

Date: 04/14/2021

Testimony to the House of Representatives, the Thirty First Legislature Regular Session of 2021
Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs.

Aloha,

My testimony today is in support of Senate Resolution SCR 47 SD-1 Urging the Department of Veterans Affairs to Recognize A Presumptive Service Connection for Chronically Ill Veterans Who were stationed at the Kunia Field Station/Kunia Tunnel on The Island of Oahu. My name is Matthew Harold Lamb I currently live in Frisco Texas currently married and have one son. I am a US Army Veteran INSCOM honorably USAR 88-93. I served at Field Station Kunia Top Secret military installation in Central Oahu from October 1986 to October 1988. During my military service there I lived at A-Quad over on Schofield Barracks 1986-1988 and in Mililani from 1988 to 1990. After my military service ETS at Fort Shafter I became a military dependent and worked doing state and local jobs throughout Oahu, public Gymnasium bleachers and basketball backstops repairs, scoreboards repairs and new installations. I provided work at Schools, work for the city of Honolulu and the State of Hawaii from 1988 to 1990. I also did modular furniture installation throughout Oahu and other Hawaiian Islands including some jobs for the military. For the Navy work at Pearl Harbor and Air Force communications center on West side of the Island of Oahu. I worked state government jobs for all the other islands too except for the Big Island of Hawaii. Historical note my Great Uncle George Samuel Lamb CSFA USN CA was a pipefitter on the USS Arizona during the attack on Pearl Harbor sadly he was killed RIP George your never forgotten!

Finally, my wife Donna Lori Lamb also served in the US Army INSCOM from 1981 to 1990 and at the Kunia Tunnel from 1985 to 1990. She had problems with endometriosis and fertility problems in 1987 and a major surgery at Tripler Army Medical Center. She battled cancer twice after leaving Hawaii Cervical Cancer and again from 2003 to 2004 she passed away from an aggressive Stage 4 Ovarian Cancer.

Well over 100 Veterans who served at the Kunia Tunnel including myself are dealing with many health issues we already took a medical survey to try and determine a medical cluster which we feel are a result of what is detailed here in this resolution. Exposures from air, soil and underground well water to Ethylene Dibromide pesticide and fumigant, Organochlorine Pesticides MIREX, Heptachlor, Velpar, DCHP, Atrazine, Vydate L, Telon II, Namacur III, Herbicides, Fumigants, Smoke, exhaust smoke in turn around area and inside facility from TPH-D, diesel generators exhaust leaks, Arsenic, Lead, TCE/PCE ground water wells cooling towers, chilled water air handling units, other toxins, chemicals, PCB Pyranol, Asbestos Chrysotile/ACM Canec, and Carcinogens. Moderate to High Levels of Fungal Contamination due to air Ventilation problems and high moisture levels. All these were found and tested inside and outside the facility over numerous years. The EPA, ASTDR, and the state of Hawaii have done many investigations into the Del Monte spill, pesticides, fumigants, and herbicides uses in Kunia NPL Superfund site, but not much effort has been done for the Veterans and civilians who served at the Kunia Tunnel.

Included below is the NSA Security Agency Military Construction Defense-Wide FY 2007 Budget Estimates and Military Construction Program for the Kunia Tunnel which clearly shows their current situation then and quality of life for the over 2,100 personnel who work at NSA/CSS Hawaii which is degraded deteriorated and substandard underground facility this being after many years of abatement cleanup and renovations. This report is provided below.

**** (History)** Initial Actions: In 1980, the State ordered the Kunia well removed from service for drinking water purposes. In 1981, Del Monte excavated 2,000 tons of soil from the spill area and spread it on a nearby field. In 1983, an additional 16,000 tons of soil was excavated from the spill area and spread on a nearby field. From 1980 to 1994, Del Monte pumped deep groundwater from the Kunia Well and shallow groundwater from the three extraction wells. The contaminated groundwater was used to control dust on roads and sprayed on unplanted pineapple fields. In 1994, EPA requested that Del Monte discontinue this practice since it is an unlawful disposal of a hazardous substance under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Superfund statute. Del Monte complied.**

Site Studies Entire Site: Field investigative activities began in March 1997 to address the contaminated soil and groundwater at the site. Soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment testing were conducted during 1997 and 1998. **Most of the testing occurred in the spill area; however other areas of potential contamination were also investigated.** Under an agreement with the EPA, Del Monte Fresh Produce (Hawaii), Inc. completed the part of the Superfund cleanup process called the Remedial Investigation (RI). The November 1998 RI is a detailed technical study of the nature and extent of contamination for all chemicals known to have been used/released at the site. Del Monte also completed a Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (May 2000), an Addendum to the Remedial Investigation Report (April 5, 2002) and a Phytoremediation Treatability Study (May 9, 2002). The Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment evaluated the risks to human health from potential exposure to contamination from the site identified in the RI. The RI Addendum describes additional soil and groundwater sampling conducted in the spill area. The Phytoremediation Treatability Study evaluated the successful use of plants to break down chemical contamination in the perched groundwater into non-toxic compounds. The Feasibility Study, which evaluates cleanup alternatives, was published in February 2003.

An Institutional Controls Consent Decree with James Campbell Company (JCC) LLC. was entered with the District Court on September 18, 2007. The CD requires JCC to take measures to protect the public from exposure to contaminated soil and groundwater and restricts land use in the Kunia Village Area, the source of the contamination.

Pursuant to Section 122(d)(2) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), [42 U.S.C. 9622\(d\)\(2\)](#), and [28 CFR 50.7](#), notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree embodying a settlement in *United States v. James Campbell Company LLC*, Civil Action No. 07-00308, was lodged on June 8, 2007, with the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii.

Organochlorine pesticides/herbicides/fumigants – In NIOC ECP site investigation report April 2012 of Kunia.

**U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Attention: CEPOH-PP-E**

**Building 252
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440**

Contract Number W9128A-09-D-0021, Task Order No. 0015

The investigation indicated the presence of Organochlorine Pesticides in soil samples from Del Monte pineapple agricultural spraying and over spraying! Hawaii Department of Health Agricultural Branch provided 1993 sales records for Del Monte Kunia. Purchase of and use of Restricted Use Pesticides Telon II, Vydate, Nemacur III, Aldrin made by DOW and Shell Oil companies are listed in the records. Note: Hawaii Department of Health Pesticides Branch said, "they didn't keep older records prior to 1993 no records could be found!"

