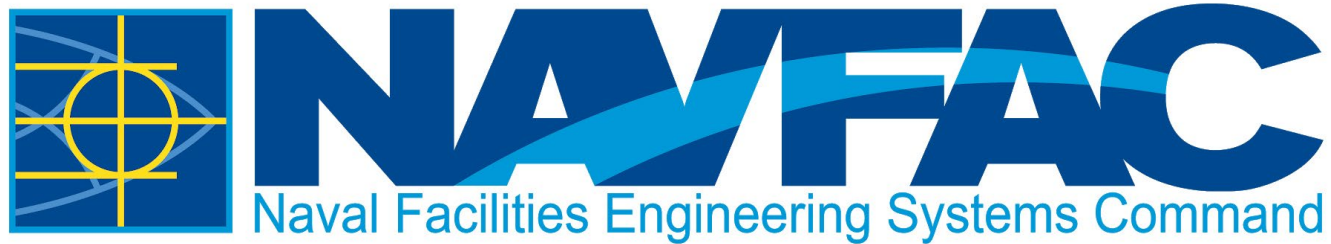


Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
January 14, 2026
6 – 8 pm
Proposed Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Review and approve the August 2025 meeting minutes
3. Nominations for Community Co-Chair
4. Next RAB meeting
5. Site tour recap
 - a. January 10, 2026, 10 am - Aiea Laundry and St. Elizabeth School
6. Presentation: Barber's Point Sanitary Landfill Remedial Action Construction
7. Presentation: Red Hill Facility PFAS Remedial Investigation Update
8. Questions and Answers



Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

Oahu Veterans Center
Honolulu, Hawaii

14 January 2026

Distribution Statement A. Approved for public release: distribution is unlimited.

Agenda

- **Welcome and Introductions**
 - Navy Co-Chair, Community Co-Chair, RAB Members, Audience Attendees
 - Meeting Rules of Engagement
- **Review and Approve August 2025 Meeting Minutes**
- **Nominations for Community Co-Chair**
- **Site Tour Recap**
- ***Presentation:* Barber's Point Sanitary Landfill Remedial Action Construction**
- ***Presentation:* Red Hill Facility PFAS Remedial Investigation Update**
- **Questions and Answers**

PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances; RAB = Restoration Advisory Board

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 Environmental Restoration Program (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**

RAB Community Co-Chair

Qualifications

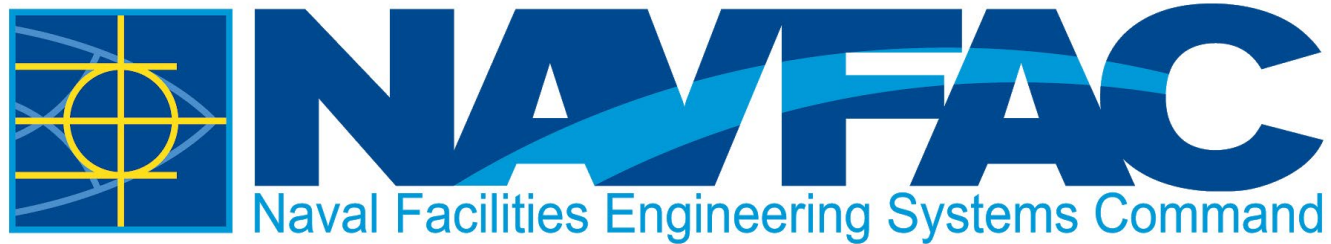
- Must be a community member of the RAB, selected by a majority vote of the other community members.
- Must be a person who resides in, operates a business in, provides services to, or otherwise serves the community in the Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo areas.
- Must be able to regularly attend RAB meetings. Missing two consecutive meetings is grounds for termination.
- Must not have any conflicts of interest, as outlined in the charter.

Responsibilities

- The primary responsibilities of the Community Co-Chair are:
 - *Meeting Preparation:* In close coordination with the Navy Co-Chair, prepare and assist in distributing the agenda for each RAB meeting.
 - *Meeting Attendance:* Regularly attend RAB meetings, either in-person or virtually. If unable to attend, provide written notice at least five calendar days before the meeting.

Responsibilities (continued)

- *Document Distribution:* Assist the Navy Co-Chair in providing documents to the RAB and its committees in a timely manner. Compile document review comments from RAB members and send consolidated comments to the Navy.
- *Community Outreach:* Serve as the main point of contact for community outreach and report back to the community.
- *Agenda Input:* Ensure community issues and concerns related to the cleanup of the JBPHH CERCLA sites are included in the RAB meeting agenda.
- *Encourage Participation:* Encourage community members to participate in RAB meetings in an open and constructive manner.
- *Representation:* Represent the RAB at functions and events.
- *Liaison:* Serve as the principal liaison between the Navy Co-Chair, the Environmental Restoration Team, and the community members of the RAB.



**Remedial Action Update
Former Naval Air Station Barbers Point
Sanitary Landfill
Kalaeloa, Oahu, Hawaii**

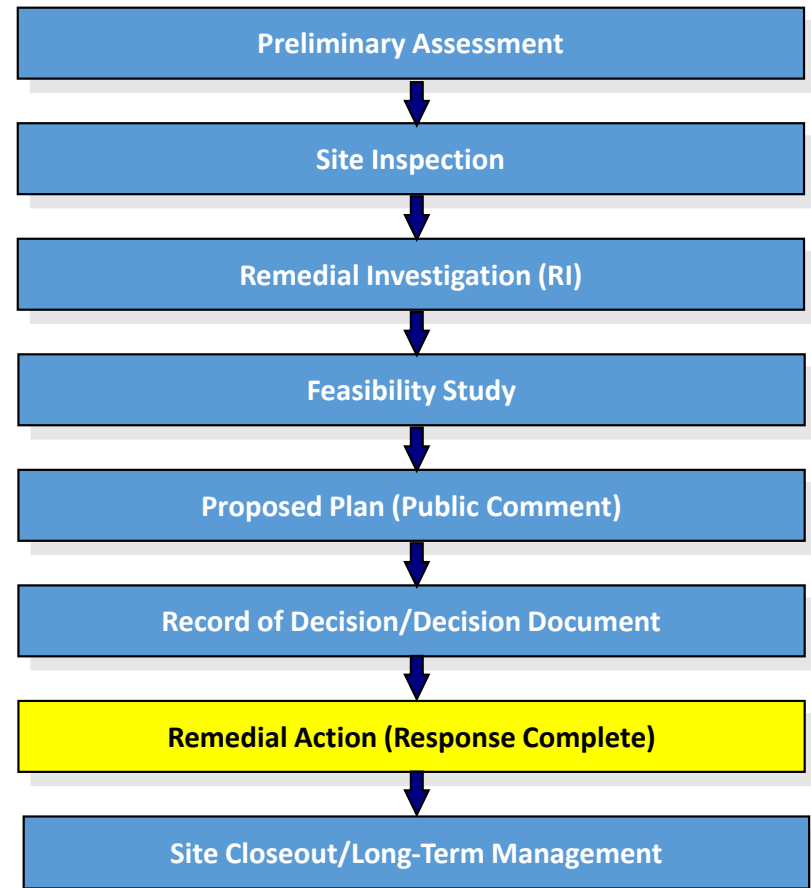
**Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawaii**

