

# HSERC MEMBERS OR THE VOTING REPRESENTATIVES' SIGN-IN SHEET FOR September 20, 2013

Scott Enright  
Dept. of Agriculture  
Board of Agriculture

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Tin Shing Chao  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
Department of Labor and Industrial Relation

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*Clayton Chun For*

Henry Silva  
Hawaii Representative/LEPC Chairperson  
Hawaii County Fire Department

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Alexander J. Adams  
Honolulu Representative/LEPC Chairperson  
Honolulu Fire Department

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*Henry Silva*

*Alexander J Adams*

Albert Kauai  
Kauai Representative/LEPC Chairperson  
Kauai Fire Department

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Scott Kekuewa  
Maui Representative/LEPC Chairperson  
Maui Fire Department

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*Albert Kauai*

*Scott Kekuewa*

Gary L. Gill  
Deputy Director, Environmental Health  
Department of Health

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Genevieve Salmonson  
Director  
Office of Environmental Quality Control

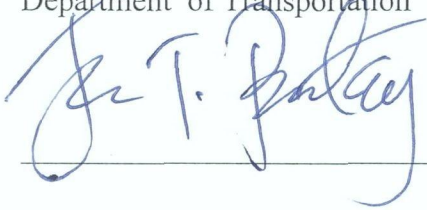
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*Gary L Gill*

*Genevieve Salmonson*

**HSERC MEMBERS OR THE VOTING REPRESENTATIVES' SIGN-IN SHEET FOR September 20, 2013**

Jade Butay  
Department of Transportation



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William M. Tam  
Deputy for Commission on Water  
Resource Management  
Department of Land and Natural Resources

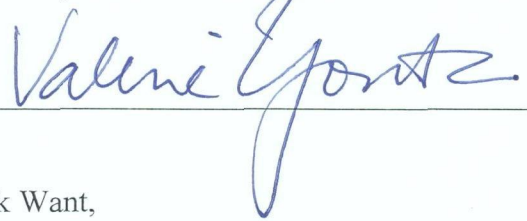
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Doug Mayne  
State Civil Defense  
Department of Defense



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*for* Jay Maddock, Ph.D.  
Director  
Office of Public Health Studies  
University of Hawaii at Manoa

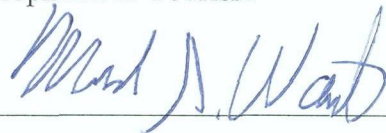


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Audrey Hidano,  
Department of Labor and  
Industrial Relations

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Mark Want,  
Energy Analyst  
Department of Business Economic  
Development & Tourism



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HSERC MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET FOR September 20, 2013

Name	Organization	Telephone #	Fax #	E-Mail
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Harold Lao				
Beryl <del>Kimoto</del>				
Cynthia Pang	Navy	473-4689		cynthia.pang@navy.mil
Philip Moravcic	UH.	956-3097		morava@hawaii.edu
Andrey Sidano	DLIA	586-8852		andrey.sidano@hawaii.gov



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S  
OFFICE

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
P. O. BOX 3378  
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:  
File:

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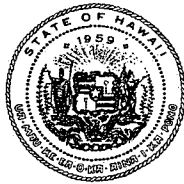
HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION  
MEETING #92

Friday, September 20, 2013 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Department of Health  
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Fifth Floor  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

AGENDA

- 1) 9:00 Call to Order Gary Gill, Deputy Director for Environmental Health  
Announcements, Remarks, Introduction  
Approval of Minutes from Mtg #91
- 2) 9:15 LEPC Updates Henry Silva, Hawaii LEPC Representative  
Albert Kauai, Kauai LEPC Representative  
Scott Kekuewa, Maui LEPC Representative  
Alex Adams, Oahu LEPC Representative
- 3) 9:30 Update on Request for Information, Bunkers at Waikele HEER
- 4) 9:45 Reassessing Dispersant Risk And Use Policies Riki Ott, PhD
- 5) 10:15 Draft For Policy and Procedures On Releasing Tier II Information Kathy Ho, AG's Office, Curtis Martin, Sharon Leonida, Harold Lao, HEER Office
- 6) 10:30 EPA Update Mike Ardito, USEPA Region 9
- 7) 10:40 HMEP Grant Update Harold Lao
- 8) 10:50 Other Business Grace Simmons, Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch, HEER, HSERC, LEPC
- 9) 11:00 Schedule next HSERC meeting HSERC, LEPC