Constituent of ongoing concern: TPH-D Diesel and/or PAH-contaminated soil, Benzene and ethylbenzene, Lead in soil of the Intake Tunnel. Pesticides Present in soil samples collected. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) confirmed in building 9 floor tiles and mastic. Building 31 ACM present in floor tile.

**Final ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY Kunia Field Station Oahu Hawaii
USN Contract No. N62 742-99-D-1810, Task Order No. 0005
Prepared by: Masa Fujioka & Associates 99-1205 Halawa Valley Street, Suite 302
Aiea, Hawaii 96701-3281**

Air Pollution moderate to high fungal contamination was noted in many of the bulk dust samples collected during the investigation, and the report states that fungal growth and contributing moisture problems will require remediation. Indoor concentrations of total VOCs ranged from 364 mg/m³ to 875 mg/m³ with higher concentrations associated with increased occupant density and low ventilation rates. Studies have shown that health complaints are likely when total VOC concentrations are higher than 300 mg/m³.

Lead testing of soil in Building 9 intake tunnel indicated lead concentrations of concern. The interior of the intake tunnel is painted with lead-based paint, and paint flakes have contaminated the soil, reportedly the concentrations were 930 mf/kg and 20,000 mg/kg. In 1994 Wil Chee report lead soil samples areas around building 25 and the microwave tower for cadmium and lead. Lead was reported at concentrations of concern 848 ppm and additional soil sampling reported elevated lead concentrations 120 to 710 mg/kg. During Microwave Tower demolition and removal in 1999 underlying soil was contaminated by lead based paint total lead concentrations ranged from 38 to 4,700 mg/kg an area approximately 7,000 square feet. In 1994 Chee, Organochlorine Pesticides were sampled, and test results indicated the presence of pesticides in the soil at each sampling location which may be the result of overspray application of pesticides in the agricultural areas surrounding Kunia Field Station. TPH results 17% of 99 samples in 2000 of the surface soils collected from Kunia Tunnel tested positive for TPH some samples exceeding 60 PPM. Used Waste oil was dumped on the Kunia Tunnel for decades to control dust! Kunia Lead Investigation Lead Sandblast Grit Samples Total Arsenic 130 mg/kg and total lead 2600 mg/kg.

TCE and other contaminants found in water Wells at Kunia being used for Kunia Tunnel cooling towers and Schofield Barracks OU Operating Units Water Wells Water Use Water Quality Oahu HI and NPL Superfunds Kunia/Schofield.

An Army investigation in May 1985 confirmed TCE contamination of on-base drinking water wells, and recommended short-, medium-, and long-term measures. In September 1986, the Army started operating an air stripping facility to remove TCE from the contaminated Schofield Barracks wells, making the water safe to drink.

GAO/NSIAD-95-8 Environmental Cleanup GAOREPORTS-NSIAD-95-8.pdf GAO 1994 report

Although installation officials believe they have identified all the sites, it is possible additional sites could be found. To determine whether the contamination is spreading off the installation, Schofield had a contractor test private drinking water wells near the installation for contamination. Results from these tests did not show any TCE contamination at private wells. However, **some of the wells on Field Station Kunia, a small Army installation adjoining Schofield, have shown low levels of TCE contamination.** In accordance with the Installation Action Plan, Schofield has established four operable units and set priorities. DOD and EPA officials state that this process will ensure the most contaminated sites or those posing the most imminent danger get funding and cleanup priority. **The installation also plans to have a risk assessment of all hazardous waste sites.**

From the EPA website

The Del Monte Corp. (Oahu Plantation) site covers 3,000 acres in Honolulu County, on the Island of Oahu. The surrounding area is mostly agricultural and military including the Kunia Tunnel ½ mile up Kunia Road headed towards Schofield Barracks. Here is the link to read about the NPL Superfund site the spill, contaminants, and environmental public health assessments done.

http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/GG/FACULTY/aly/Delmonte_Superfund_site.pdf

Del Monte Corp. leased the farm from James Campbell Company (JCC) LLC. On November 17, 2006, Del Monte then announced they would cease all production, operations, and shipments of pineapple out of Hawaii, effective immediately. Their lease expired in December 2008. While Del Monte has vacated the site in 2008, they still provide for the operation and maintenance of the treatment systems. JCC (James Campbell Company) has sold all parcels. Most of the former farm was sold to the US Army to expand housing for Schofield Barracks.

Contaminants and Risks Contaminated Media • Groundwater • Soil and Sludges Soil and shallow groundwater at the site have been contaminated with the fumigants EDB, DBCP and DCP, the solvents TCP and benzene and the pesticide lindane. Deep groundwater is contaminated with EDB, DBCP and TCP. People who touch or ingest contaminated groundwater or soil could be at risk.

USACE Report

Will Chee Planning report Contract No. DACA83-92-D-001 Delivery Order No. 0006 prepared for USACE Honolulu from 1994 says this:

Page 12

Well 2803-04 was observed at the intersection of the main facility road near Building 30 during the investigation. The Well supplies water to the cooling tower and is reportedly contaminated with trichlorethylene (TCE). The source of the TCE is unknown at this time (REF 5). According to the State Department of Health, Well 2703-01 was closed down in 1980 because of the presence of dibromo-chloropropane (DBCP), and agricultural fumigant Del Monte Spill.