14 January 2026

Presentation Overview

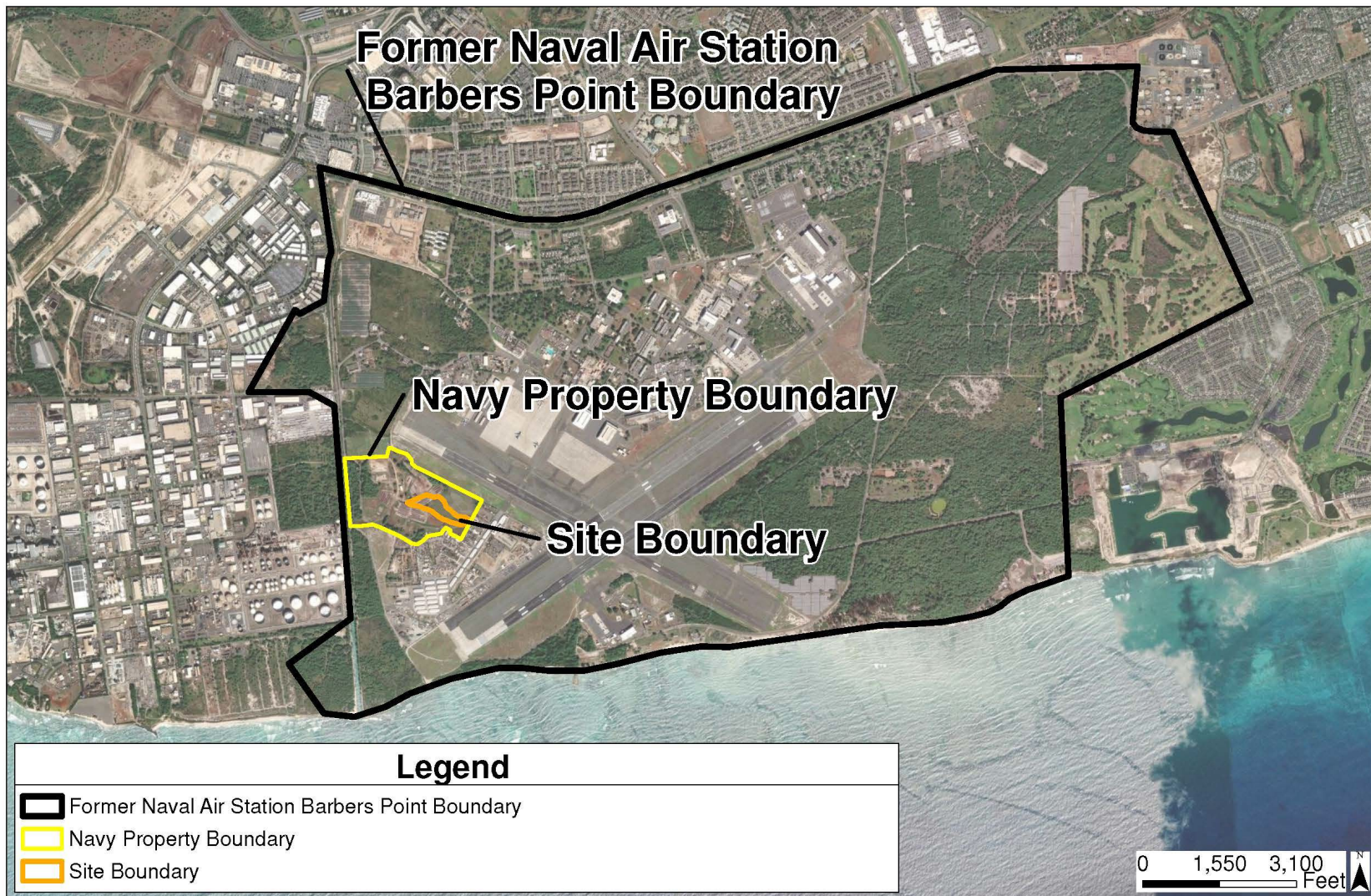
- Site Location
- Site Background
 - Historical Use
 - Previous investigations
- Current Activities
 - Remedial action objectives
 - Remedial design
 - Remedial action construction
- What's Next
- Questions

CERCLA Process



CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Site Location



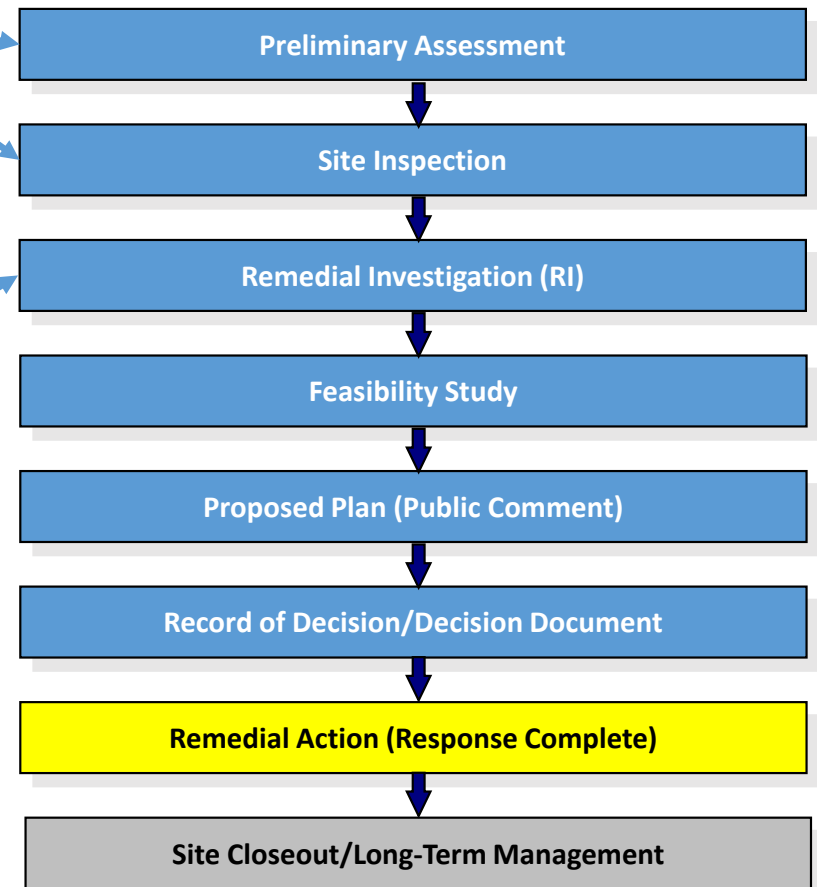
Historical Use

- **Barbers Point Sanitary Landfill received municipal waste from 1942 to 1976**
- **Municipal waste was burned and then covered with soil**
- **Pesticide containers, oily rags, and bagged asbestos**
- **After 2009, the Barbers Point Sanitary Landfill cover consisted of soil and compost (varied thickness)**

Previous Investigations

- 1983–1998 – Initial Assessments and Investigations
 - No serious contamination problems in soil or groundwater
 - No significant human health or ecological risks
- 1994–2015 – Remedial Investigation
 - Chemicals of Potential Concern*: Metals (antimony and lead), total petroleum hydrocarbons, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
 - No unacceptable risks; groundwater not impacted by the landfill
 - Recommended remedial alternatives evaluation to eliminate potential future exposure to landfill waste