In reply, please refer to:  
File:

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P. O. BOX 3378  
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION  
MEETING # 91

Friday, June 21, 2013, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Department of Health  
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Attendees

Voting: Curtis Martin, Dept. of Health, HEER Office; Albert Kauai, Kauai County LEPC; Henry Silva, Hawaii County LEPC; Jade T. Butay, Dept. of Transportation; Alex Adams, Honolulu LEPC; Vern Miyagi, SCD, Dept. of Defense; Valerie Yontz, Public Health Studies, University of Hawaii; Mark Want, Dept. of Business Economic Development & Tourism, Tin Shing Chao, OSHA, Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relation; Scott Kekuewa, Maui County LEPC

Non-Voting: Sharon Leonida, Beryl Ekimoto, Curtis Martin, Harold Lao, Liz Galvez, Adam Teekell, Terry Corpus, Dept. of Health, HEER Office; Travis Hiramoto, Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch; Gerald Kosaki, Hawaii Fire Dept.; Cynthia Pang, U.S. Navy; David Wong, Jensen Yoshimoto, Gary Wu, Dept. of Health, Clean Air Branch; Jand Schiller, HIOSH, Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relation; Mike Kaleikini, Ron Quesada, Cliff Townsend, Puna Geothermal Venture; Kevin Nishimura, Leonard Tampon, Hawaii Gas

1. Curtis Martin, in place of Gary Gill, called the meeting to order at 9:03 am.

1.1 Introduction of Attendees

1.2 Approval of minutes for meeting #90, **Henry moved that minutes be approved, seconded by Scott and Alex, minutes adopted.**

2. LEPC Updates:

2.1 Hawaii County: Henry Silva

2.1.1 The LEPC meeting was held on May 23, 2013 with fourteen people attending. The next meeting will be August 22, 2013.

2.1.2 Denise Atkins, a social media representative, made the LEPC aware of the benefit of integrating social media with Hazmat – Tier II communication. They should be moving towards use of modern technology to communicate with the public.

2.1.3 The school labs update was next. The Fire Department was using the old fire inspection forms. They are now up to date using the current forms.

2.1.4 Civil Defense reported that the Army Corps of Engineers conducted 'Unexploded Ordnance' cleanup on Kawaihae Road in June 2013.