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE STATE OF HAWAII 2001 IN COMPLIANCE WITH HAWAII REVISED STATUTES CHAPTERS 128D AND 128E ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF HAZARD EVALUATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND USE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE REVOLVING FUND

PREPARED BY: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH STATE OF HAWAII

Field Station Kunia. Field Station Kunia is an underground communication facility. The station is located one mile south of Schofield Barracks along Kunia Road. The facility is situated in pineapple fields. The site is secured by fence and camera surveillance. In 1994, a 305,000-gallon concrete underground storage tank was removed. During removal, it was discovered that there was an uncontrolled release of diesel. Some removal of contaminated soil was conducted. Initial investigations failed to properly delineate the full extent of the contamination. In March 2000, the Army conducted further subsurface investigation by drilling fifteen borings. The investigation was to delineate the vertical and horizontal range of the fuel hydrocarbon plume. Borings were drilled to approximately 200 feet below grade. The report is presently being written for this project. The Remedial Investigation Report was completed. The request was reviewed by the DOH and comments sent (5) **Arsenic was detected in the surface soils at the Kunia staging area at levels above action limits.** This subunit lies within an area which may be developed into a residential subdivision. An SI report was submitted to EPA in November 1999. The site was NFRAP'd under CERCLA, due to the lack of people immediately surrounding the site and the nature of the contamination but was given a medium priority by the HEER Office. The site requires further investigation. The landowners have been notified of the sampling results and the priority ranking.

NBSIR 88-3877

Evaluation of Working Environment at Selected US Army Field Stations: Suggestions for Improvements October 18, 1988

Analysts, particularly those at **Kunia, rated stuffiness as very bothersome.**

Kunia:

The air is stale/tunnel smells bad. Air smells stale, mildewed. air is stale and stuffy; fresh air is non-existent.

The lack of preventive and regular maintenance at the field stations, **particularly Kunia and Augsburg, was a major source of concern. At Kunia, for example, the lack of appropriate air conditioning maintenance was said to be the cause of many of their air quality problems, with mold and mildew being present in many locations. The rule of thumb appears to be to repair systems only when broken and not to do preventative maintenance to avoid costly and time-consuming repairs.**

At Kunia, indoor air quality was a problem with mold, dust, and other contaminants visible on interior surfaces. Stuffiness and occasional overheating were problems in confined areas (such as the analytic areas.

Implement the planned upgrades to the HVAC system at Kunia. If this is not successful in solving the indoor air quality problems, conduct an indoor air quality survey with attention to biological and chemical contaminants.

**FINAL REPORT
ENERGY SAVINGS OPPORTUNITY SURVEY
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION KUNIA
OAHU, HAWAII
PREPARED FOR:
Department of the Army
Pacific Ocean Division
Corps of Engineers**

**PREPARED BY:
R. M. Towill Corporation
420 Waiakamilo Road, Suite 411
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
JUNE 1989**

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3.9.3 Deficiencies of Ventilation System

The system design was intended to exhaust 600 cfm air per 30-foot section of tunnel through 2 each of 10" x 6" outlets and approximately 9,500 cfm at the turnaround area which is the innermost point of the tunnel. **The field survey revealed that the air outlets near the tunnel entrance showed strong suction, but a gradual decline ensued upon entering further into the tunnel towards the turnaround point. This poor exhaust condition at the turnaround point coupled with the turnaround point being the area of maximum accumulation of vehicular exhaust fumes, results in a health hazard to personnel.** See APPENDIX B for the analysis of the existing system. The main reason for this deficiency is interpreted as the existing vane-axial exhaust fans are not capable to produce required static pressure.



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Survey Results

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100 responses
269 days (9/7/2016 - now)
124 views

Q1

First year at FSK

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0

Q2

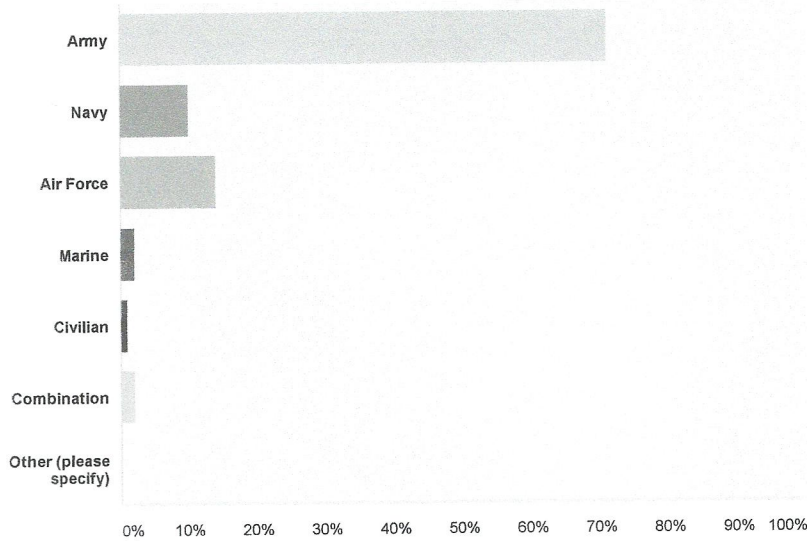
Ending year at FSK

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0

Q3

Service

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



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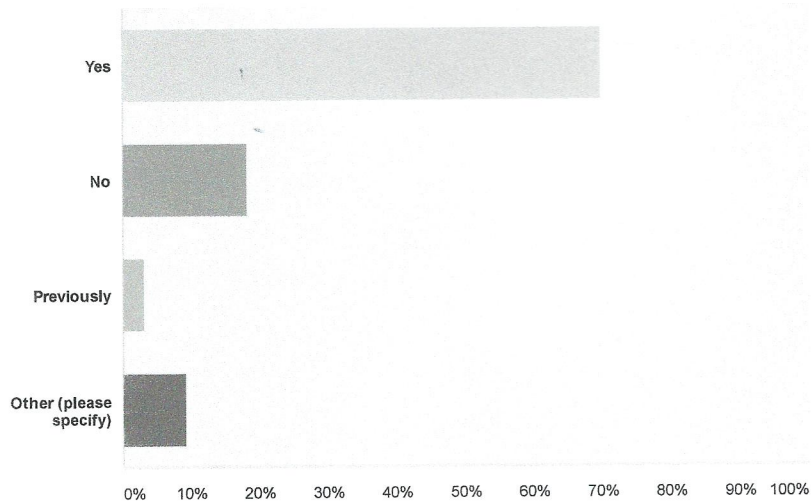
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Answer Choices	Responses
Army	71.00% 71
Navy	10.00% 10
Air Force	14.00% 14
Marine	2.00% 2
Civilian	1.00% 1
Combination	2.00% 2
Other (please specify)	0.00% 0
Total	100

Q4

Are you currently or have you had unexplained medical issues?