CERCLA Process

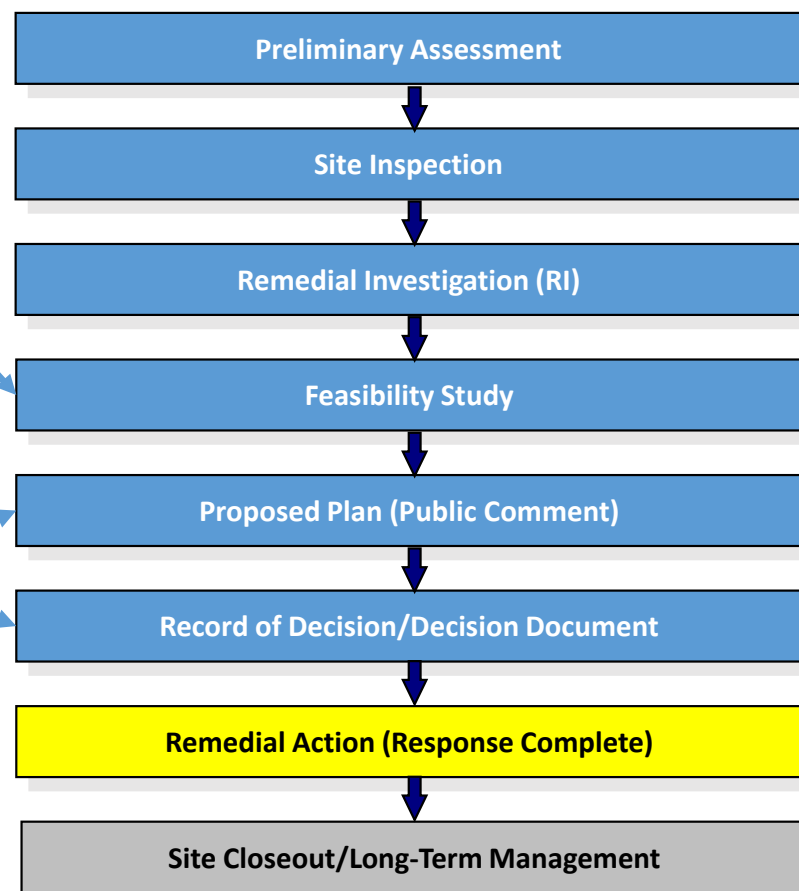


CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Remedial Action Objectives

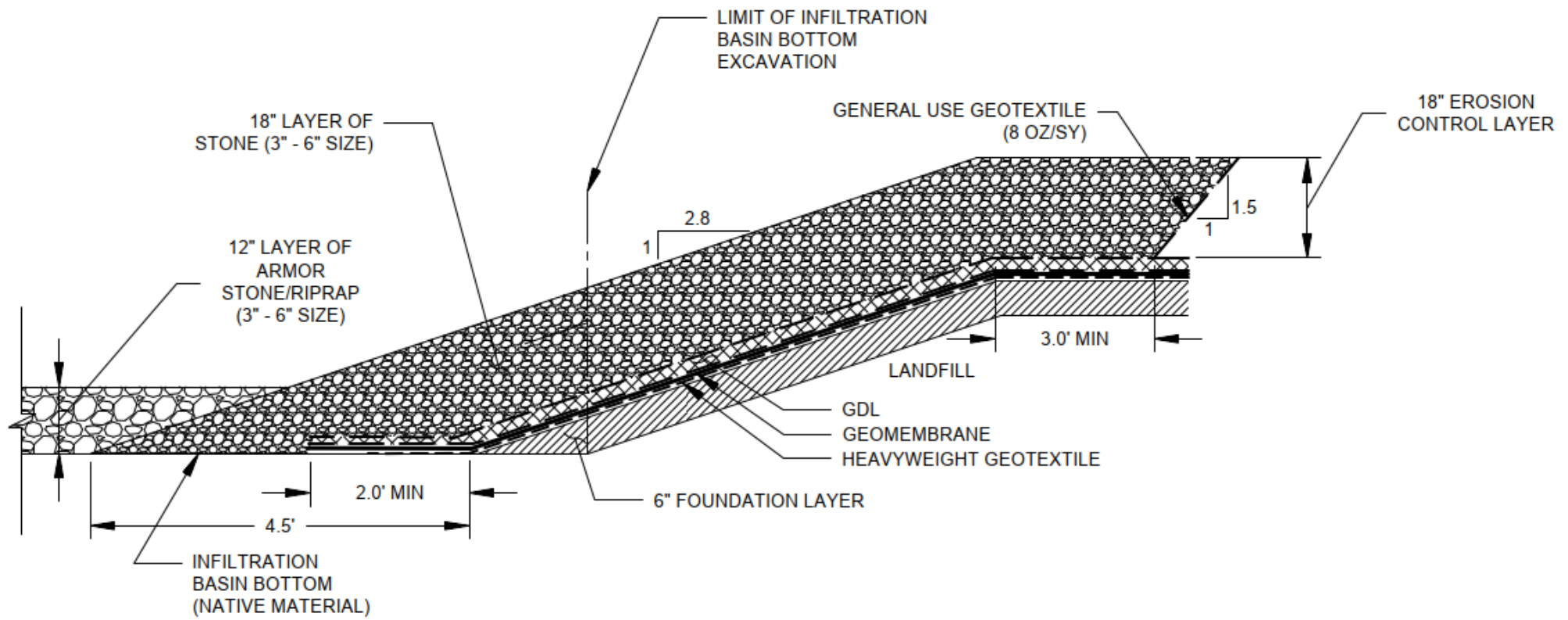
- **Development:**
 - Developed in the Feasibility Study (2017)
 - Screened alternatives to ensure protection of human health and the environment
- **Selected:**
 - Impermeable cover and Land Use Controls
 - Identified in the Proposed Plan and documented in the Decision Document (2021)
 - Protects current and future human and ecological receptors from direct exposure to the landfill waste materials and soil
 - Prevent off-site migration of wastes or contaminants

CERCLA Process



EAL = environmental action level; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency, United States;
FS = Feasibility Study; RAO = Remedial Action Objective

Remedial Design – Cover and Drainage



Remedial Design – LUCs and LTMM

- Land Use Controls
 - Restrict site use and perform periodic site inspections
- Warning Signs
 - “No Digging, Subsurface Soil Contamination”
 - Contact information
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells
 - 8 total wells
- Landfill Gas Probes
 - 6 total probes



LUC = land use control; LTMM = long-term maintenance and monitoring

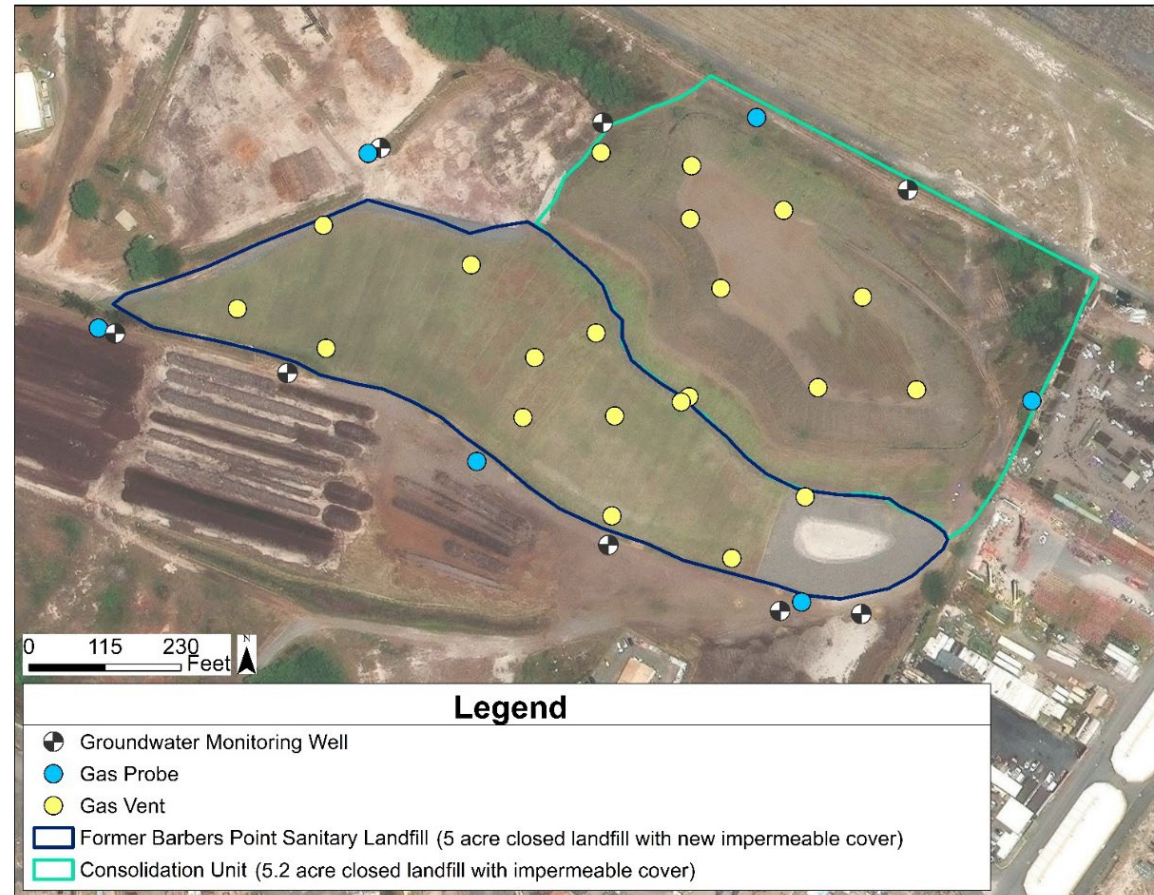
Remedial Action Construction

- **Activities Included:**
 - Regrading and landfill surface compaction
 - Foundation layer and landfill gas collection system placement
 - Installed:
 - Impermeable landfill cover and landfill gas vents
 - Groundwater monitoring wells and landfill gas monitoring probes
 - Warning signs
 - Site restoration and soil cap
- **Remedial Action Completed August 2024**
- **Remedial Verification Report completed January 2026**
- **Remedial Action Completion Report in Progress**



What's Next: Long-Term Maintenance and Monitoring Plan

- **Groundwater and Landfill Gas Monitoring**
 - **Landfill Gas Vents:** Monitor methane concentrations
 - **Landfill Gas Probes:** Monitor and confirm that landfill gas is not migrating off-site
 - **Monitoring Wells:** Monitor groundwater for regulator compliance
- **Site Inspections**
 - **Annual:** Document site conditions
 - **CERCLA Five-Year Reviews:** To ensure remedy remains effective
- **Landfill Cover Maintenance**
 - **Maintain fencing, signage, monitoring wells, gas vents, gas probes, and landfill soil cap and impermeable cover**





Questions?

