCBs, and PAHs. The RI recommended further action to address non-aqueous-phase liquid at the site and identified the underground storm drain at the site a potential transport pathway for PCBs to Southeast Loch. A draft FS was completed in August 2022.	The upcoming deliverable is pending the determination for further evaluation.	51
Bldg. 1871 Former Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP)	The former IWTP site, located on Pearl Harbor main base, operated from 1974 to 1998 and treated a variety of waste liquids from Navy's industrial processes. The southeastern portion of the former IWTP site is located within the administrative boundaries for the Lower Tank Farm, where the fuel plume with TPH, BTEX, and PAHs impacted the GW. The IWTP site comprises the former Waste Unloading Area (WUA) and the Collection Sump Area. Previous investigations identified the presence of metals and polychlorinated biphenyls in soil and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and PFAS in groundwater.	An RI was conducted in 2013 to investigate the potential impact of COPCs (VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds, metals, and PCBs) related to previous waste handling activities in soil, sediment, and GW. The RI recommended NFA at the site. PFAS investigation at the site started in 2016 and is on-going. In 2024, three nearby sites were added for PFAS investigation (Bldg. 1526, Bldg. 1665, and the former shipyard firefighting training area).	Draft PFAS Tech Memo Work Plan (2026)	60
Bldg. 67 Former Plating Facility	System constructed about 1915 and was designed to manage surface water runoff. Past practices included disposal of liquid industrial waste into the storm drains, potential contaminants include semivolatile organic compounds, PCBs, metals, pesticides, and PFAS.	PFAS RI draft work plan in progress.	Draft RI work plan in review (Spring 2026).	47

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Drain lines – various areas at PHNSY GSA	Storm drain inlets at 17 facility sites within PHNSY GSA identified as potential release sources to the storm drain system. COPCs which exceeded project action levels (PALs) include TPH, metals, and VOCs. Impacted media include surface soil, subsurface soil, GW, soil gas, and sediment (in storm drains). The Navy completed a NTCRA of sediment from various storm drain inlets in 2015, and a draft final FS in 2018 . As of June 2024, the site is pending further investigation on the extent of subsurface soil and GW contamination at or in the vicinity of these storm drain sites.	A technical memorandum was completed in 2022 to identify further investigation needed at various drain sites. A draft RI addendum work plan was completed in January 2023 for further investigation at select storm drain sites.	Draft final RI addendum work plan (2027).	49
Shoreline Asbestos Site Northwest of Dry Dock	Flat narrow piece of land approximately 800 feet (ft) long and 8 ft wide located along the shoreline in Controlled Industrial Area of the PHNSY and Intermediate Maintenance Facility. In 2000 time-critical removal action completed to remove asbestos contaminated soil to <1%. ROD signed in Jul 2010. Remedial action to install signs and concrete cover over exposed soil completed in Oct 2011. Remedial action completion report (RACR) signed in Jul 2012, regulatory concurrence received in August 2012. LUCs and 5-year reviews required.	Site is currently included in the Shipyard Infrastructure Operations Program (SIOP) footprint; LUC boundary will be re-evaluated after the SIOP Construction phase.	Pearl Harbor Naval Complex (PHNC) CERCLA Five-Year Review for National Priorities List (NPL) Sites completed and Final Report submitted September 2025. Addendum Report 2026.	50
Shipyard Petroleum	There are several potential sources of fuel releases in the Shipyard GSA: the Lower Tank Farm, pipeline corridors, and USTs. Two removal actions have been implemented in the Shipyard GSA, specifically at Bldg. 8 (Naval Shipyard Site 37) and Oscar 2 Pier (Naval Shipyard Site 46), to address fuel releases that were visually migrating into Pearl Harbor.	Site is currently managed under the 2010 EHE/EHMP which recommends establishing an administrative boundary to prevent or limit exposure to site users. NFA with ICs recommended.	No upcoming deliverables.	57
PHNSY & IMF Former UST Sites	Prior to their removal, the site included two USTs (SY #5 & #10). Soil staining was observed in the area of the removed UST's. Petroleum-stained soil was removed. Soil samples results identified concentrations of TPH as oil & grease; total Pb; total Cd; and PAH, PCB, & VOC concentrations below detection limits. GW samples identified TPH as oil & grease; total Cd; total Pb; naphthalene; and PAHs, PCBs, & VOCs below detection limits.	Sites are currently in transition to NAVFAC HAWAII remediation team for long term programming and management	Quarterly reporting to state regulators, Report submitted May 2026.	54