Answered: 99 Skipped: 1

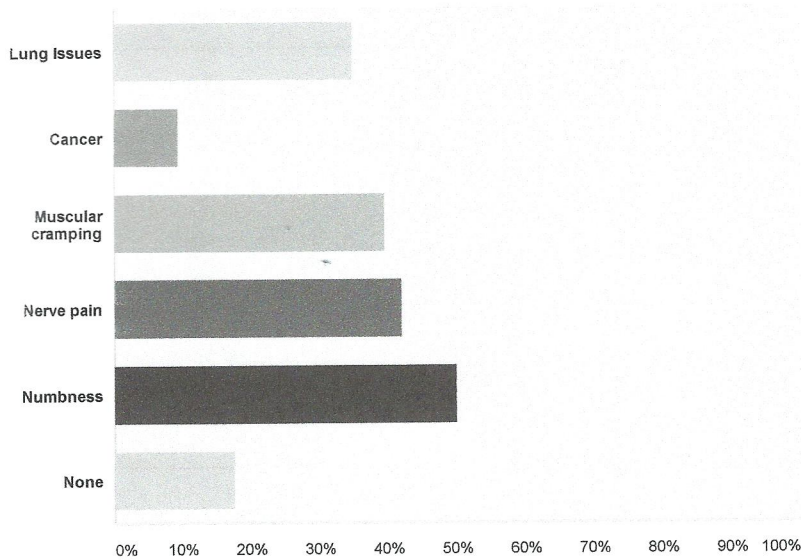


Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Yes	69.70%	69
No	18.18%	18
Previously	3.03%	3
Other (please specify)	9.09%	9
Total		99

Q5

What kind of symptoms are you having?

Answered: 86 Skipped: 14



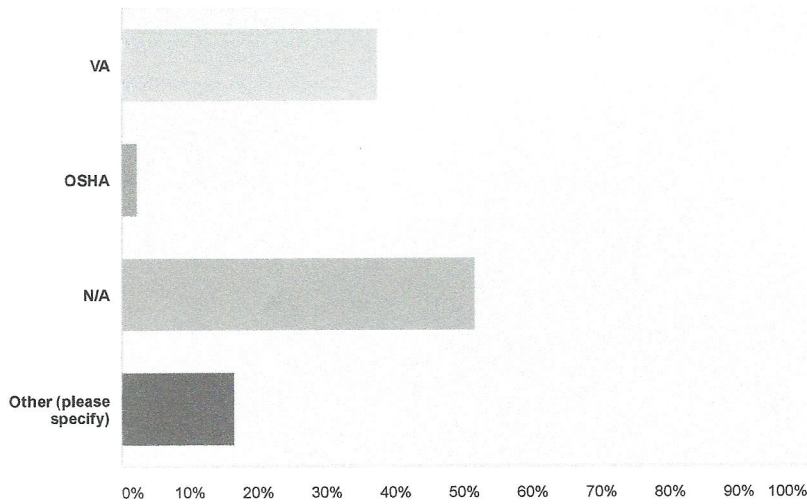
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Lung Issues	34.88%	30

Cancer	9.30%	8
Muscular cramping	39.53%	34
Nerve pain	41.86%	36
Numbness	50.00%	43
None	17.44%	15
Total Respondents: 86		

Q6

Have you contacted the VA, OSHA, or other organization in regards to your medical issues?

Answered: 91 Skipped: 9



Answer Choices	Responses
VA	37.36% 34
OSHA	2.20% 2
N/A	51.65% 47
Other (please specify)	16.48% 15
Total Respondents: 91	

**National Security Agency
 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
 FY 2007 Budget Estimates
 (\$ in Thousands)**

<u>State/Installation/Project</u>	<u>Authorization Request</u>	<u>Approp. Request</u>	<u>New/ Current Mission</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Georgia				
Augusta				
Georgia Regional Security Ops Center	340,836	107,118	C	142
Hawaii				
Kunia - <i>The Tunnel</i>				
Hawaii Regional Security Ops Center	-	47,016	C	147
Maryland				
Ft. Meade				
Classified Matrial Conversion Inc II	-	11,151	C	154
Headquarters Utility Upgrade	4,517	4,517	C	157
United Kingdom				
Menwith Hill Station				
Ops/Tech Building Inc II	1,398	46,386	C	160
Total	346,751	216,188		

1. Component NSA/CSS	FY 2007 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM				2. Date February 2006
3. Installation and Location / UIC: N43456 Naval Security Group Activity, Kunia Wahiawa, Hawaii			4. Project Title: HAWAII REGIONAL SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTER (NSA/CSS Hawaii) (INCREMENT IV)		
5. Program Element NFIP 0301011G	6. Category Code 143-80	7. Project Number P-010	8. Project Cost (\$000) Appr FY07; 47,016		

(continued)

Cat Code	Requirement	UM	Adequate	Substandard	Inadequate	Deficiency
<u>Operational Support cont'd</u>						
730-25 Base Entry Control Point	148	M ²	0	0	0	
730-20 Visitor Control Center	485	M ²	0	0	0	
131-50 Antenna Farm Building	93	M ²	0	0	0	
842-15 Potable Water Booster Pump	56	M ²	0	0	0	
610-30 Incinerator/Shredder	84	M ²	0	23	0	84
<u>Personnel Support</u>						
550-10 OHES	275	M ²	0	0	0	275
740-26 Galley	1,393	M ²	0	829	0	1,393
740-02 Mini-mart	122	M ²	0	75	0	122
740-09 Barber Shop	44	M ²	0	30	0	44
740-47 ITT Office	70	M ²	0	25	0	70

Assets data provided by NSA/CSS HAWAII.

SCOPE:

Project scope was developed using NAVFAC P-80, Facility Planning Criteria for Navy and Marine Corps Shore Installations guidance. Operational requirements and facility requirements were determined by NSA/CSS HAWAII, National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) Pacific, SPAWARSSACTPAC, and SPAWARSSCOM during a two-week project development charrette held in May 2003. This project charrette team determined technical requirements and developed a conceptual site plan to meet projected mission requirements. Additional project requirements were identified by NSA. The projected NSA/CSS HAWAII personnel loading is 2,800 persons.

