



# Kanaio Local Training Area, Maui Hawaii

## Fact Sheet

### January 2017



The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is conducting a Site Inspection (SI) at the Kanaio Local Training Area (LTA) Munitions Response Site (MRS), located on the Island of Maui. The SI is being addressed under the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) initiative of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for the Army National Guard. Activities will be performed pursuant with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The primary objective of this SI is to collect sufficient munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and munitions constituents' information to determine whether further investigation or cleanup is warranted.

**Project Location.** The Kanaio LTA MRS is located near the town of Ulupalakua on the southeast coast of Maui, Hawaii and encompasses approximately 4,771 acres. The MRS is bordered by Piilani Highway (north) and the Pacific Ocean (south). Ranchland, small farms, homesteads, and government owned property surround the MRS to the east and west.

**Project Property History.** Prior to 1965, the area was reportedly used as a training area by the U.S. Army and Marine Corps. In March 1965, the Hawaii (HI) Army National Guard (ARNG) was granted access to Kanaio for military training purposes. Previous site surveys and clearance actions have identified surface MEC in impact areas and firing ranges. Previous reports also indicate that MEC may remain on-site. The Kanaio LTA was operational until 2003 and subsequently closed in 2016, at which time the site became MMRP eligible.



Photo 1 – Project site, facing south

**Site Inspection.** The SI will consist of three major features or work: Historical Records Review (HRR), Field Work, and SI Report. During the HRR, historical documents pertaining to the Kanaio LTA will be gathered from various information repositories and reviewed to determine landownership, types of training activities conducted on site, types of MEC used, location of impact, target, and firing range areas. Interviews may be conducted with residents and others with first-hand knowledge of the site. Information gathered during the HRR, will be used to determine geophysical survey locations during the Field Work. The geophysical survey will consist of trained technicians performing instrument-assisted and visual reconnaissance of the MRS by sweeping five-foot wide paths called transects. Approximately 78 miles of transects will be swept. The purpose of the reconnaissance is to identify areas with MEC and munitions debris (MD). Surface soils samples will be collected in areas with concentrations of MEC and/or MD and analyzed for metals and explosives. A Final SI Report will then be prepared to summarize the HRR, present the findings of the Field Work, and determine if further actions are necessary.

**Cultural and Natural Resources.** USACE and the HIARNG are committed to protecting the precious cultural and natural resources at Kanaio. To avoid or minimize any potential impacts to these resources, archaeological, cultural, and ecological research will be conducted to identify any known or suspected resources on site. Sensitive areas will be marked on field plans and drawings which will be used by field inspection teams. Teams will exercise utmost caution in these areas to avoid these resources.

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

**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. Remember the 3Rs –

**Questions.** For general information regarding this project, please contact the Hawaii National Guard Public Affairs Office at (808) 733-4258.





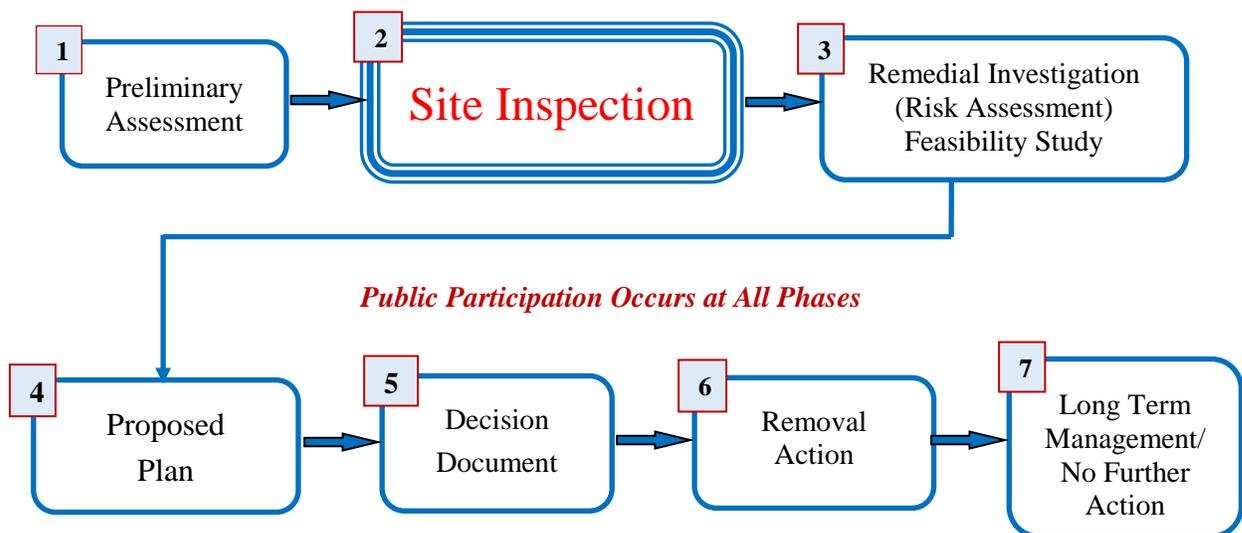
## CERCLA PROCESS

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 steps are to conduct a **Preliminary Assessment (PA)** and a **Site Inspection (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), implementability of 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 conduct the **Removal Action (RA)**, which involves construction and operation of the selected remedy.

The Kanaio Local Training Area project is currently in the **Site Inspection** phase of the CERCLA Process\*.



\* No Further Action (NFA) can be determined during any phase of the CERCLA Process.

\* A Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) can be exercised, as needed, during any phase of the CERCLA Process.