For more information/comments:

Contact:

Public Affairs Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command,
Hawaii

Address:

Commanding Officer
NAVFAC Hawaii
Attn: Public Affairs Officer Code 09PAO
400 Marshall Road
JBPHH HI 96860-3139

Phone: 808-471-7300

Fax: 808-474-5479

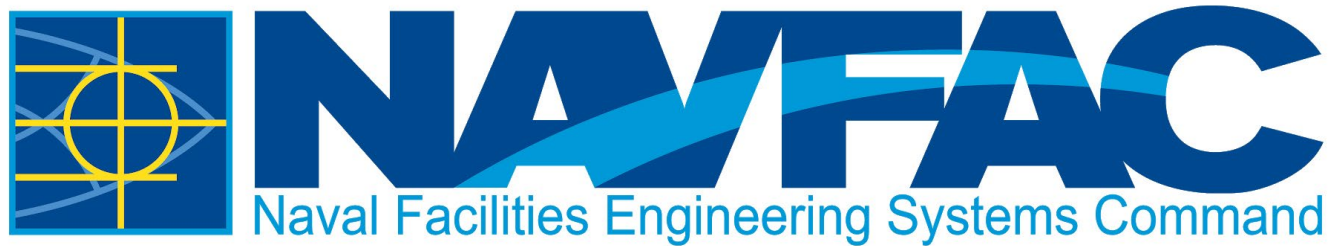
Email: NFHI_PAO_DL@us.navy.mil

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



<https://www.navfac.navy.mil/Divisions/Environmental/Products-and-Services/Environmental-Restoration/HAWAII/>

Site-related documents are also available at the University of Hawaii at Manoa's Hamilton Library, Aiea Public Library, Pearl City Public Library, and Ewa Beach Public and School Library.



**Red Hill Facility
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)
Remedial Investigation Update
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam,
Oahu, Hawaii**

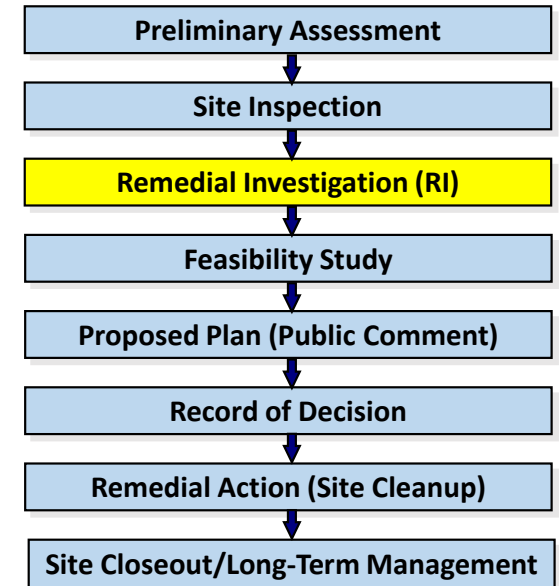
**Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, Hawaii**

14 January 2026

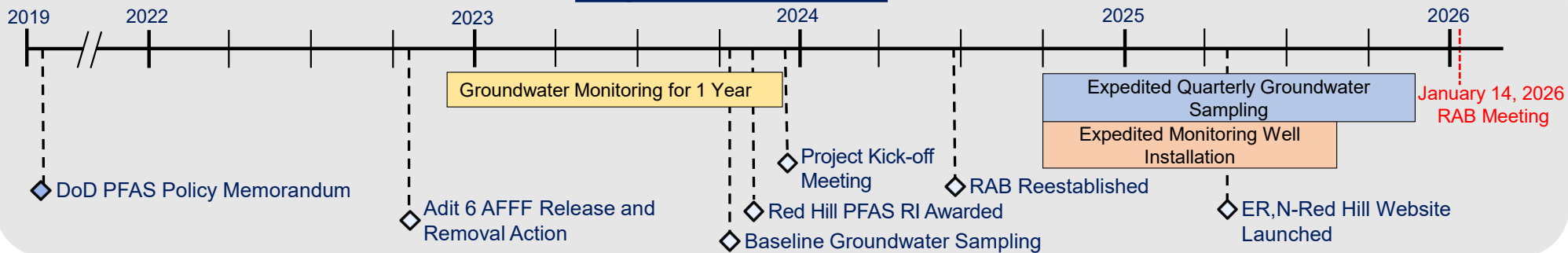
Presentation Overview

- Remedial Investigation Areas
- Summary of Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Events
- Scoping Meeting with Regulatory Agencies
- Planned Sampling Locations
- What's Next
- Questions

CERCLA Process

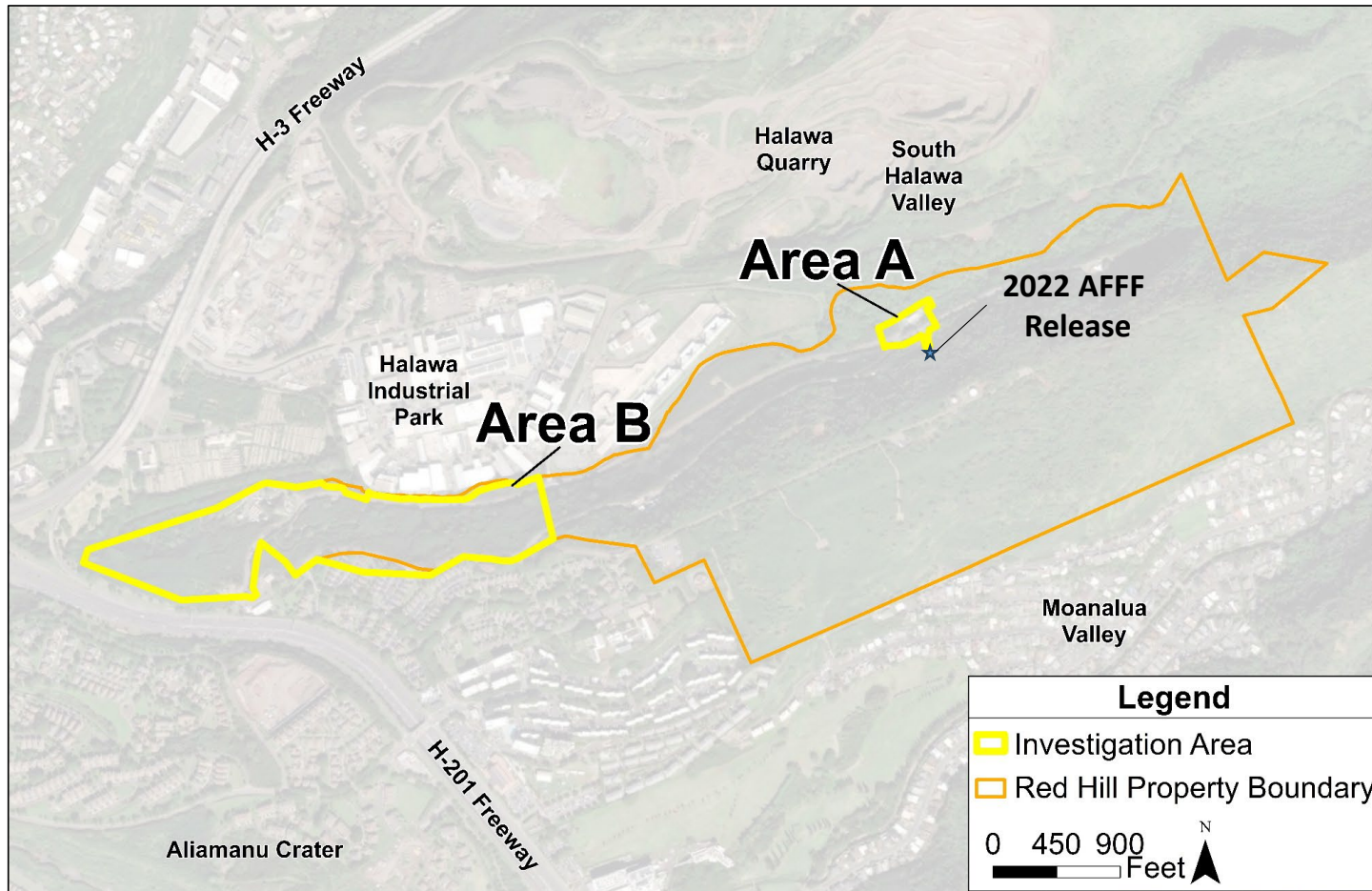


Navy Response Actions



AFFF = aqueous film-forming foam; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; DoD = Department of Defense; ER,N = Environmental Restoration, Navy; PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances; RAB = Restoration Advisory Board