- 2.1.5 There was a discussion on biodiesel production concerns on hazardous byproducts. “Backyard producers” are disposing of byproducts in the drain. There will be future discussion.
  - 2.1.6 There was a discussion on the Puna Geothermal Venture (PGV) response to incidents at the facility and monitoring systems that are currently in place. PGV is working to acquire more monitors.
  - 2.1.7 The LEPC voted to provide \$6,000 to the Fire Department for fire personnel to attend Continuing Challenge.
  - 2.1.8 The Department of Transportation, Harbors Division had a NRCS spill drill. There was a briefing on the remodeling of the harbor pier. It was also stated that there was mitigation of ground contamination that was found before continuing with construction.
- 2.2 Kauai County: Albert Kau
- 2.2.1 The last LEPC meeting was held on May 16 2013 with eleven members attending. The next meeting is set for August 14, 2013 at Civil Defense.
  - 2.2.2 There were updates on the HSERC and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) report.
  - 2.2.3 A digital video camera and printer was purchased for Hazmat.
  - 2.2.4 Several residents called about nuisance odors. Neighbors had sprayed their yards with Malathion and the wind had carried it towards other homes.
  - 2.2.5 A Hazmat captain has requested funds to attend the “Hot Zone” conference in October 2013. The request will be considered.
  - 2.2.6 Zoe Williams from Hawaii Gas gave a class on propane emergencies to the Fire Department.
- 2.3 Maui County: Scott Kekuewa:
- 2.3.1 A computer with LEPC information is being repaired by the County. The county has been waiting for three months for repair to be done. There were no hazmat incidents.
- 2.4 Honolulu City & County: Alex Adams
- 2.4.1 There was an LEPC meeting on June 12, 2013. The next meeting is on September 12, 2013.
  - 2.4.2 There was a four hour photovoltaic (PV) class for the entire Fire Department conducted by a fire captain from California. Training was conducted with the Civilian Support Team (CST), HEER Office, Radiation Branch of the Department of Health, and the Fire Department. The members of the CST gave a briefing at the meeting.
  - 2.4.3 There was an exercise drill with HPD, HFD, and Harbor Patrol. It was held at the old Super Ferry building.
  - 2.4.4 The Fire Department toured a Hydro Flex system at Hickam Airfield. This facility makes hydrogen fuel for the cars, buses, and other vehicles used on the base. There is a government experimental site that is exploring new energy opportunities including a PV farm and wind turbines that are deployable (they can be taken to a site and set up to generate power).
  - 2.4.5 Malathion incidents were discussed. These incidents occur often.
  - 2.4.6 There was a transportation mishap involving a flatbed truck with sixty-five cylinders. The cylinders were held together with only two straps and there were no side railings on the truck. As the truck came down from Halawa, the tanks slid off to the side of the truck as it rounded a turn. The tanks contained a possible extinguishing agent. The pressure

was 2300 or 4300 pounds per square inch. Terry Corpus from the HEER Office was contacted.

2.4.7 A representative from the Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch gave a briefing on their duties. An example of what occurs when a farm does spraying was discussed. The representative recommended that an 'information board' for workers should be set up.

2.4.8 Chemical Safety Board has released a video showing the incident at the "Waikele Bunkers".

### 3. School Chemical Clean Up: Letters To Schools - Grace Simmons

3.1 A checklist is being developed for fire inspectors to use. This supplemental information is to be handed to the school official after the inspection is completed. There will be eight or nine points concerning hazardous waste. LEPCs have seen and approved the list. The letter will be sent to Gary for his signature and then to the fire chiefs in each county. This supplemental form will not have any influence on whether a school passes or fails their inspection. At a meeting with Mark Behrens, Travis and Grace agreed to do follow up with five to ten randomly selected schools to insure that the problems were corrected. Curtis suggested that the LEPCs should let their fire chiefs know that a letter from Gary will be sent to them. Henry related information from the NASTTPO conference. A radioactive substance was found in a classroom lab. Should we consider using RAD meters to check school labs?

### 4. Update on Request for Information Bunkers at Waikele:

4.1 The Chemical Safety Board has released a video showing the possible causes of the explosion. Sharon explained that Grace Simmons has been calling and leaving messages for the Navy contact, Mr. Aaron Poentis and has not responded to her. An email sent on March 14, 2013 stated Mr. Poentis would send someone to our next meeting. The Navy contact has not responded to our request.

### 5. Puna Geothermal Venture: Mike Kaleikini

5.1 Attending were Mike Kaleikini, Senior Director of Hawaii Affairs, Cliff Townsend, Plant Manager, Ron Quesada, Safety and Environmental Coordinator from PGV. There was a power point presentation on incident that occurred on March 13, 2013. Mike gave a brief history on PGV geothermal power plant. They provide electricity to Hawaiian Electric Light Company, (HELCO's) grid. This amounts to about twenty percent of the demand annually. Commercial operations started in 1993 with 25 megawatts of power being generated. By 1996 output increased to 30 megawatts and in 2012 it was 38 megawatts. Their contract with HELCO is until 2027. He explained the permits and other legal documents that the facility has obtained. Mike explained how electricity is generated at PGV. He went into more details about the amount of steam processed.

