

In 1987, DMFP removed two 6,000 gallon steel underground fuel storage tanks ("USTs") that previously contained either diesel fuel or gasoline. In March 1997, soil beneath the two former USTs was sampled. The samples were analyzed for petroleum and associated constituents. No petroleum or associated constituents were detected in these samples.

Further information regarding the investigations conducted at the drum burial area and the underground storage tank area can be found in the November 1998 Remedial Investigation Report.

In August 2002 DMFP informed EPA of two additional Other Potential Source Areas recently identified to them by a retired Del Monte Corporation employee. The areas are the Former Fumigant Mixing Area near the Karsten Warehouse and the Rag Disposal Area near the southern end of Field 202A. The former fumigant mixing area near the Karsten warehouse was used during the late 1950s and early 1970s for mixing of previously registered soil fumigants with diesel fuel. The soil fumigants included EDB and possibly Shell DD (a mixture of 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3-dichloropropane, 2,3-dichloropropane, 3,3-dichloropropane and traces of trichloropropane). Occasionally, mixing operations in this area resulted in spills of EDB onto the soil. Rags used to wipe down the fumigant drums were discarded in the Rag Disposal Area which was a debris disposal and burn area operated by the City and County of Honolulu. Soil samples were collected in these newly identified areas in September and October 2002.

The boundary of the Former Fumigant Mixing Area measures approximately 30 feet by 45 feet. Soil samples were collected at varying depths within this area and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The only compound detected in any of the samples at a concentration greater than the EPA's residential health-based guideline was 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP). TCP was detected at 10 micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) at 15 feet bgs. EPA's residential health-based guideline for TCP is 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. Additional sampling at depths below 15 feet was conducted in February 2003 to determine the extent of TCP. The highest level detected was 4.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. Since soils shallower than 5 feet did not contain TCP at concentrations above residential health-based guidelines, risks via skin contact, ingestion, inhalation, dust entrainment or surface runoff should not be present. The limited extent and relatively low concentrations of TCP, and the

extensive depth to groundwater (approximately 700 feet) indicate that risks to groundwater from soil leaching are not applicable.

Sixteen test pits were dug to identify the boundaries of the refuse disposal and burn site where rags used to wipe down fumigant drums were discarded. The test pits identified an oblong area approximately 100 feet wide by 130 feet long at the top edge of a natural gulch. The burn debris consisted of broken glass, ash, and traces of burned metal mixed with soil. The type and construction of the glass bottles found within the burn debris indicated that the debris likely originated during the time frame when the DMC employee indicated rags were discarded in the area. The age of the burn debris, combined with the location, indicate that the burn debris material represents the Rag Disposal Area.

Sampling at the Rag Disposal Area differed from the Former Fumigant Mixing Area, because the depth of the debris was unknown, and most critical samples would be the soil samples beneath the disposal area. The base of the debris would be the most likely area for potential accumulation of chemicals due to their downward migration through the unconsolidated debris. Soil core samples were collected within the debris until the underlying soil was encountered. Soil samples were collected from the soil immediately beneath the debris and approximately 3 to 5 feet beneath the bottom of the debris.

The drilling indicated that the burn debris is fairly consistent in composition and varied in depth relative to distance from the gulch. The closer to the gulch, the deeper the burn debris. Debris was detected as deep as 57 feet in one sample. A total of 19 soil samples were collected in the Rag Disposal Area and analyzed for VOCs. Six of these samples were also analyzed for TPH-diesel and Lindane, Toxaphene and Heptachlor. No compounds were detected at concentrations above EPA's residential health-based guidelines.

Further information regarding the investigations conducted at the Former Fumigant Mixing Area and the Rag Disposal Area can be found in the March 2003 Investigation Results for Additional Other Potential Source Areas.

Community Relations Activities

EPA mailed fact sheets to farm workers, nearby residents and other interested parties throughout the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study phases. EPA also conducted public meetings on April 30, 1997 and

January 27, 1999 which were well attended.

During the Remedial Investigation phase of the project, community interest in the site was high due to health concerns in the Village Park subdivision 5 miles south of the Del Monte site. The residents were concerned that their drinking water supply may have been contaminated by the Del Monte spill and their subdivision may have been built on contaminated soil transported to the subdivision when Del Monte excavated contaminated soil in the Kunia Village area. The Remedial Investigation found that Del Monte's Kunia Camp well is in a different aquifer than the drinking water wells that serve Village Park. An EPA civil investigator examined the Village Park construction records. The construction contractor's Soils Reports for the subdivision states that fill material used in Village Park came from the subdivision itself. In addition, EPA collected soil samples from the on-site field where Del Monte's records showed the excavated Kunia Village area soil was spread. The soil in the field matched the soil from the excavation area. Community interest in the site has subsided since these findings were discussed with the public through fact sheets and community meetings. Very few community members attended the April 2, 2003 Public Hearing on the Proposed Plan for cleanup of the Kunia Section.

Current Status

EPA has determined that there are two zones of contaminated groundwater at the Kunia Section; the basal (deep) aquifer, which is approximately 800 feet bgs and the perched (shallow) aquifer which is approximately 100 feet bgs. In the Poamoho Section, basal groundwater is approximately 600–700 feet bgs and no perched groundwater was encountered. The basal aquifer flows south. While the perched aquifer flows north, it is a small and localized groundwater body in the immediate vicinity of the Kunia Well. Since the Poamoho Section is located several miles north of the Kunia Well, EPA does not anticipate that groundwater contamination will migrate to the Poamoho Section.

EPA has determined the Poamoho Section is not a source of release that poses a potential threat to human health or the environment. Further, because the deep aquifer beneath the Poamoho Section is upgradient of the Kunia Well, the groundwater contamination in the vicinity of the well has not migrated to it, and is not expected to do so. Therefore, EPA proposes to delete the