PROJECT:

This project constructs a new replacement, state-of-the-art NSA/CSS HAWAII facility on a site at NCTAMS PAC, located 6 kilometers (4 miles) northeast of the existing NSA/CSS HAWAII facilities complex. (Current Mission and Mission Growth)

REQUIREMENT:

NSA/CSS HAWAII requires adequate operational facilities to meet its intelligence, data gathering and analysis mission. National security and the predictive worldwide intelligence to defend our homeland are two of the nation's highest priorities. In addition to being a key element of our national security and intelligence apparatus, NSA/CSS HAWAII focuses on priority intelligence requirements of U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), Central Command (CENTCOM), Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOC PAC), and others in support of U.S. interests. NSA/CSS HAWAII interacts with both regional and national intelligence centers/agencies. Over 2,100 NSA/CSS HAWAII personnel presently work in the existing underground facility to provide around-the-clock intelligence collection and reporting, 365 days a year. The command's mission and its sophisticated electronics systems support require robust air conditioning, electrical, and communications systems, as well as significant backup systems to ensure continuous and reliable operations.

Existing NSA/CSS HAWAII facilities have numerous and significant continuity of operations vulnerabilities and physical plant deficiencies, including force protection inadequacies, safety issues, infrastructure deficiencies, and a lack of usable operational space.

1. Component NSA/CSS	FY 2007 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		2. Date February 2006
3. Installation and Location / UIC: N43456 Naval Security Group Activity, Kunia Wahiawa, Hawaii		4. Project Title: HAWAII REGIONAL SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTER (NSA/CSS Hawaii) (INCREMENT IV)	
5. Program Element 0301011G	6. Category Code143-80	7. Project Number P-010	8. Project Cost (\$000) Appr FY07; 47,016

(continued)

An improved operational connectivity with the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC) is also required to maximize the efficiencies and fiscal effectiveness of Pacific intelligence operations. JICPAC is presently located in Makalapa Crater facilities approximately 32 kilometers (20 miles) southeast of Kunia. This project will provide increased operational synergies with "virtual integration" between the new NSA/CSS HAWAII facilities and JICPAC. Non-collocated NSA/CSS HAWAII and JICPAC operators will be allowed real-time collaboration via virtual integration. Virtual integration will allow sharing of data and information, including video teleconferencing, imagery exchange, videotext streaming and other high bandwidth data.

CURRENT SITUATION:

NSA/CSS HAWAII is presently housed in an underground facility located at Kunia, Oahu. The underground facility, built between 1942 and 1944, was originally intended as an aircraft assembly plant. The building was not designed or constructed to be an intelligence center and has already exceeded its practical life. Portions of the interior have been renovated over the years; however, the overall structure and supporting utilities plant/equipment are antiquated (much of the original equipment is still in operation). Facility space is inefficient and does not provide enough useable operational space. Extensive facility repairs, modernization, and expansion will be required to adequately serve NSA/CSS HAWAII beyond the next five years.

The quality of life for the over 2,100 personnel who work at NSA/CSS HAWAII is already degraded by working in the deteriorated and substandard underground facility. Safety issues exacerbate the working conditions and include inadequate ingress/egress. The NSA/CSS HAWAII complex is also constrained by operational restrictions of the nearby Wheeler Army Airfield. The warehouse and parking facilities are operating in the airfield's Clear Zone, which has the greatest potential for occurrence of an aircraft accident.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:

The existing NSA/CSS HAWAII underground facility was not designed or constructed to be an intelligence center and has already exceeded its practical life.

Without this project, maintenance and repairs are expected to significantly increase as facility systems break down and need to be replaced or upgraded. NSA/CSS HAWAII will continue to operate from the substandard underground building and must bear the burdens of maintaining and operating the over 60-year-old facility with inherent facility constraints, operational vulnerabilities, space limitations, and hazards in an attempt to maintain continuous operations and personnel safety. Modernization and renovation efforts to the existing facility will be costly, and duplication of functions and equipment will be required to minimize risks of disrupting vital operations during construction/repairs.

The operational and economic disadvantages of not providing the proposed project are further compounded by issues associated with the site's long-term land use compatibility and facility development restrictions of remaining within airfield safety and hazard zones of the nearby Wheeler Army Airfield runway. NSA/CSS HAWAII personnel will continue to work in substandard facilities.

/s/
Harvey A. Davis, NSA
Associate Director, I&L

EPA Website
Pg. 75 Title
Superfund Record of Decision:
Schofield Barracks (US Army),
Operable Unit 2, OAHU HI
2/7/1997

LIFE OF THE LAND

HAWAII'S OWN ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP
EDUCATION, RESEARCH, LOBBYING & LITIGATION
PROTECTING HAWAII'S FRAGILE ENVIRONMENT

June 21, 1996

Comments RE: Operable Unit 2: Groundwater

The facts are simple. TCE exists in the groundwater. The Army/EPA has spent \$8M looking for the source, unfortunately unsuccessfully. The Army has removed an equivalent of 1 drum (55 gallons) of TCE per year from groundwater filtration for the past 10 years.

The City & County of Honolulu's Board of Water Supply (BWS) maintains five separate water systems for Oahu. They are:

- Waiialua--Haleiwa--Sunset;
- Waianae--Ewa--Downtown--East Honolulu--Windward
- Wahiawa;
- Mililani;
- Kunia.

The fiction is that everything is okay. The BWS has monitored wells for pesticide and toxic contamination for many years. Persistent critics outside of the government, and sources within the BWS have stated that the BWS tests leave a lot to be desired. If contamination is found in a well, either the detection level for a test will be lowered (if 3 ppb was detected, the next testing will only be able to measure 5 ppb), or the well will no longer be tested.

There is a disease cluster in Village Park. Many believe that the contamination is in the ground water or the soil. The Hawaii Department of Health has testified before the State Legislature that they would investigate --- if they had the \$ --- but since they don't --- other priorities come first.