On March 13, 2013, PGV conducted a 24-hour capacity test with HELCO. They generated 38 megawatts at full capacity. They suspect that a tree branch may have come in contact with one of the transmission lines. There is a secondary line that can be used in case of a problem but the relay setting at HELCO's substation was not set correctly. The PGV system could not continue to process the steam. Their "Emergency Steam Relief Facility" is set to start operating when a certain limit is reached. There was an explanation on how steam was released and wells were shut down. Caustic soda was added to the hydrogen sulfide gas to keep it in a liquid state. Ninety-four percent (94%) of the hydrogen sulfide remained as a liquid. This was put back into the injection system. The facility worked as it was designed to do. HELCO has reset the relays

and the system has been tested again. Another tree incident occurred, everything worked and there was no shutdown.

Mike did a power point presentation showing pictures of the facility and explaining step-by-step how the different parts of the plant worked and how the incident happened. Mike described the monitoring station and what it does. PGV's website has information and is available online. This type of incident is covered in the emergency response plan and risk management plan. Also discussed were explanations of the monitoring equipment and what their permit requirements are for the facility. The names of the different departments in the State and the County who received a report were mentioned. People in the community were also notified. PGV has a contractor that also does monitoring for them. They have held several meetings in the community.

Gerald Kosaki from Hawaii Fire Department has worked with Ron and Mike on an evacuation plan for the Leilani and Puna community. A brochure was created that illustrates the different levels of when to evacuate and when notification needs to be made to the community. EPA guidelines were used in this project. The LEPC held a meeting at the facility and were given a guided tour. PGV has also conducted training for the Hawaii Fire Department. Their "After Action Report" was discussed and improvements have been made.

6. Hawaii Gas Presentation: Kevin Nishimura, LNG Project Manager

6.1 Kevin is the Director of Strategic Initiatives at Hawaii Gas and is involved with the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) program. He gave an background briefing on LNG. At regular atmosphere it is a vapor and if chilled to  $-260^{\circ}$  F, it becomes a liquid. At liquid state it is 1/600 the volume of the gas. It is more transportable in the liquid state. It is a combination of ninety five percent methane with propane and butane. The company is currently buying naphtha from Tesoro Refinery. At their Campbell Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG) plant it is made into methane. The propane is purchased from refineries or shipped in from overseas. Hawaii Gas would like to bring in LNG to diversify their fuel stock. This would help us move towards renewable energy goals. While LNG is non-renewable, this would be a bridge towards helping Hawaii decrease its dependency on oil. SNG is made from oil. They want to integrate LNG as an alternative. A power point presentation was shown to illustrate how their system operates from their plant and delivered to businesses and homes. Pipelines are used to store gas as it is manufactured. No other storage is used. There is a backup system at pier 38. Kevin described the pipelines, where they go and their length. This is twenty-two miles of sixteen-inch pipeline, ending at pier 38. This follows the 'energy corridor' for most of the distance, but not entirely. There was a description of the emergency shut down on the pipeline, and how the maintenance is done using a mechanical "pig". This instrument can detect problems while going through the pipeline. One section, or one fifth (1/5) of the pipeline can hold two thousand cubic feet of gas for every pound. Kevin discussed an example of how the pig works and what materials were used to build it. He also explained how accurate the machine is.

Properties of SNG were given it is made from methane, is flammable, is lighter than air, and is odorless. It also displaces air. Propane is a flammable gas, heavier than air, stays along the ground, and is odorless. Its' properties create a dangerous situation. For safety, all pipelines are marked and patrolled every day by truck and on foot. He talked about how pipelines are damaged and that the repair and cost of gas loss is charged to the person responsible for the damage. They are regulated by Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), under the U.S. Department of Transportation. The company has safety programs and they are inspected once a year for their records and field inspections.