Remedial Investigation Areas



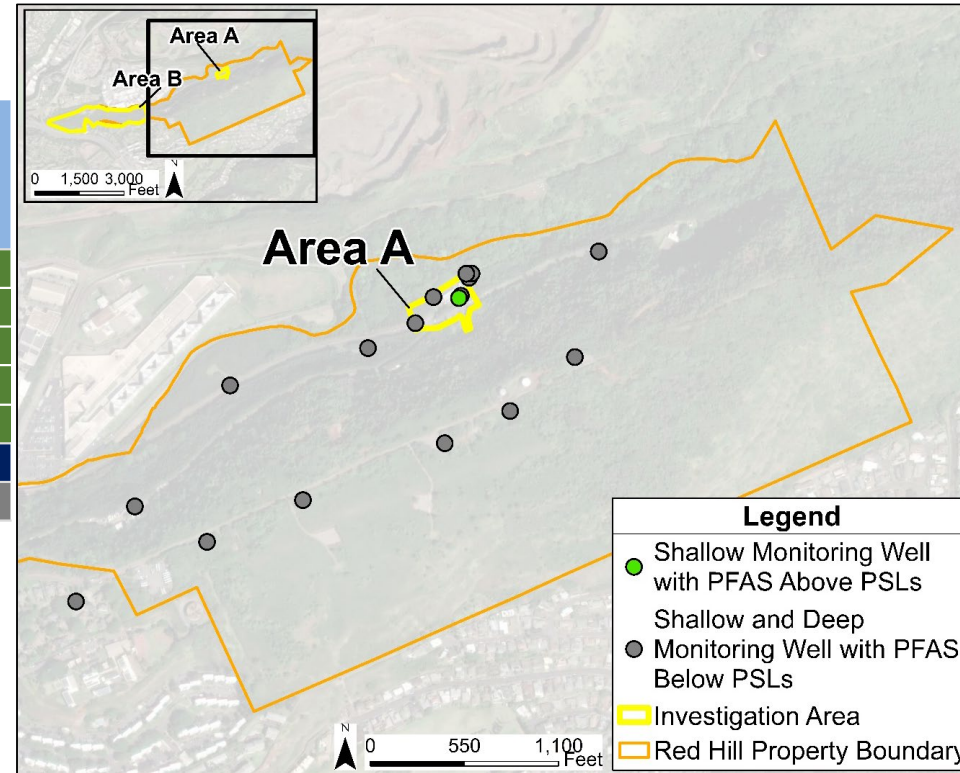
Summary of PFAS Results, Area A

• September 2024 – September 2025

PFAS	Minimum – Maximum (parts per trillion)				PSLs (parts per trillion)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Shallow Groundwater					
PFHxA	0.083 – 1	0.068 – 0.35	ND – 1,300	ND – 1,800	990
PFHxS	0.084 – 0.35	0.072 – 0.083	ND – 240	ND – 480	10
PFOA	ND – 0.68	ND – 0.19	ND – 29	ND – 58	4
PFOS	0.12 – 0.65	0.072 – 0.25	ND – 290	ND – 610	4
Deep Groundwater					
No PFAS detected above PSLs					

Notes:

1. The Navy uses EPA-approved methods of sampling and analysis with an EPA-certified laboratory.
2. The table above only includes PFAS that were detected above project screening levels in one or more wells.



EPA = Environmental Protection Agency, United States; ND = not detected; PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances; PFHxA = perfluorohexanoic acid; PFHxS = perfluorohexanesulfonic acid; PFOA = perfluorooctanoic acid; PFOS = perfluorooctanesulfonic acid; PSL = project screening level; Q = quarter

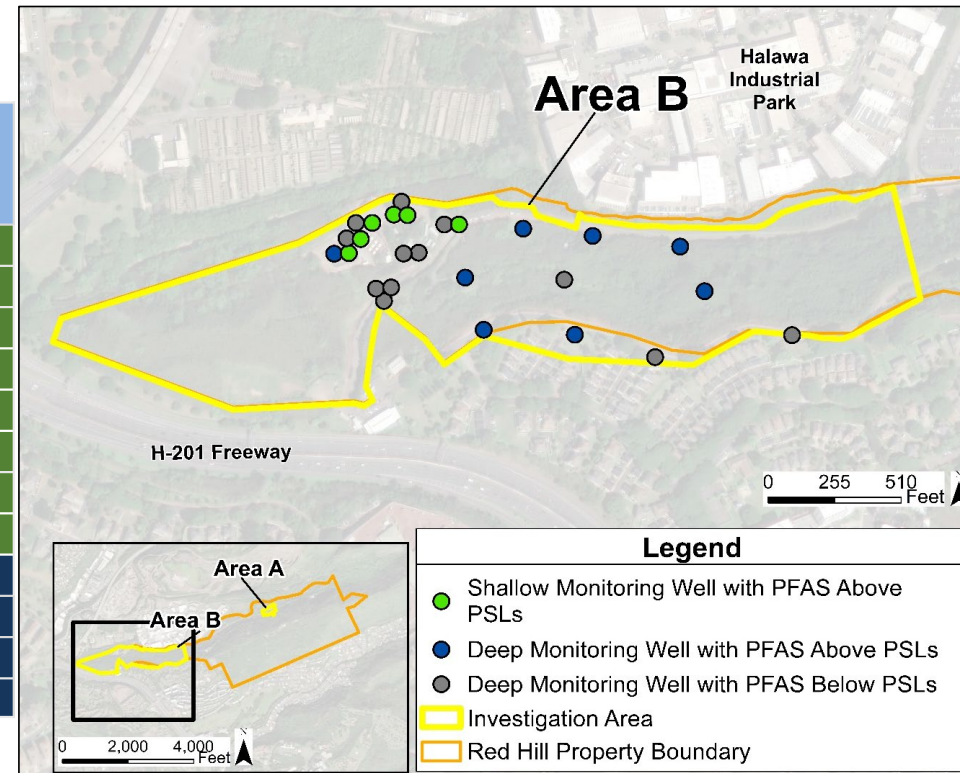
Summary of PFAS Results, Area B

• September 2024 – September 2025

PFAS	Minimum – Maximum (parts per trillion)				PSLs (parts per trillion)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Shallow Groundwater					
PFBA	26 – 2,000	4.8 – 2,100	3.9 – 2,200	3.3 – 2,400	1,800
PFHxA	27 – 4,900	1.5 – 4,900	1 – 5,000	0.35 – 6,800	990
PFHxS	12 – 62	8.5 – 58	9.6 – 43	10 – 48	10
PFOA	18 – 29	2.3 – 27	3 – 35	2.5 – 30	4
PFOS	17 – 69	4.3 – 73	5.5 – 64	5.2 – 57	4
PFNA	1.6 – 2.9	0.75 – 8.2	ND – 7.4	0.86 – 7.5	5.9
PFPrA	NA	NA	9.8 – 1,600	6.3 – 1,100	980
Deep Groundwater					
PFOA	ND – 8.1	ND – 7.5	ND – 10	ND – 7.7	4
PFOS	ND – 19	ND – 15	ND – 16	ND – 14	4
PFDA	ND – 0.42	ND – 0.44	ND – 0.56	ND - 0.21	0.52

Notes:

1. The Navy uses EPA-approved methods of sampling and analysis with an EPA-certified laboratory.
2. The table above only includes PFAS that were detected above project screening levels in one or more wells.



EPA = Environmental Protection Agency, United States; NA = not analyzed; ND = not detected; PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances; PFBA = perfluorobutanoic acid; PFDA = perfluorodecanoic acid; PFHxA = perfluorohexanoic acid; PFHxS = perfluorohexanesulfonic acid; PFNA = perfluorononanoic acid; PFOA = perfluorooctanoic acid; PFOS = perfluorooctanesulfonic acid; PFPrA = perfluoropropanoic acid; PSL = project screening level; Q = quarter