The EPA came out to Oahu last fall to obtain information about the proposed Kunia Superfund site. The EPA asked Life of the Land for input. The EPA wanted to limit the Kunia Superfund to Kunia. The EPA did not want the Proposed Kunia Superfund Site to overlap with the Schofield Superfund Site. Too many complications!

The Galbraith property has been proposed as the site for the joint Wahiawa/Schofield Wastewater Treatment Plant and Wetlands Facility. This would require separating the Schofield Superfund Site into sections, and then de-listing the Galbraith section.

These examples lead the environmental community to question the message we are receiving.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SPECIAL STUDY
PROJECT NO. 55-92-0400-86
EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL
CONTAMINANTS IN WORKPLACE AIR,
UNITED STATES ARMY FIELD STATION KUNIA,
WAHIAWA, HAWAII 98786-5000



UNITED STATES ARMY PACIFIC
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ENGINEERING AGENCY

APO SAN FRANCISCO 96343

Industrial Hygiene Executive Summary, Project No. 55-92-400-86

d. Several solvents were used as parts cleaners by AC plant personnel. Sampling for perchloroethylene, stoddard solvent, and fluorotrichloromethane yielded concentrations well below the PEL of each compound. Workers utilizing the parts cleaning area were not protected from potential overexposure by a local exhaust ventilation system. Solvents were flushed directly to the sanitary sewer.

e. Several AC plant personnel were observed utilizing organic vapor respirators. In all cases, the canisters had been stored unprotected prior to use. In one case, the mask facepiece was missing the exhaust valve and both intake valves.

f. Prior to the survey, a list of pesticides applied to the plantation surrounding Kunia's air intake over the past ten years was obtained from the State of Hawaii Agriculture Department. Dust samples were collected from the floor of the intake duct and forwarded to the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency to be analyzed for the pesticides MIREX, Heptachlor, Velpar and Atrazine. Results are pending.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS.

a. Install helper fans at the surface diesel exhaust exit to eliminate pressurization and subsequent exhaust leakage from the diesel exhaust ducts.

b. Implement an Asbestos Management Plan through consultation with Preventive Medicine, TAMC.

c. Install local exhaust ventilation in the AC parts cleaning area.

d. Investigate state and EPA solvent disposal requirements and implement required changes.

e. Through consultation with Preventive Medicine, TAMC, investigate the requirement for respirator use at Kunia, and if necessary, institute a Respiratory Protection Program.

6. FINDINGS.

a. Prior to the survey, a list of pesticides applied to the pineapple plantation surrounding the air intake duct was obtained from the State of Hawaii Agriculture Department, by Mr. Charles Hickey, Mantech Engineering Corp. c/o S4, Kunia. This information was supplied at the request of the survey project officer. Dust samples were collected from the floor of the intake duct and forwarded to the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency to be analyzed for the pesticides MIREX, Heptachlor, Velpar, and Atrazine. Dust samples were also collected from the air supply diffuser in Rm N214 and forwarded for the same analyses (Appendix B).

b. Dust samples collected before and after the filter bank indicated a filtration efficiency of >81% for respirable dust (particle size approximately 0.5 microns to 5.0 microns). Respirable dust concentration on the downstream (filtered) side of the filter bank was <0.19 mg/m³ (Appendix B), well below the occupational health standard of 5 mg/m³ (reference 4, Appendix A).

c. Respirable dust samples collected in Rooms N201 and N213 yielded concentrations of 69.5 mg/m³ and 23.9 mg/m³, respectively. A black, sooty deposit was apparent on the supply diffusers in both rooms (Appendix C).

d. At the request of Mantech engineers, dust from an air supply diffuser in Room N214 was analyzed for asbestos fibers, with none found. Air samples for asbestos were collected in Rooms N213 and 203 and yielded results of <0.02 fibers/cc and <0.04 fibers/cc, respectively (Appendix C).

e. Carbon monoxide (CO) levels were checked at several locations on 30 and 31 October while one diesel generator was in operation. CO concentrations ranged from 0 ppm to 7 ppm in office areas. A CO level of 11 ppm was detected in the main vertical air supply duct on the second floor (V227). Air flowing from the power plant generator room into the AC air recirculation room yielded a CO concentration of 1 ppm. Requests from the project officer to have several generators running during the sampling period were unsuccessful. An exhaust leak next to the air conditioning plant steam boiler exhaust duct indicated 94 ppm CO and was probably of some contribution to the general room concentration of 7 ppm CO (Appendix D).

f. Air samples for solvents commonly used in Kunia were collected in Rooms 369, 309A, N201, and N213 to determine if solvent vapors were entering the circulating air directly from

Industrial Hygiene Special Study, Project No. 55-92-0400-86

APPENDIX B

Results of Analyses of Atmospheric Samples
USAFS - Kunia
28-30 October 1985

Location	Operation	Sampled For	Result	TLV or PEL	Sampling Time	Date Sampled
Floor, main air intake duct, upstream of filters	supply air filtration bank	MIREX HEPTACHLOR VELPAR ATRAZINE	Samples sent to USAEHA, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 25 Nov 85, results pending	N/A	Bulk Sample	28 Oct 85
Rm N214, Mantech Field Engineering Corp.	diffuser on supply duct	MIREX HEPTACHLOR VELPAR ATRAZINE	Samples sent to USAEHA, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 25 Nov 85, results pending	N/A	Bulk Sample	28 Oct 85
Air Intake Tunnel, upstream of filters	supply air filtration bank	respirable dust	1.02 mg/m ³	5.0 mg/m ³	200 min	29 Oct 85
Air Intake Tunnel, downstream of filters	supply air filtration bank	respirable dust	<0.19 mg/m ³	5.0 mg/m ³	300 min	29 Oct 85
Air Intake Tunnel, downstream of filters	supply air filtration bank	total dust	<0.20 mg/m ³	10.0 mg/m ³	293 min	29 Oct 85

¹Toxic Limit Value (ACGIH) or Permissible Exposure Limit (NIOSH, OSHA, DA), whichever is most stringent.