LNG is a natural gas, colorless, odorless, non-toxic, and is a vapor. It is non-corrosive, liquid, and will float on water until it vaporizes. In a liquid state it is non-flammable but when it



vaporizes into a gas it becomes flammable. There are three main concerns. The first is when it is in the cryogenic state of -260° F it will freeze anything it comes into contact with. The second concern is combustion, as the liquid vaporizes into a gas it becomes flammable. The third concern is asphyxiation when liquid is transforming into a gas it will displace oxygen. There was an example of what the Fire Department would do if they were called to a spill of LNG. While vaporizing, the gas is very cold and hazardous if it is inhaled. The best firefighting agent to use is purple potassium powder which is a dry agent that comes in fire extinguishers. Hawaii Gas has purchased this type of extinguishers for use on all LNG operations. Do Not Use Water to extinguish the fire.

The initial plans will be for the LNG to be transported to Oahu at Sand Island using Matson or Horizon then transported by truck to pier 38. Future plans are still being worked on. A power point presentation showed pictures of vapor being released and the insulated containers and a description of how and what the containers are made of. The containers will have extra insulation and thicker walls in the inner tank to handle more pressure which gives them a larger margin of safety. A picture of the ships that would be transporting the LNG was shown. These ships are twelve to fourteen stories high one hundred-forty feet wide and would hold ten million gallons of LNG.

The company has purchased two ISO containers and is working on plans for the LNG terminal. The ships can be unloaded and LNG put into land based storage. They have not started their application to the Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC). This will take two years to be approved once they have applied. A structure that would protect the land storage would have to be built in case of a tsunami. By the end of 2013 there will be a forty-foot ISO container of LNG on Oahu. An ambient vaporizer has been set up on a trailer. This machine will convert the LNG into a gas. A forty-foot ISO container can be emptied within eight hours. This amounts to one hundred thousand (100,000) cubic feet per hour. Kevin explained the company's plans on purchasing equipment starting with twenty ISO containers by next year. When they have built a stationary storage area they would like to increase the amount to a hundred containers. LNG is currently being purchased from the West Coast area of the U.S. They would like to continue to buy LNG from the U.S. because of the pricing system being used as prices in Asia are based on crude oil. Hawaii Gas is negotiating with many suppliers on the West Coast. Their first choice is to buy LNG from the U.S. The first shipment would be from Washington State. He explained the ambient vaporizer's safety features. The LNG industry has one of the best safety records in the energy business. It has been used in the US since the early 1900s.

Hawaii Gas invited the HFD personnel to a LNG Fire School in Portland in 2012. There was a LNG fed fire pit that was used for training. Hawaii Gas is now providing LNG Response Training to HFD and other personnel that will be handling LNG including Matson personnel, truckers, and others. Their personnel have already completed training. Kevin went over frequently asked questions. The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) checklist is being shared and used in training with HFD for emergency response. The presentation for LNG can be sent to people who would like to view it.

7. Draft For Policy and Procedures on Releasing Tier II Information: Kathy Ho

- 7.1 Kathy was asked to review the draft by Gary and the HEER Office. This document involves 128E which gives the criteria of the Tier II form, HEPCRA and EPCRA. It is also looking at Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Section 92F which describes how people get access public information. This document is 'consistent' with the state law that the public has a right to know what information is stored in state agencies. Kathy mentioned another good point. Which is it that if we are going to prevent or not allow the information to be given to the public, there has