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Bldg. 206	Sampling was conducted as part of an installation-wide SI in 2022 and soil and GW were found above screening levels. A RI is planned to evaluate PFAS.	Early stages of work plan.	Draft Work Plan Spring 2027.	61
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (HALAWA-MAIN GATE)				
Remedial Action Area (RAA) 12 – Halawa main gate GSA, FISC area	The site is composed of RAAs 11, 12, and 13. RAA-11/13 are composed of a monitoring well at each location. Vinyl chloride was found in the GW at elevated concentrations. At RAA-12 TCE has been found in GW with potential vapor intrusion issues at 4 buildings.	The RAA-11/13 NFA ROD was completed in 2013. The RI/FS fieldwork for RAA-12 was completed in 2014. Preparation of a PP is pending Department of Defense (DoD) accepted screening levels which are compatible with the industrial/commercial use of the site. Interim VI monitoring at Bldg. 444, 416, 451K, and 1682 and GW monitoring at the site continues in order to verify that the site is safe for the current use.	Plans are to continue VI monitoring at Bldg. 444, 416, 451K, and 1682 and to continue to sample select GW wells to verify the GW plume is stable.	41
Bldg. 1613 & 1721	In December 2019, aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF)-impacted water was released within Bldg. 1721 and flowed to the exterior area. In September 2020, approximately 5,000 gallons of AFFF impacted water was released and contained within an underground pump house due to an inadvertent trigger of the fire suppression system.	PFAS RI draft work plan in progress.	Draft RI work plan (Winter 2027).	40
Drainlines – various areas at Halawa Main Gate GSA	Storm drain sites at five facility sites located within the Halawa Main Gate GSA identified as potential release sources to the storm drain system. COPCs which exceeded PALs include PCBs, TPH, PAHs, metals, and dimethylphathalate. Impacted media includes surface soil, subsurface soil, GW, and sediment (in storm drains). The Navy completed a NTCRA of sediment from various storm drain catch basins and clean sections of drain pipes in 2015. A final RI/FS of four storm drain sites was completed in 2019. As of June 2024, the site is pending further investigation on the extent of subsurface soil and GW contamination at or in the vicinity of these storm drain sites.	A technical memorandum was completed in 2022 to identify further investigation needed at various drain sites. A draft RI addendum work plan was completed in January 2023 for further investigation at select storm drain sites.	Draft final RI addendum work plan (2027).	42

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Various Pearl Harbor Naval Complex (PHNC) Transformer sites: Ford Island, Waipio Peninsula, Halawa Main Gate	Transformer site with LUCs. ROD signed in 2010.	Annual inspections and 5-year reviews.	Annual inspection	43
Subsurface Fuel Sites	The site consists of several subsurface fuel plumes in the Halawa Main Gate area and the NAVSUP Fleet Logistics Center. The sites are divided into 10 RAAs. The plumes are being monitored and all plumes are currently stable. The fuel release in 2020 at Hotel Pier (RAA-1) is apparently not related to historical contamination.	The site is in long-term management phase. The EHE/management plan was updated in March 2014 to include information from the 2007 release. Each RAA has an agreement memorandum signed by DOH. All 10 RAAs have ICs in-place to deal with future projects. RAAs 1-4 have LTM requirements.	Monitoring reports for RAAs 1-4 are generated annually, semiannually, or on a 5-year basis depending on the site and the results from the monitoring efforts.	38A/B
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (PEARL CITY PENINSULA)				
Pearl City Peninsula (PCP) Landfill	The PCP Landfill site consists of contiguous land areas totaling approximately 202 acres that occupy approximately one quarter of the PCP near the western end of the peninsula and is divided into four exposure units for investigation: PCP Landfill, Burn Disposal Area (BDA), Burn Area Site (BAS), and Waiawa Unit (WU). The PCP Landfill covers approximately 67 acres on the northwest side of the PCP, was used unofficially for refuse disposal from the mid-1940s, and operated officially as a sanitary landfill between 1965 and 1976. The PCP Landfill was closed in 1976. The BDA comprises approximately 10 acres in the southeast portion of the Landfill and contains a layer of ash that reportedly originated from waste burning operations. The BAS covers approximately 100 acres in the central portion of the PCP and was used for waste disposal activities. The WU is wildlife refuge established in 1972 to provide habitat for endangered and migratory birds. No known Naval operations have occurred at the WU.	The City & County of Honolulu (CCH) property of the site was transferred to and began its separate investigation under the Army's Formerly Used Defense Sites program. The FS will be revised to no longer include this CCH property. To fill data gaps identified in the Draft Final FS, additional soil sampling is planned.	Draft Final FS Work Plan (2026)	24