Industrial Hygiene Special Study, Project No. 55-92-0400-86

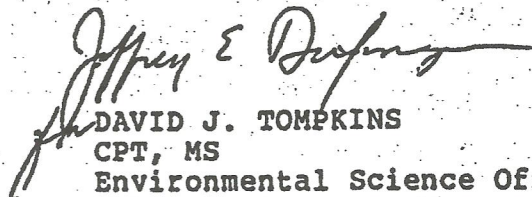
c. Install local exhaust ventilation system in the AC parts cleaning area (para 7.e).

d. Investigate state and EPA solvent disposal requirements and implement required changes (para 7.e).


e. Investigate requirement for respirator use at Kunia, and if necessary, institute a Respiratory Protection Program (para 7.g).

9. CONCLUSION. Kunia was designed and built prior to WWII. The contaminant exhaust controls and breathing air treatment and recirculation systems were not designed to accommodate the personnel increases and mission enhancements currently taking place at Kunia. Consideration should be given to total redesign of the air/environmental control system at Kunia to meet current and expected missions, and to achieve maximum use of current technology and system efficiency.

10. REQUEST FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE. The primary source of technical advice should be Preventive Medicine Service, Tripler Army Medical Center. Questions concerning this report may be addressed telephonically from USAPACEHEA, Sagami, Japan, AUTOVON 228-4834. Assistance may also be obtained in writing through channels to Commander, U.S. Army Pacific Environmental Health Engineering Agency, Sagami, APO San Francisco 96343-0079, with an information copy of the request provided to Commander, U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps, ATTN: AJMD, APO San Francisco 96343-0076.


DAVID J. TOMPKINS
CPT, MS
Environmental Science Officer

APPROVED BY:


JEFFREY E. DRIFMEYER
CPT(P), MS
Chief, Industrial Hygiene Division

Subject: FOIA Case No. FP-17-029426

From: mattlamb67@yahoo.com
To: emily.d.hall5.civ@mail.mil
Cc: debra.k.bonsall.civ@mail.mil
Bcc: kevin.m.delaney3.civ@mail.mil
Date: Wednesday, April 25, 2018, 1:17:38 PM CDT

Hello,

Has anyone been able to locate the records Lab results/testing I'm looking for? Does anybody have an update or any piece of information about this matter since September 25th 2017? I have it on good authority that these records aren't missing and can't be found!

Finally, I've heard nothing from Fort Sam Houston Texas regarding this matter proper procedures and channels. The proper chain of command was followed! Please feel free to forward this message to whomever it needs to get too ASAP!

Sincerely,

Matthew Harold Lamb
US Army INSCOM
cell: 214-681-2569



HygieneResponse25Sept17.pdf
553.7kB



HygieneStudy9May86.pdf
1.1MB

Debra Bonsall called 1-410-466-1024 at 3:20 PM Central
they've looked at 24 boxes from Aberdeen Proving ground labs
testing can't find pesticides Findings Project #
55-92-0400-86. Industrial Hygiene Special Study
Field station Kunitz May 9 1986. Said she
would forward my request to Fort Sam Houston,
still no response 12/13/18.

A11102 902931

NBS
PUBLICATIONS

NISTIR 88-3871



Analysis of Work Environment Data from Three Army Field Stations

Belinda L. Collins and Arthur I. Rubin

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Institute of Standards and Technology
(Formerly National Bureau of Standards)
National Engineering Laboratory
Center for Building Technology
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

October 1988

Prepared for
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall, VA 22212-5000

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#88-3871
1988
c.2



75 Years Stimulating American's Progress
1912-1988

3.7 Response to Physical Well-Being

Figures 86 to 92 deal with the physical well-being of the personnel. Figure 86 indicates that frequent headaches were common with 50 to 70% reporting headaches "sometimes" or "always". Sleepiness was also a problem, with 40 to 70% of the sample reporting being sleepy "sometimes" or "always" (Figure 87). In fact, 30 to 40% of the operators indicated they were "always" sleepy, while another 40% were "sometimes" sleepy. Of interest, 60% of the administrators in Kunia also reported being sleepy some of the time even though they all worked a day shift. The sleepiness may reflect an indoor air quality problem. Figure 88 suggests that sore throats were "never" a problem for 35% to 50% of the respondents. Yet about 45% of Berlin administrators reported sore throats "sometimes", as did about 25-30% of all analysts and operators. Figure 89 indicates that eye irritation was more of a problem than sore throats with 40 to 60% reporting it occurring either "sometimes" or "always". Ear infection never occurred for 60 to 85% of the respondents, according to figure 90. Figure 91 indicates that the frequency of colds appears to be fairly evenly divided among "never", "rarely", and "sometimes", with only 5 to 15% indicating that colds are "always" a problem. Figure 92 indicates that sinus problems were a problem for Berlin administrators and Kunia analysts. Nonetheless, only 10 to 20% of all respondents indicated they always have sinus problems.²

3.8 Desired Changes to the Facility

Some of the most interesting results are shown in Figures 93 to 95 which present data on the changes that people would like to make to their space. They were asked to list the 4 changes they would most prefer, and give reasons for their choices. Each figure presents data for each of the three groups at a site. The percentage of people in an individual group picking a given choice is shown on the ordinate; the choices are given on the abscissa. Data for the first, second, third and fourth choice are combined into a single bar, although the percentage of each choice is indicated by a different stripe code.

Examination of figure 93 for Berlin indicates that a better year round temperature was the most desired change. It was the most frequently occurring first choice, and was picked by 55 - 65% of each group as one of the four choices. For administrators, other choices selected by 30% or more respondents included less noise, better break area, adjustable task lighting, and improved air circulation. Analysts chose color of furnishings and walls, adjustable task lighting, and improved lighting.

²One problem with the data on health issues may be the scale used to assess frequency of occurrence. Categories of "never", "rarely", "sometimes", and "always" were used. A five point scale inserting "frequently" between "sometimes" and "always" would probably have been a more sensitive indicator of people's health.

