Final Environmental Impact Statement

IN-VESSEL COMPOSTING FACILITY

Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii

Applicant:
Hawaiian Earth Recycling LLC

Approving Agency:
Department of Environmental Services
City & County of Honolulu

Prepared by:
Wilson Okamoto Corporation

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EXHIBIT K168

anticipated as the amount of water required for operation will exceed the amount stored. Supplemental water from the on-site well will make up the balance. As a result of storm water remaining on-site, HER will be requesting an exemption from requiring a NPDES for Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities.

2.4 Project Schedule and Cost

Construction of the project is planned to commence once this environmental document is completed and other environmental clearances and permits obtained. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to take approximately one year. The facility will be in operation by the end of early 2013 to accept 100,000 tons of green waste, food waste and dewatered sewage sludge annually. ~~And~~The facility will be capable to accept up to 150,000 tons annually. The estimated construction cost is $40 million.

6.0 CONTEXTUAL ISSUES

6.1 Relationship Between Local and Short-Term Uses of Humanity's Environment and the Maintenance of Long-Term Productivity

6.1.1 Short-Term Effects

Short-term uses and long-term productivity consist of the project's short-term construction phases and long-term benefits of the project after construction.

During construction, there will be short-term uses involving temporary and permanent alteration of the land for grading, site work and excavation for building foundations, concrete pads for windrow system and utilities. Short-term construction impacts can be avoided or mitigated by implementation of best management practices (BMPs). BMPs may include construction of berms to detain run-off and installation of silt fences to filter silt from run-off.

In the short-term, the propose project alternatives will also confer some positive economic benefits in the local area. Direct economic benefits will result from construction expenditures both through the purchase of materials from local suppliers and through the employment of local labor. Indirect economic impacts may include benefits to local retail businesses resulting from construction activities.

6.1.2 Long-Term Effects

In the long-term, the proposed project will have beneficial impacts on the environment by composting up to 150,000 tons per year of green waste, food waste and dewatered sewer sludge. By recycling and reusing organic materials, this waste is being turned into a beneficial product, such as compost, soil amendments, potting mixes, fertilizer replacement/enhancement, gardening and landscaping products. This Project will be an important and integral component of Oahu's overall Solid Waste Management System, as private companies, such as HEP, assist the City and County of Honolulu's efforts to direct materials for reuse. Use of product will also reduce reliance on imported fertilizers and soil amendments. Without this composting facility, approximately 5,000 to 10,000 tons per year of food waste and 15,000 to 20,000 tons per year of sewage sludge would continue to be placed in Oahu's only landfill with no other alternatives. Also, in the long-term, while the project initially will likely relocate workers from the existing operation at Campbell Industrial Park, the expanded facilities will create additional job opportunities.

6.2 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are those that result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Together with other existing and anticipated future development in the area, the project has the potential to generate cumulative impacts, including slight increases in overall traffic volumes on regional transportation facilities, operational and irrigation water demand,