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Former Pearl City Fuel Annex	The Former Pearl City Fuel Annex is a 16.7-acre site on the Pearl City Peninsula (Pearl Harbor, Oahu, HI) that was used to receive, store, issue, and inventory bulk fuels. Potential sources of contamination include: product releases, the sandblasting and painting of above-ground storage tanks and associated pipelines, and past tank and sludge and condensate disposal practices. COPCs include arsenic, lead and antimony, PCBs, TPH, BTEX, PAHs, PFAS in soil and metals, TPH, BTEX, PAH, and PFAS in GW.	RI addendum investigation started in 2021 and is on-going.	Final RI Addendum WP (Summer 2026). RI addendum step-out sampling (2027).	25
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (FORD ISLAND)				
Bldg. 467	Sampling was conducted as part of an installation-wide SI in 2022 and soil and GW were found above screening levels. A RI is planned to evaluate PFAS.	Early stages of work plan.	Draft Work Plan Spring 2027.	30
Ford Island Landfill	4.5 acre landfill located on west end of Ford Island. Landfill was used from 1930's to 1960's to dispose of waste from maintenance activities on Ford Island. Removal action to construct vegetated cap completed in 1997.	ROD signed in September 2011. LUCs, long-term maintenance and 5-year reviews required. RAWP completed May 2012. LTM plan completed and LUC signs installed in July 2013. Final RACR completed July 2016.	Annual LTM reports and annual inspections.	27
Various PHNC Transformer sites: Ford Island, Waipio Peninsula, Halawa Main Gate	Transformer site with LUCs. ROD signed in 2010.	Annual inspections and 5-year reviews.	Annual inspections.	29
Bldg. 284, Former Bldgs. 80 & 302	Former garage and grease ramp located on south end of Ford Island. Prior investigations found elevated concentrations of metals in soil. 2006 removal action performed to consolidate contaminated soil beneath asphalt and vegetated cover. Bldg. 284 is a former engine test cell facility located on southwest corner of Ford Island. Prior investigations found elevated concentrations of metals in soil. 2006 removal action performed to construct vegetated cover.	LUCs, long-term maintenance, and five-year reviews required. LTM plan completed and LUC signs installed in July 2013; Final RACR completed June 2016.	Annual LTM reports, annual inspections.	28A/B

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JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (KALAELOA)				
Former Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point Sanitary Landfill (SLF)	The former Barbers Point SLF is located at Former NAS Barbers Point, JBPHH, Kalaeloa, Oahu, Hawaii. The site is within a portion of the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Hawaii Biosolids Treatment Facility, formerly referred to as the Solid Waste Management Facility, used by NAVFAC Hawaii for green waste composting operations or for storage and processing of biosolids and compost. The SLF waste limits encompass approximately 5 acres in an excavated coral pit. Historically, solid wastes including construction debris, municipal waste, pesticide containers, pesticide rinsates, rags contaminated with solvents and oils, and asbestos-containing materials were disposed of at the former Barbers Point SLF. The landfill is no longer in operation.	Final Decision Document (DD) (2021) selected remedy for impermeable landfill cover and LUCs. Final Performance Design Package (August 2024) and Final Work Plan for Remedial Action (August 2024). Landfill cover construction and monitoring wells completed in August 2024.	Final Remediation Verification Report (Jan 2026). Draft Remedial Action Completion Report (2026).	1
Coral Pit 1	Coral Pit 1 occupies 2 acres. It was excavated from 1960 to mid 1970s for fill material used in construction projects. It was then used from the mid-1970s through the early 1980s as an active disposal area for construction debris and vegetative waste. COPCs include metals, PCBs and PAHs in soil.	Annual LTM Inspections and five-year reviews required.	Annual LTM inspections and reports.	5
Coral Pit 2	Coral Pit 2 occupies 13 acres. It was excavated from 1940s to 1960s. It was then used for disposal of construction and demolition debris. It was also used as a stormwater collection area for runoff generated from the residential developments north of former NAS Barbers Point. The land is currently not being used. COPCs are: metals and PAHs in soil.	Annual LTM Inspections and five-year reviews required.	Annual LTM inspections and reports.	6