5.4.2 Measurements of Temperature, Humidity, and Sound Levels

The same instrument used in Berlin and Augsburg was also used at Kunia to measure temperature, humidity and air flow at selected (about 28) work stations. Measurements were made in April with outside temperatures in the upper 70's to low 80's. The mean temperature for the field station was 73.5°F, with a mean relative humidity of about 58%. As noted in the companion report, fewer complaints were made about cold temperatures at Kunia; the interior temperature was higher. Measured temperatures reported in the earlier report were lower - typically between 66 and 71°F, and mean relative humidities of 68-63%. These measures had been taken in December, which may account for the lower interior temperatures. Individual areas at Kunia were sometimes too warm (the warmest temperature, 75°, was observed in analysis) or too cold (the coldest temperature, 69° was observed in operations), but not to the extent seen at the other stations visited. Relative humidities were often higher, however, the mean for analysis being 63%. Mean noise levels were quite high - around 76 dBA for the field station, with 77 dbA for those without VDT's and 75 dBA for those with VDT's. These averages included four printers in excess of 81 dBA (range 81-86 dBA).

5.4.3. Subjective Assessments

The next series of measures involved the experimenter's subjective assessment of aspects of the station such as chair comfort, color, sound sources and degree of annoyance. The first issue was the number and variety of colors within the workstations. Again, the experimenter looked around the space and recorded the major colors of furnishings, walls, and equipment. A total of 263 colors was observed for 94 workstations. As at Augsburg, there were very few bright colors. The most frequently occurring color was gray for 24% of the sample followed by white, brown, beige and blue (18%, 16%, 13%, and 10%). The frequencies for green, black, and yellow were all less than 6%, with red and orange occurring less than 1% of the time. Unlike Berlin, the operations area did not have brightly colored equipment racks; rather the dominant colors were gray, white, and blue or black. Administrative areas tended to be furnished in browns and beiges with wood furniture, while analytic areas had a great deal of gray metal furniture and carpets in very poor condition. There was greater desk personalization such as pictures or cartoons in administrative and analytic areas, but only limited use of either in operations. In analysis and operations, the walls had little personalization (other than working aids), while in administrative areas some pictures were observed on the walls.

Chair color varied greatly with a number of red green, orange, and blue chairs found in operations, but relatively few "ergonomic" chairs. Again, subjective assessments were made of chair condition when the experimenter sat to take lighting measurements. This assessment indicated about that 70% of the chairs in both administration and analysis were in "good" condition, but only about 20% of those in

<http://www.kuniaexposure.com//2018/01/06/march-1991-a-catastrophic-flood/>

Posted by [tara.lemieux](#)



A 'catastrophic flood' occurred on 12 March 1991 within Field Station Kunia, resulting in further exacerbation of known contaminants. Thousands of gallons of water breached through the ceiling above the Battalions' Main Operations Floor. Soldiers acted immediately to control the spread of rising waters, and participate in the clean up efforts – ultimately restoring the BN's mission with minimal impact to National Security. Though, the Department of the Army issued awards for those assisting, they still did not provide a full disclosure of the contamination.

Shortly thereafter, soldiers reported large blistering sores, difficulty breathing, headaches and sleep disturbances. In the years to come, many would succumb to early aggressive cancers and failures of autonomic function and cardiovascular diseases.

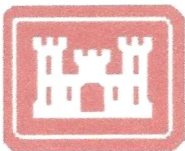
Final

Environmental Condition of Property

**NAVY INFORMATION OPERATION CENTER (NIOC) HAWAII
Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii**

April 2012

**U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Attention: CEPOH-PP-E
Building 252
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440**



Contract Number W9128A-09-D-0021, Task Order No. 0015

Final

Document/Record Title	Document Date
Site Investigation Report, Microwave Tower and Building 25, Kunia Field Station, Oahu, Hawaii	May 1995
Site Characterizations, Remedial Designs, and Soil Remediation of Petroleum-Contaminated Soil at Five U.S. Army Installations on Oahu, Hawaii, Final Engineering Evaluation Report, Volume I of III	June 1995
Environmental Compliance Inventory and Document Data Survey for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) at Various Locations, FY93 OMA Package A-22 and Survey and Labeling of Electrical Devices at Various Locations, Hawaii, Final Survey Report	October 1995
Site Characterizations, Remedial Designs, and Soil Remediation of Petroleum-Contaminated Soil at Five U.S. Army Installations on Oahu, Hawaii, Final Closure Report	July 1996
Final Inspection Report Asbestos Inventory Naval Security Group - Kunia Hawaii	November 1997
Final Underground Storage Tank Management Plan for Naval Security Group Activity Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii	March 1998
Cultural Resources Study, Naval Security Group Activity, Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii.	July 1998
* Asbestos, Final Operations and Maintenance Program for Commander, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Naval Security Group Activity, Kunia, Hawaii	March 1999
Site Investigation Report, UST No. DF1, Power Plant Room Clean – Fuel Tank, NAVSECGRUACT, Kunia, Hawaii	March 1999
Radon Assessment Report for U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Kunia	April 1999
Kunia Security Group Activity (KSGA), Antenna Tower Lead Investigation	June 1999
Kunia Security Group Activity (KSGA), Antenna Tower Lead Investigation – Secured Area	July 1999
Environmental Compliance Evaluation - Naval Security Group Activity	July 20-26, 1999
Draft Remediation Verification Report, Removal of Lead-Contaminated Soil, Former Microwave Tower, Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii	December 1999
Closure Report, Removal of Underground Storage Tanks, Naval Security Group Activity, Kunia, Hawaii	January 2000
* Kunia Lead and Asbestos Study, NAVSECGRUACT Kunia, Department of the Navy, Building 9, Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii	February 2000
* An Investigation of Indoor Air Quality at NSG-Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center	February 2000
Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Kunia Field Station, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2000
Remedial Investigation Report, Kunia Field Station, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2000
Final Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment, Kunia Field Station, Kunia	October 2000
* NIOC Hawaii ASBESTOS Sample Analysis	1992-2004
* NIOC Hawaii LEAD Sample Analysis	1990-2005
* Industrial Hygiene Bulk-Wipe Sampling Log Results	
Operation and Maintenance Plan - Remedial Cap - Kunia Field Station	January 2006

2.4 Site Reconnaissance

A site visit to the Subject Property was conducted on October 21, 2011. Site reconnaissance field notes are included in Appendix D. Site photographs were not allowed at the Subject Property. The site visit was also limited to non-sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) portions of Building 9. It is estimated that SCIF areas occupy 80 to 85 percent of Building 9.