

**Table 5.31-- HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES, THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS
ON OAHU: 2024**

[Sites on the national priorities list for the superfund program]

Sites with threats and contaminants	Location	Final listing 1/	Deletion year	Sitewide ready for anticipated use 2/
Del Monte Corp. (Oahu Plantation)	Kunia	12/16/94	(3/)	Yes
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area 4/	Wahiawa	5/31/94	(NA)	No
Pearl Harbor Naval Complex 5/ 6/	Pearl Harbor	10/14/92	(NA)	No
Schofield Barracks (U.S. Army) 7/	Schofield	Deleted	2000	Yes

NA Not available.

1/ After the proposed listing, site was added on this date to the National Priorities List (NPL).

2/ "Yes" means all cleanup goals affecting current and reasonably anticipated future land uses of the entire site have been achieved, so there are no unacceptable risks. All required land-use restrictions or other controls have been put in place and the site has achieved "Construction Complete Status."

3/ Partial deletion, EPA delisted the Poamoho section of the site from NPL list on January 13, 2004.

4/ The Navy's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) is addressing the sites at NCTAMS EASTPAC.

The sites are primarily land disposal areas that are no longer in use and PCB transformer sites. Soil contamination depends on the site but generally the chemicals of concern are PCBs, volatile organics, semi-volatile organics and metals. The Navy selected remedies for several sites and has begun cleanup activities.

5/ Soil, groundwater and sediment are contaminated with metals, organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons. Site investigations and cleanup activities are ongoing.

6/ As of April 2024, current human exposure is considered not under control. Consumption of contaminated fish from Pearl Harbor is an ongoing human health exposure issue. This exposure pathway is considered unacceptable based on EPA risk-based criteria because fishing trespassers are difficult to control. Currently, the planned activities to address this pathway is to implement the remedy, which includes dredging, enhanced and monitored natural recovery, and land use controls, which includes a fish advisory. The Pearl Harbor Sediment remedy, when complete, should reduce COC levels in fish to the point where limited consumption is possible. In order to help prevent exposures inherent at this site, the general public should adhere to the fish advisory posted in the area. EPA currently anticipates that human exposure will be under control by 2041 because contamination in fish and shellfish in the area should be reduced.

7/ Industrial operations at the site contaminated groundwater with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethene (TCE). Following cleanup, EPA took the site off the Superfund program's (NPL) in 2000.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *National Priorities List Sites in Hawaii*

<<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-priorities-list-npl-sites-state#HI>> accessed February 28, 2025.