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Consolidation Unit (CU)	The CU overlies the "Monofill" (existing special waste landfill containing contaminated soil, debris, and investigation-derived waste from multiple cleanup sites at the former NAS Barbers Point) at the NAVFAC Hawaii Biosolids Treatment Facility located in the southwestern portion of the former Naval Air Station Barbers Point bounded by the SLF to the southwest. The CU was constructed over the entire 5.2-acre footprint of the Monofill site and resembles an oval-shaped, grass-covered, flat-topped hill with sloping sides. The CU includes methane gas vents, monitoring wells, access roads, fencing, and stormwater drainage structures (swales and infiltration pond).	2025 LTMM completed in December 2025. 2026 LTMM began in March 2025. Final Non-NPL Five-Year Review (July 2025).	2025 Annual LTM Report (2026). 2026 LTMM Plan (2026).	2
Barbers Point IR Transformer sites	Transformer site with LUCs. ROD signed in 1999.	Annual inspections and 5-year reviews.	Annual inspections.	3
NEX Gas Station	Three underground storage tanks located at the NEX Touch 'N Go gas station had confirmed releases in 1994, 2006, 2013, and 2021. Petroleum contaminated soil was removed and groundwater monitoring was conducted from 1994 and 2025. The USTs were removed in 2021 but due to the presence of residual impacted soil on-site, an Environmental Hazard Evaluation (EHE) and Environmental Hazard Management Plan (EHMP) was prepared in 2022. DOH accepted the EHE/EHMP in 2025. The Navy is preparing an environmental covenant for review and approval by DOH.	Annual inspections and 5-year reviews.	Annual inspections.	4

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JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (WEST LOCH)				
Former Burn Pit	The Former West Loch Burn Pit is approximately 0.4-acre site located about 400 feet west of Bldg. 484. The site was identified on archival maps, but information on types of items disposed of at the site during its use was not available. Known ordnance was burned at NMC EAD DET PH Lualualei Annex Burn Pit sites and it was initially considered that similar burning occurred at this site. There are no records of any munitions and explosives of concern and/or material potentially presenting an explosive hazard burned/buried/disposed or otherwise encountered at this site. The preliminary assessment (PA) and SI recommended further investigation to determine nature and extent of soil contamination.	Final Work Plan Addendum, Phase VI Investigation (March 2023). Fieldwork completed in November 2023. Draft Final RI Addendum Report (December 2025)	Final RI Addendum Report (2027)	12
Electrical Component Disposal Area	The site is 0.3 acres in the West Loch and was historically used for disposal of miscellaneous materials including electrical components, munitions debris, and metal debris. In 2004, an SI was conducted to evaluate COPCs associated with electrical component and other debris disposal at the site. A practice bomb containing a phosphorus charge was discovered on the surface of a debris stockpile of electrical components during the 2004 SI and further evaluation was recommended. During a PA in 2007/2009, the practice bomb was confirmed by Navy explosive ordnance disposal and the site was transferred from Installation Restoration Program to the Munitions Response Program. Additional munitions debris was discovered during the PA and surface removal was recommended. In 2011 a munitions response program SI was conducted and 822 pounds of munitions debris and 4,000 of scrap metal were recovered. Ongoing RI/FS to delineate the extent of PCBs, metals, and explosives in soils with UXO avoidance during field sampling activities.	Final RI Work Plan (December 2013). Initial fieldwork started March 2015 and step-out sampling continued through 2021. Draft Final RI Report (February 2025).	Final RI Report (2027)	13