September 2025 Scoping Meeting with Regulatory Agencies

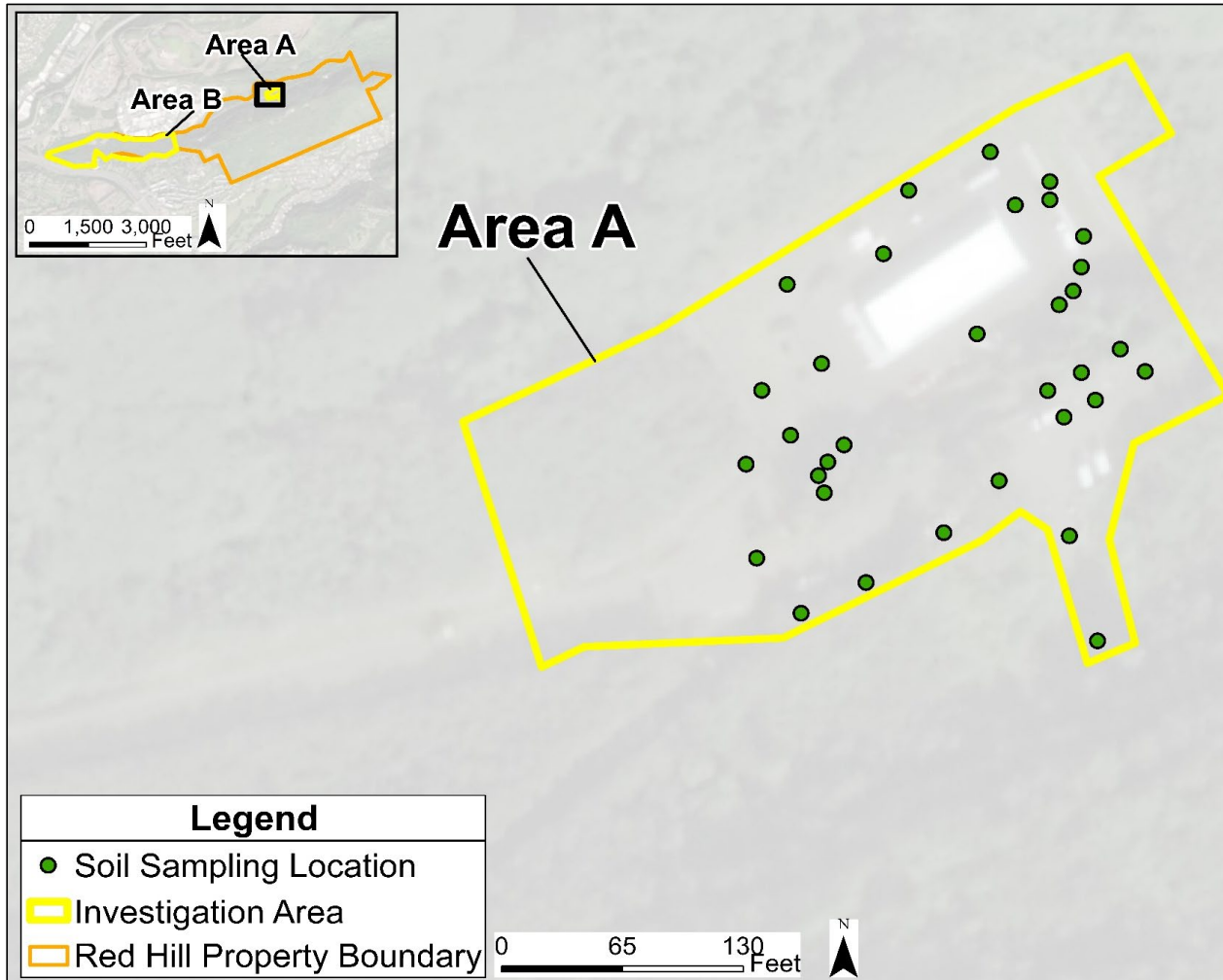
- Navy, EPA, and DOH met to discuss previous sampling results and refine the sampling plan
- Agreed on proposed sampling locations, types, and quantities
- Agreements are reflected in the Revised Draft Work Plan
 - Available for public review (February 2026):

www.redhillern.com/pfas-remedial-investigation

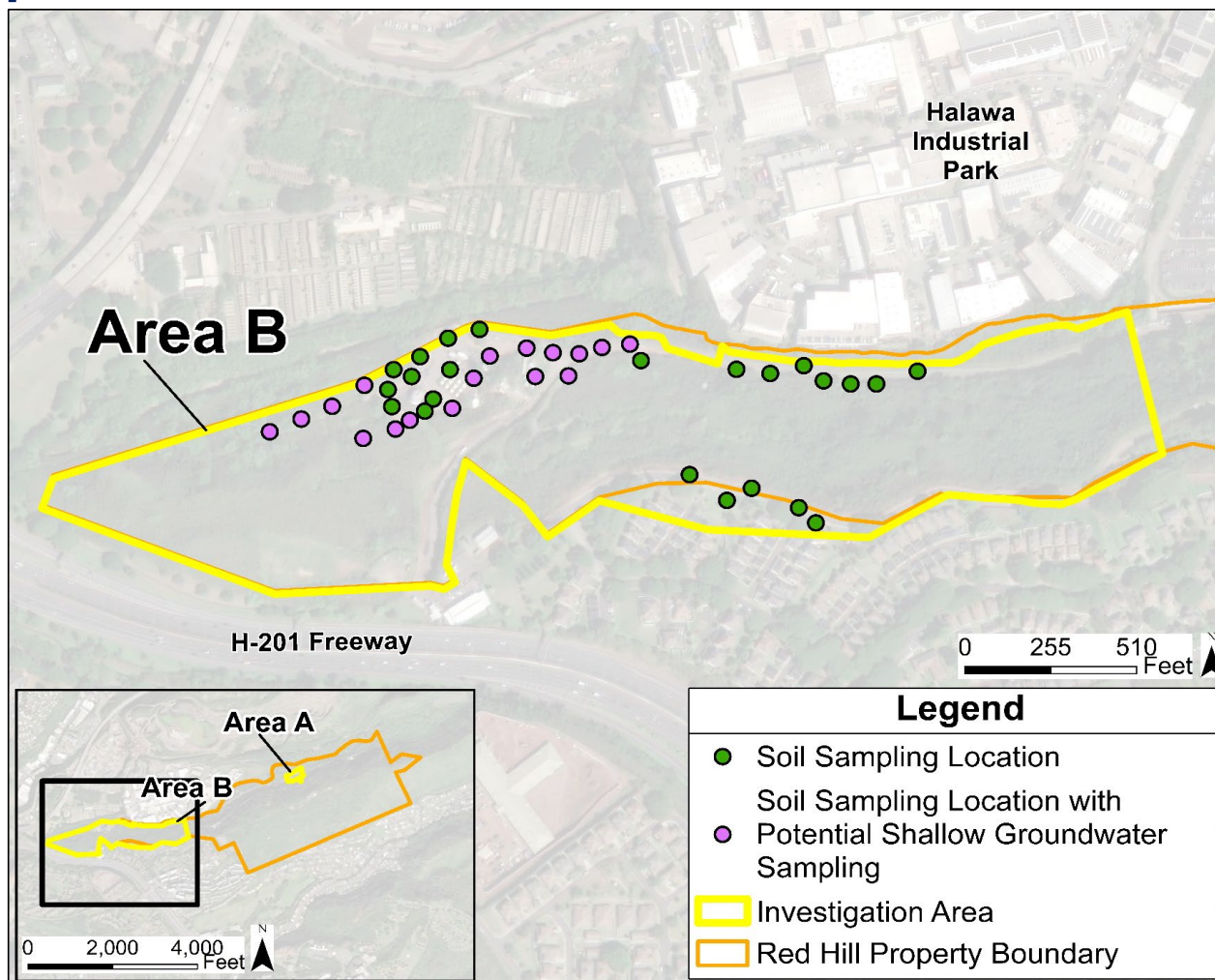


DOH = Department of Health, State of Hawaii; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency, United States