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4th St Coral Pit Landfill	Located at West Loch Branch between 4th St. and the old railway tracks. Approximately 1,000 ft in length with a maximum width of about 250 ft. Ground surface elevations range from approximately 15–25 ft above mean sea level. In 1930s, the landfill was excavated as a source of coral for use as road construction materials. During World War II, the coral pit was used as a waste disposal site for solvent cans, paint sludges, paint cans, empty transformers, acid-filled automobile batteries, and dunnage. In mid-1970s, the landfill was covered with coral rock by the Army Corps of Engineers to preclude further disposal of potentially hazardous materials. The landfill cover consists of graded coral rock which is presently 3-5 ft below the surrounding grade. Scrap metal disposal was permitted at the site later and unauthorized disposal continued.	Annual LUC inspections.	Annual LUC inspections.	10
Bldg. 240 and Bldg. 432	Sampling was conducted as part of an installation-wide SI in 2022 and soil and GW were found above screening levels. A RI is planned to evaluate PFAS.	Early stages of work plan.	Draft Work Plan Spring 2027.	11
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (WAIPIO PENINSULA)				
Oahu Sugar Company Herbicide/ Fertilizer Mixing Area	The project site is a former pesticide mixing plant on Waipio Peninsula, that was operated by the former Oahu Sugar Company. Prior to 2022, investigations for the land areas were performed by others, and the Navy performed investigations for marine sediment adjacent to the site in Walker Bay. In 2022, legal issues with the successor to the Former OSC were settled and the Navy became the lead for all CERCLA investigations/actions for the site, including the land areas. An RI is planned to evaluate the extent of contamination for both land and marine sediment.	The Navy prepared a final RI work plan for sediment in Walker Bay in February 2019 and fieldwork was completed in June 2019. A draft RI/FS for sediment was prepared in January 2021. Based on resolution of legal issues in 2022, the Navy will take the lead on completing the RI for the entire site. This effort will require an evaluation of historical data collected by others and preparation of RI planning documents.	Draft RI work plan for land area (Winter 2027).	15

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Confined Disposal Area (CDA)	The CDA is located on the South end of Waipio Peninsula. During construction of a project in January 2001, abandoned metal pallets were discovered and the soils in the area were observed to contain metal and paint debris. Four surface soil samples were collected and the analytical results indicated concentrations of metals above the screening criterion in the surface soil samples.	Draft removal verification report (RVR) completed in November 2021. Final RVR completed May 2026. RI Addendum planning efforts initiated 2026.	Draft RI Addendum work plan (2027).	17
Waipahu Ash Landfill (WALF)	The WALF is located on the Waipio Peninsula at the end of Waipahu Depot Street, opposite the former City and County of Honolulu (CCH) Waipahu Incinerator and covers approximately 41 acres. The southern two-thirds of the WALF is situated on Navy-owned property. The WALF was operated by the CCH between 1960 and 1991 and received municipal solid waste and ash generated by the Waipahu Incinerator. The WALF was capped between 2009 and 2011 and obtained RCRA closure. In accordance with the RCRA and HAR regulations, a long-term, post-closure groundwater monitoring program was established and continues to be conducted semiannually. To obtain closure under CERCLA, additional actions are currently being performed to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Under CERCLA, the EPA, State of Hawaii DOH, State of Hawaii DLNR, Navy, and the CCH entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) on March 31, 2014. Pursuant to the AOC, the CCH, as responsible party, will perform a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) for the WALF.	CCH completed the Draft Final RI Report in Spring 2025. Working on BERA SAP.	WP for BERA (2027) Final RI Report (2029)	8

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Sandblast Grit	The site consists of two non-continuous sandblast grit disposal locations along the Middle Loch shoreline; one is located off the Waipio Peninsula Access Road (middle of peninsula), and the other is at the southern portion of the peninsula near the Confined Disposal Facility (CDF). The origin of the sandblast grit is unknown, but the Waipio Peninsula was used during World War II as an operating base. Following the discovery and preliminary sample of the sandblast material in 2010, a Visual Site Inspection in 2011 was performed to delineate the visible extent due to exceedances of arsenic and lead. A Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) was completed in 2012 to remove the visible sandblast grit (a total of approximately 60 tons between the 2 areas). Confirmation sampling from the excavation areas concluded that delineation in the subsurface was required. There is an ongoing Remediation Investigation (RI) at the site to perform a human health and ecological risk assessments.	A time-critical removal action was completed in May 2012; Final RVR (December 2012). Remedial Investigation activities continued from 2014 - 2021 (Draft Final RI Report, July 2023). Biological monitoring conducted December 2024 - December 2025.	Draft Final Sampling and Analysis Plan, Remedial Investigation Continuation (2026).	18A/B
Various PHNC Transformer sites: Ford Island, Waipio Peninsula, Halawa Main Gate	Transformer site with LUCs. ROD signed in 2010.	Annual inspections and five-year reviews	Annual inspections.	14
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (RICHARDSON FIELD AREA)				
Former Fleet Training Group Fire Fighting Training Area	Former fire-fighting training area (1940's to 1976) located at Richardson/Marina Park. Sampling was conducted as part of an installation-wide SI in 2022 and GW and soil were found above screening levels. In May 2019 a separate PFAS release occurred when AFFF was used during the emergency response for a barge fire at a nearby location. An RI is planned to evaluate the former fire fighting training area and the barge fire area.	PFAS RI planning efforts initiated in Summer 2024.	Draft RI work plan (2027).	37

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JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (NAVFAC HAWAII COMPOUND)				
Bldg. X-24	Bldg. X-24 is a Quonset hut that was used for storage. A small tar spill was observed outside the building.	Small tar spill (de minimis release) housekeeping action completed. Lead and arsenic above screening levels remain. Final SI report (May 2019), followed by final RI report (April 2021). Lead-based paint flaking off of the building prevents site from moving forward. Working with facilities on abatement.	Draft FS report (2030).	44
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (MAKALAPA CRATER AREA)				
Makalapa Crater Early Disposal Area, Former Pesticide Rinsate Area, Landfill Area, and Clean Fill Area	Site includes 4 AOCs: (1) an Early Disposal Area used to dispose of dredge spoils from the 1930's to 1940's and underlies other 3 AOCs; (2) a Former Pesticide Rinsate Area used for pesticide/herbicide container rinsate disposal from 1950's to 1974; (3) a Landfill Area used for general disposal in 1950's; and (4) a Clean Fill Area comprising five acres where private contractors disposed of construction debris in the mid 1970's. COPCs include munitions constituents, metals, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, petroleum, VOCs, PAHs, and dioxins	RI field work completed in May 2013. Additional step-out soil gas samples collected in January 2015. Final RI completed November 2016. RI Addendum sampling was performed in 2020 to delineate contamination on northeast side of site. The Draft RI addendum report was completed in December 2020.	Working on regulatory review comments and Draft Final RI Addendum Report anticipated in 2026.	46
FORMER WAIKELE BRANCH				
Bldg. 21	The former building was part of a transportation complex where vehicles were stored and maintained. POL associated waste was investigated.	Contaminated surface soils have been remediated. Carbon tetrachloride contamination in groundwater is still a concern. DDs are in place and the site is in LTM. Annual groundwater sampling and LUC inspections are being done.	Annual LTM reports.	7

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JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (VARIOUS AREAS)				
Pearl Harbor Sediments	Site extends within 5055 acres of the submerged lands of Pearl Harbor. Sediments have potential contamination from water and land-based Navy activities, past and present commercial and urban activities, current and past agricultural areas, and urban/industrial run-off. COCs include PCBs, and metals. Fish tissue samples indicate levels of PCBs in excess of the fish consumption-based screening criteria were present in the bottomfish in several areas within the harbor. A Department of Health Fish Advisory is in place for the entire estuary of Pearl Harbor. Approximately 92% of the harbor is safe for human health and the environment. Active remediation is required in 428 acres of submerged land. Remedies currently being implemented consist of monitored natural recovery, placement of activated carbon and sand, and dredging.	ROD signed on Sep 26, 2018. Remedial action has been partially completed, with some areas of SE loch remaining, as well as DUs N4 and E2, per the Final Interim Remedial Action Construction Report (Fall 2024; awaiting distribution) RAWP and environmental monitoring and management plan to be amended prior to future work.	Final LTM work plan (Jan 2026)	9, 16, 19, 26, 21, 32, 33, 45, 62
Former Pearl City Junction	This site was used as a temporary storage area for miscellaneous DoD property from 1944 to 1984. From 1962 to 1984, an unpaved area at the site was reportedly used for storage of deteriorated and leaking materials, including transformers containing PCB-contaminated dielectric fluid. As the result of an SI conducted by the Navy in 1990, PCBs and the pesticide Dieldrin were identified as contaminants of concern in two different areas of the site.	Draft RAWP for LUCs is next.	Final RAWP and RACR (2028).	21
Various Transformer Sites, PHNC NPL	61 transformer sites with potential PCB contamination in soil and/or concrete. Sites located throughout areas of JBPHH. Sites investigated based on historical maintenance practice of discharging PCB-containing dielectric fluid to the ground.	Final RI report completed Nov 2016. RI Addendum planned for delineation sampling. Draft RI Addendum WP completed April 2018.	Draft Final RI Addendum Work Plan (2027).	52