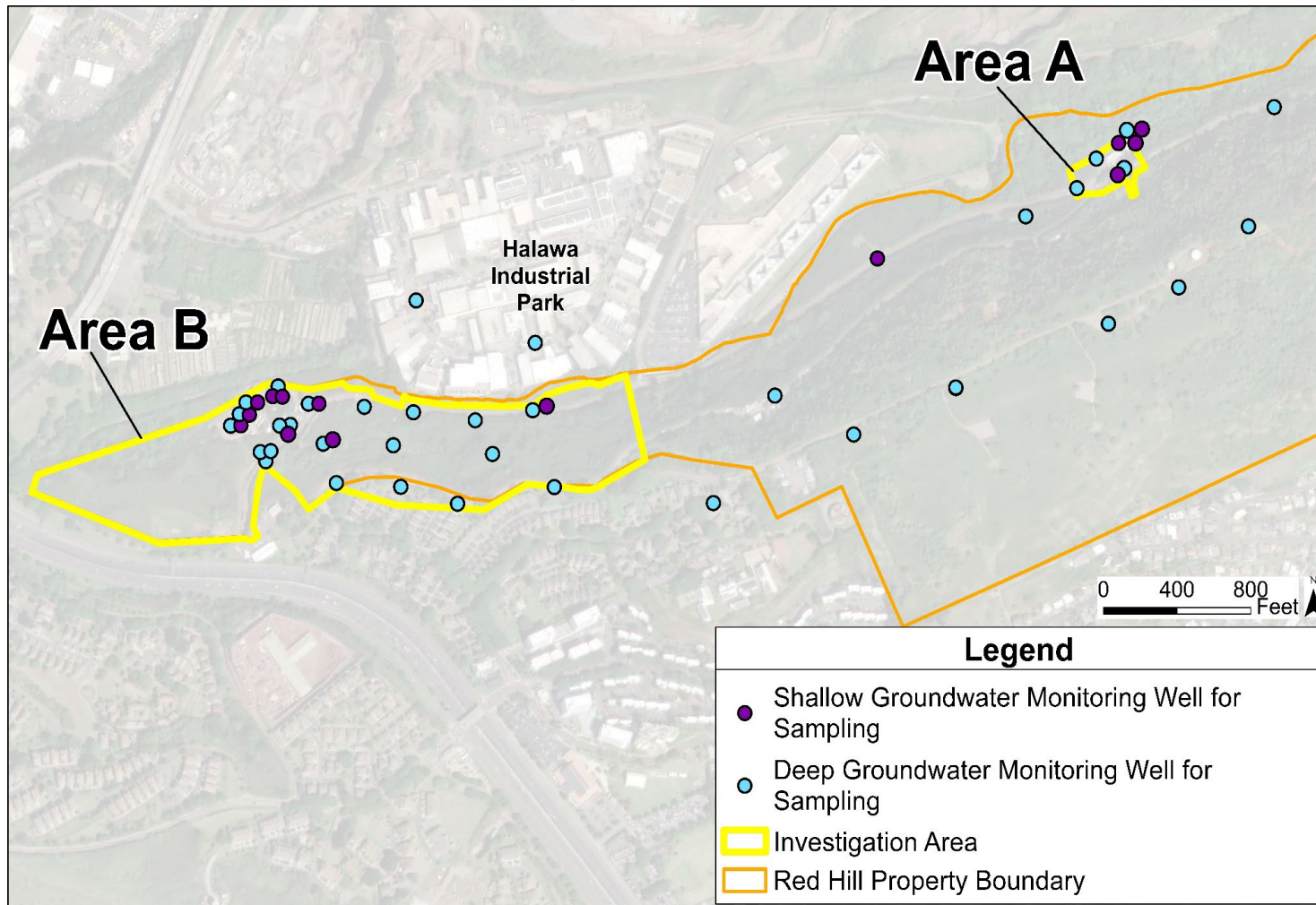
Area A – Proposed Soil Sampling



Area B – Proposed Soil and Potential Shallow Groundwater Sampling

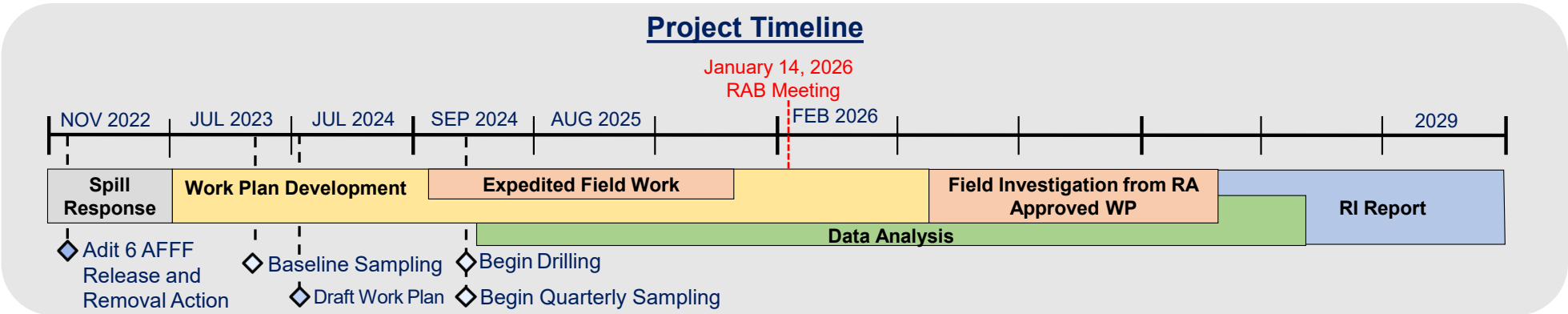


Proposed Groundwater Sampling



What's Next

- Finalize Work Plan
- Conduct Field Investigation
 - Well installation
 - Soil and groundwater sampling and analysis
- Remedial Investigation Report



AFFF = aqueous film-forming foam; Q = quarter; RA = Regulatory Agency; RI = Remedial Investigation; WP = work plan



Questions? For more information/comments:

Contact:

Public Affairs Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command,
Hawaii

Address:

COMMANDING OFFICER
NAVFAC HAWAII
ATTN: PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER CODE 09PAO
400 MARSHALL ROAD
JBPHH HI 96860-3139

Phone: 808-471-7300

Fax: 808-474-5479

Email: NFHI_PAO_DL@us.navy.mil

For more information on Red Hill Investigations:

Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) Program at Red Hill Website

- PFAS Remedial Investigation Data
- Former Oily Waste Disposal Facility Site Investigation Data



www.redhillern.com

Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Safe Waters

- Ongoing information on Navy efforts regarding water on the island of Oahu
- Two primary areas: Drinking Water System and Red Hill Environmental Remediation Tank Closure Site Assessment



www.jbphh-safewaters.org

Project Status Update Table			
Summary of Active Projects and Upcoming Documents/Events			
Navy Environmental Restoration Program, Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaeloa Restoration Advisory Board			
January 14, 2026			
Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (HICKAM)			
Fire Training Pit and Former Fire Protection Training Area, 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 2027.	PFAS RI WP (2027).
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) (2026).
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 (2026).
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 (2026).

Project Status Update Table			
Summary of Active Projects and Upcoming Documents/Events			
Navy Environmental Restoration Program, Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo Restoration Advisory Board			
January 14, 2026			
Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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 anticipated start March 2026.
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.

Project Status Update Table			
Summary of Active Projects and Upcoming Documents/Events			
Navy Environmental Restoration Program, Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo Restoration Advisory Board			
January 14, 2026			
Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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.

Project Status Update Table			
Summary of Active Projects and Upcoming Documents/Events			
Navy Environmental Restoration Program, Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo Restoration Advisory Board			
January 14, 2026			
Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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.
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.

Project Status Update Table			
Summary of Active Projects and Upcoming Documents/Events			
Navy Environmental Restoration Program, Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo Restoration Advisory Board			
January 14, 2026			
Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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.
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. COCs include VOCs and PAHs.	Annual LTM and 5-year reviews required.	Annual LTM and inspections and reports.
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)

Project Status Update Table			
Summary of Active Projects and Upcoming Documents/Events			
Navy Environmental Restoration Program, Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo Restoration Advisory Board			
January 14, 2026			
Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
Hickam Runway area (ST28)	23 USTs/fuel pipelines in Hickam Runway area. COPCs include TPH, BTEX and PAHs.	All UST removals/pipeline abandonment completed. Since only petroleum was found, the site was transferred out of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and into the State Contingency Plan. Submitted Final Closure Summary Report, Environmental Hazard Evaluation (EHE)/EHMP for Site ST28 (April 2013). Received NFA with institutional control (IC) concurrence from DOH (September 2013). LUC inspection and annual monitoring are no longer required per DOH agreement.	None.
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.
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.

Project Status Update Table			
Summary of Active Projects and Upcoming Documents/Events			
Navy Environmental Restoration Program, Pearl Harbor-Hickam-Kalaheo Restoration Advisory Board			
January 14, 2026			
Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
Signer Boulevard area (ST30)	29 USTs in Signer Boulevard area. COPCs include TPH, BTEX, and PAHs.	All UST removals completed. Since only petroleum was found, the site transferred out of CERCLA and into the State Contingency Plan. Submitted final closure summary report, EHE/EHMP for Site ST30 (August 2013). Received NFA with IC concurrence from DOH (November 2013).	None.
Hangar Avenue area (ST31)	48 USTs/fuel pipelines in Hangar Avenue area. COPCs include TPH, BTEX, PAHs, and lead.	All UST removals/pipeline abandonment completed. NFA with LUCs.	None.
Kuntz Avenue area (ST35)	81 USTs in Kuntz Avenue area. COPCs include TPH, BTEX, and PAHs.	All UST removals completed. Since only petroleum was found, the site was transferred out of CERCLA and into the State Contingency Plan. Received NFA with IC concurrence from DOH (November 2013).	None.

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Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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).	Conduct 2025 LUC inspection and annual inspection report (2026).
Stripper Pit # 43	Stripper Pit #43 is located northeast of the Air Mobility Command Passenger Terminal. COCs include LNAPL, PAHs, VOCs, TPH-gasoline range organics, and TPH-diesel range organics.	EHMP finalized July 2018. Site has LUCs with LTM for soil gas.	Annual monitoring and inspection reports.

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Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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 2026.

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Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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 (Winter 2026). Well gauging occurs on a quarterly basis and results are documented in a quarterly report.

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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).
Bldg. 6	The Foundry Shop is located in Building 6, within the Controlled Industrial Area, 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.
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.

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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.
Former PWC 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 2018 and is on-going. In 2024, three nearby sites were added for PFAS investigation (Bldg. 1526, Bldg. 1665, and the former PHNSY firefighting training area).	Draft PFAS Tech Memo Work Plan (2026).

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Bldg. 67	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 (Spring 2026).
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 (2026).
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.