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Various Areas of Interest (AOIs) for PFAS (PHNC NPL)	A SI to evaluate potential historical releases of AFFF at various NPL areas at JBPHH. SI sampling includes collection of soil and GW samples at locations with a known or likely past release of AFFF.	Draft SI Plan was completed in Oct 2019. The AOIs planned for SI sampling was updated in a Revised Draft SI Work Plan completed in May 2021. Field work completed in 2022, and SI reports prepared in Nov 2023. Errata package submitted in July 2025.		N/A
Various AOIs for PFAS (Non-NPL)	A SI to evaluate potential historical releases of AFFF at various non-NPL areas at JBPHH. SI sampling includes collection of soil and GW samples at locations with a known or likely past release of AFFF.	Draft SI Plan was completed in Oct 2019. The AOIs planned for SI sampling was updated in a Revised Draft SI Work Plan completed in May 2021. Field work completed in 2022, and SI reports prepared in Nov 2023. Errata package submitted in July 2025.		N/A
Underwater Munitions Site in the Pearl Harbor Navy Defensive Sea Area (NDSA)	In the early 20th century, the United States Army built batteries to protect the shores of Oahu. Historical records indicate as part of training, ordnance was fired from these positions into the Pearl Harbor NDSA. The Pearl Harbor NDSA is situated off Iroquois Point, Oahu, Hawaii and occupies an approximate area of 2,741 acres, including the submerged LUC site of approximately 1,933 acres.	Completed Final RI/FS (July 2015) and PP (November 2017) and DD (Nov 2019). LUC signage installation completed September 2024. Final Non-NPL Five-Year Review (July 2025). Final LUC WP (2025), Final RACR (2025).	Begin annual LUC inspections in 2026.	81
Various Sites in PHNC NPL Site	A CERCLA Five-Year review conducted for the PHNC NPL site. The Five-Year Review evaluated sites with LUCs to verify that current site conditions (soil/vegetated covers, asphalt/concrete caps, etc.) remain protective of human health and the environment.	Third Five-Year Review completed in Sep 2025.	Final Third Five Year Review Report signed in 30 September 2025	N/A
Various Non-NPL Sites in JBPHH	A CERCLA Five-Year review conducted for Non-NPL sites. The Five-Year Review evaluated sites with LUCs to verify that current site conditions (soil/vegetated covers, asphalt/concrete caps, etc.) remain protective of human health and the environment.	JBPHH Non-NPL Five Year Reviews completed in Jul 2025.		N/A

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ST02 Waiawa Fuel Booster Pump	The Air Force formerly used Site ST02 to pump fuel in pipelines to fuel storage facilities in Mililani and Wahiawa. After joint basing in 2010, the Navy installed a multi-phase extraction and bioventing system to remediate petroleum contaminated soil and rock. Groundwater and soil vapor monitoring has been ongoing since 2014.	2024 and 2025 Monitoring Reports submitted to DOH in May 2026.	Award 2026-27 monitoring project and continue soil vapor and groundwater monitoring	20
ST13 Halawa Stream	The Air Force documented two historical releases from fuel pipelines near Halawa Stream and along Kamehameha Hwy in Pearl City. Since residual petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater are beneath Kamehameha Hwy, a remedy consisting of land use controls was implemented to restrict exposure. Prior to construction of the railway, the Navy notified the City about areas where petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater may be encountered.	Annual inspections and five-year reviews	Annual inspections.	39
ST18 Kamehameha Hwy/Lehua Avenue	The Air Force documented a series of fuel releases from the pipeline running along Kamehameha Highway between 1951 and 1954. After joint basing in 2010, the site is now managed by NAVFAC Hawaii. Since residual petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater are beneath Kamehameha Hwy, a remedy consisting of land use controls was implemented to restrict exposure.	Annual inspections and five-year reviews	Annual inspections.	22
ST21 Chevron Valve Pit	The Air Force documented a fuel release from a shared valve pit with Chevron. After joint basing in 2010, the Navy Since residual petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater are adjacent to residential, commercial, and recreational properties, a remedy consisting of land use controls was implemented to restrict exposure.	Annual inspections and five-year reviews	Annual inspections.	23

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OTHER OR OUTLYING AREAS				
Former Aiea Laundry	The Navy Exchange Service Center operated the Former Aiea Laundry Facility until 1998, when operations ceased and the buildings were demolished. Dry cleaning operations were conducted at the site from the early 1950s to mid-1970s using tetrachloroethene (PCE). Stoddard Solvent was then substituted as the primary dry cleaning solvent until 1994, when a self-contained PCE dry cleaning system was installed. PCE was found to have been released and has migrated off property.	The treatability study (TS) for soil vapor remediation is in-progress at the former Laundry Area and Backyard Area until the ROD is signed for the site. As part of the treatability study, the SVE system continues to operate for mitigation of subsurface vapor contamination. Routine vapor intrusion (air/vapor) and annual GW monitoring continues to be performed. Additional monitoring and investigation at the neighboring property continues. Optimization of the SVE system is in progress.	Technical Memorandum (2026) Draft Proposed Plan (2027)	34
UST BP-1	The UST was first identified on a 1942 plan file drawing during a site summary evaluation and thought to have contained gasoline. Approximate location of the tank was discovered during 2008 renovation of Bldg. 19. Investigation of the area detected lead in the soil and indicated 3 locations where the UST could have been based on the geophysical anomalies detected underground and lead contamination in the area. A dense debris layer was also found, which may have been contributed from the incinerator activities that occurred nearby in the 1930's.	RI (2015). FS (August 2016). PP (April 2017). Draft ROD (2018). Discussion with regulatory agencies regarding lead calculations is in progress.	Draft Final ROD (2030).	63

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Former Oily Waste Disposal Facility (OWDF)	The Red Hill Former OWDF was constructed in the 1940s as a collection point for oily waste water generated by the cleaning of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility's 20, large-capacity USTs. Operations at the Former OWDF ceased in 1986. Environmental investigations at the Former OWDF began after an Initial Assessment in 1983. A two-phase RI and removal actions were conducted between 1991 and 2000. DOH issued a NFA determination for the Former OWDF in 2005. After the NFA determination, all wells except one were subsequently abandoned. Groundwater samples collected from the one remaining OWDF well between 2010 and 2016 reported presence of TPH at elevated levels. These levels occurred both before and after a confirmed release of fuel from Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility's Tank No. 5 in 2014. The elevated levels of TPH prompted the Navy to proactively begin re-investigation of the Former OWDF in 2016 and initiate the Site Assessment that is currently underway. The Site Assessment Work Plan was approved and finalized in February 2021.	The Site Assessment is currently in-progress and in the data evaluation phase. The NFA determination for the site was rescinded by DOH in May 2024.	Technical Memorandum (2026) Draft Site Assessment Report (2027)	35
Red Hill PFAS Release	A documented release of 1,300 gallons of AFFF concentrate occurred at the Adit 6 location of Red Hill Bulk Storage Facility in November 2022. Spill response cleanup actions were performed to address concrete, asphalt, and soil impacted by the spill area, however additional long-term response actions are needed to evaluate impacts from PFAS as an emerging contaminant in soil and GW, as the site is located above a drinking water aquifer.	Spill response completed in January 2023.	Final Work Plan Submitted and on Website.	36