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Shipyards Petroleum	There are several potential sources of fuel releases in the Shipyards GSA: the Lower Tank Farm, pipeline corridors, and USTs. Two removal actions have been implemented in the Shipyards GSA, specifically at Bldg 8 (Naval Shipyards Site 37) and Oscar 2 Pier (Naval Shipyards 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.
Area North of Bldg. 1754, Shipyards GSA	GW contamination identified during previous investigations for UST NS-4, which was removed in 1991. COPCs include chlorinated VOCs and PAHs.	Regulatory agencies concur with recommended NFA in August 2016. Formal concurrence letter received in September 2017.	None.
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (HALAWA-MAIN GATE)			
Remedial Action Area (RAA) 11, 12, 13 – 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.

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Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
Bldg. 1554, 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 (Spring 2026).
Drainlines – various areas at Halawa Main Gate GSA	<p>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 dimethylphthalate. Impacted media includes surface soil, subsurface soil, GW, and sediment (in storm drains).</p> <p>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.</p>	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 (2026).
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

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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.
Bldg. 644, Halawa Main Gate GSA	Former foundry building near Magazine Loch. The interior of building is mostly paved with asphalt or concrete, but contains two earthen areas covered with steel plates.	Final SI report completed in October 2011. NFA recommended under CERCLA. Petroleum contamination in subsurface managed as part of subsurface fuel sites.	None.

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Site Name (Green font = Final remedy is in-place)	Site Description	Project Status	Upcoming Deliverables/Actions (Anticipated Date, i.e. year only [2026]), or Season and Year [Summer 2026])
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)
FISC Fuel Annex	The 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.	Draft RI addendum work plan (2027).

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JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (FORD ISLAND)			
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.
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.
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.	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.
Bldg. 284	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 5-year reviews required. LTM plan completed and LUC signs installed in July 2013; Final RACR completed June 2016.	Annual LTM reports, annual inspections.

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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).
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.
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.

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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 Plan (April 2025). 2025 LTMM completed in December 2025. Final Non-NPL Five-Year Review (July 2025).	2025 Annual LTM Report (2026) 2026 LTMM Plan (March 2026)
Barbers Point IR Transformer sites	Transformer site with LUCs. ROD signed in 1999.	Annual inspections and 5-year reviews.	Annual inspections.
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 (2026)

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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 (2026)

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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.
West Loch Fuel Waste Storage Area	The West Loch Fuel Waste Storage Area is situated on the south side of 7th Street (at Bldg. 554). From the early 1970s to 1981, solid waste containing fuel designated for incineration was stored in this area to the east of the former incinerator unit (Building 484). Cyanide was detected above a screening criterion (California-designated maximum concentration of 1 milligram per kilogram cyanide in soil to protect marine waters) in a subsurface soil sample. Propylene glycol dinitrate was detected in the GW from one monitoring well.	Fieldwork completed in September 2012. Second round of GW sampling not conducted due to soil and 1st round GW sample results. Final RI report (November 2013). PP (June 2014). Final ROD signed (September 2016). Site closed out.	None.

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Fuel Storage Facilities AST	The West Loch Fuel Storage Facilities area is comprised of two abandoned ASTs and distribution pipelines: AST at Bravo Road and G Avenue and the Abandoned Diesel Oil Distribution System AST. An SI was completed in June 2004. Only the surface soil samples along the pipeline extending westward from the AST, exhibited exceedances of benzo(a)pyrene. TPH (diesel range organics and motor oil range organics) and benzo(a)pyrene were detected above the screening criterion in the surface soil samples along the Abandoned Diesel Oil Distribution System AST.	Fieldwork was conducted in January 2012 and results for surface and subsurface soils were below the PALs. GW was not sampled since results of soil samples were below the PALs. Final RI report completed in April 2013. Obtained DOH concurrence letter for NFA in August 2013. Site closed out.	None.
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 (Fall 2026).

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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. Currently addressing regulatory agency comments.	Final RVR (2026).
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.	Final RI Report (2026) RI Addendum (2027?)

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Sandblast Grit	<p>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.</p> <p>There is an ongoing Remediation Investigation (RI) at the site to perform a human health and ecological risk assessments.</p>	<p>A time-critical removal action was completed in May 2012; Final RVR (December 2012).</p> <p>Remedial Investigation activities continued from 2014 - 2021 (Draft Final RI Report, July 2023).</p> <p>Biological monitoring conducted December 2024 - December 2025.</p>	<p>Draft Final Sampling and Analysis Plan, Remedial Investigation Continuation (2026).</p>
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.

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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 (2026).
Inactive Petroleum Pipelines at Halawa Landing	Site is located in an asphalt paved parking area southeast of the U.S.S. Bowfin Museum. Inactive 8-inch and 16-inch fuel oil pipelines were cleaned and closed in-place in 2004, as part of a removal action. Petroleum contamination was identified in soil at Access Pit #5 during the removal action. Contamination was confirmed with additional sampling in 2006.	NFA with ICs	None.

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JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM (NAVFAC HAWAII COMPOUND)			
Bldg. X-24 at NAVFAC HI Compound	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. Currently working with facilities on abatement.	Draft FS report (2028).
Makalapa Pesticide Rinsate Pit	Site is located near the Namur Road gate on the NAVFAC HI compound. Pesticide equipment was rinsed and the rinse water was released into the two unlined pits.	Final explanation of significant differences signed by both EPA and DOH (February 2016). Final RVR/RACR submitted to EPA and DOH. EPA's NFA letter received August 29, 2016. Site has been closed out.	None.

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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.
Time-Critical Removal Action for contaminated soil/debris at Radford High School	Subsurface soil contamination and debris encountered by State of Hawaii Department of Education during track renovation project in late 2013. Contamination associated with past disposal activities at a former salvage yard area on the northeast side of Makalapa Crater site. Time-critical removal action performed to remove contaminated soil stockpiles at Radford High School and address subsurface contamination to allow State of Hawaii Department of Education contractor to complete track renovation project and replace system on football field.	Navy has completed actions to over-excavate and cap areas of contaminated soil and debris. Navy completed final site restoration with placement of new sod on football field in April 2016.	None. Future environmental investigation of the former Navy property is being managed by the Army Corps of Engineers under the Formerly Used Defense Sites program.

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FORMER WAIKELE BRANCH			
Burn Pit Site	The site is a former burn area for ordnance shipping materials and trash. Contaminated soil with lead and arsenic has been buried under a soil and vegetative cover.	Site has DD and LUCs in place. LTM was ongoing for SIs and maintenance of the soil and vegetative cover. In 2014, an FS was prepared to re-evaluate remedial alternatives to eliminate or reduce the risk posed to receptors by soil contamination. The remedial alternative to excavate, transport and dispose of material in a CERCLA-approved landfill was selected and would allow for unrestricted use of the site. An amended DD was completed in April 2015. Remedial action fieldwork began April 2015 and completed in February 2016. Final RVR completed in October 2016 and documented metal (lead and arsenic) concentrations met the clean-up goal. Final RACR completed in March 2019. NFA for site.	None.

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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. Contaminated GW for carbon tetrachloride is still a concern. DDs are in place and the site is in LTM. Annual GW sampling and LUC inspections are being done.	Annual LTM reports.
USTs 50/51	The site is the former automotive service station. Two leaking USTs (UST-50/51) were removed in 1993. Near surface POL contaminated soil has been removed and a SVE system used.	The SVE system has been removed with DOH concurrence. The site has received a conditional NFA from the DOH UST section.	None.

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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)
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, but issues concerning Navy access to non-Navy property have to be worked out.	Final RAWP and RACR (2028).

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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 (2026).
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.	
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.	
Various NPL Fire Stations (Ford Island, West Loch, Main Base)	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.	Plan to initiate PFAS RI in 2028.

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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.
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.	
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.	

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OTHER OR OUTLYING AREAS			
Bldg. 612, Camp Smith	Bldg. 612 is located at Camp H.M. Smith. AFFF is stored on two fire trucks and AFFF is re-filled at this fire station. A reserve of AFFF was also previously stored at the fire station.	Draft PFAS RI WP under review by regulators.	Final PFAS RI WP (March 2026).
Former Bazooka Practice Range	The Bazooka Practice Area is located north of Baugh Road in the upland (mauka) portion of Camp H.M. Smith, a Marine Corps facility that occupies a total of 220 acres in the foothills of the Koolau Mountain Range on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. Camp H.M. Smith, located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Pearl Harbor on a ridge known as Halawa Heights, is bounded to the northwest and southwest by residential housing areas. Land to the north and east consists of the steeper slopes of the Koolau Range, which includes a state park and forest reserve lands. The Bazooka Practice Area comprises a heavily vegetated area of approximately 11 acres with moderately steep terrain located north of the Smith Field Helipad in the northeastern portion of Camp H.M. Smith.	RI Fieldwork completed in Summer 2022.	Draft RI Report (April 2026).

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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)
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 (2028).

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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)
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.	Revised Draft Work Plan (Winter 2026).