to be a balancing of two competing interests. The public's right to know the information in the document verses the harm that could be done to the public if that information is released. This issue is covered in the HEPCRA Rules. State law HRS Section 92F would require this also if the HEER Office was considering withholding documents. Kathy is trying to determine the criteria that we need to look at in determining the balance. The public right to know verses the agency's right not to release the information. For example since 9/11 there is a tendency not to release too much information. However the public needs to know what may be harmful in their community. They should not build a school or other development near a chemical plant. She is working with the Office of Information Practices (OIP). If a request is denied, the person making the request has a right to appeal to the OIP. This office will write to the agency that has denied the request. The agency has to write a response as to why the request was denied. OIP will make a determination. There is a penalty if the OIP determines that the agency should not have denied the request. Kathy needs to understand what kinds of information OIP looks at to decide whether or not the agency could make the denial. The County Civil Defense and the Fire Department may also have a reason for not wanting information to be released. She will be making suggestions. Under HRS Section 92F there is a ten-day period to review the request and give a reply. Regulated communities can have their trade secrets protected. For added protection Kathy suggested going to the legislature to amend the 128E law. We could add a section for confidentiality as an example, "locations of chemicals," would then be protected. Henry suggested that the diagram should be changed to reflect that requests be made to the HEER Office.

8. Training on Photovoltaic System: Alex Adams, Honolulu Fire Department

8.1 There is a working PV system that was built at the Fire Training Center. The four-hour class included power point presentations and videos. The PV panels are like batteries and continue to produce energy whether the power is on or off in the structure. It is a direct current type of charge. Some of the things that should not be done to the panels or system include; not chopping or walking on the panels, and no cutting of any conduits (lines) coming from the panels since the current is still active. PV and electric systems should have labels to show the different systems. If a problem occurs turn off the power to the structure. The panels will still be producing energy but the circuit will not be completed. To stop the panels from producing electricity you need to cover them with a black tarp. Other colored tarps are not dark enough to stop the sun from penetrating through the covering. New rules are coming out that state that there must be a three-foot clearance along the side and top of the panels which will allow fire personnel room to walk.

Visit to Kauai Solar Farm: Albert Kauai, Kauai Fire Department

8.2 Albert showed pictures from their visit to the solar farm at Port Allen. This facility generates 6 megawatts of power and is managed by McBride Resources. Power generated is sold to Kauai Island Utility Company, (KIUC). The farm covers twenty acres and has 22,400 separate solar panels. There are six cement pads and in each building there are four invertors and a transformer. The solar panels produce 24 volts of dc power and the invertors then convert that into 120 volts of ac power. The transformers on each pad take the 480 volts from four invertors and convert it into 12,000 volts of power. This is sent to a control room and there the power is blended into the grid. The KIUC power plant is next to the solar farm. The Fire Department could not visit the battery storage area which belongs to KIUC. The Kauai Fire Department has contacted

the power company to schedule a visit with Xtreme Power who manages the battery storage facility. It seems to be well designed the batteries in one area and control room in another area. Nothing is compromised and power can be shut off at different areas. There was an explanation about the pictures in the handout. There is a fire suppression system for batteries. Albert explained the extinguishing agent that is used. It was mentioned that the panels will keep on producing power and there is no way to stop it. Mark Want explained that the State Energy Office has a draft "Energy Storage Summary Sheet" information document. There are eighteen facilities listed with the type of battery technology and its size. This draft focuses on the project and research and what the project is developing. It gives an indication of where the large-scale batteries systems are located. Mark will send the document in an email to Curtis.

9. EPA Update: Mike Ardito

There is a handout on the table.

10. HMEP Grant Update: Harold Lao

The Chemical and Tactics classes are completed for this year. We still have fourteen thousand dollars left to spend by the ending of September 2013. If there are no projects he can use money to pay for his time handling the grant. The application for the 2013 – 2014 Grant has been completed. We are asking for the same amount \$112,704. The grant is being reviewed by USDOT. We are waiting to hear if it has been accepted.

11. Other Business: Vern Miyagi from State Civil Defense

The SCD is updating the State Hazard Mitigating Plan. This has to be done every three years. The certification and approval has to be received from FEMA 9 by October 3, 2013. He is doing a "fact finding mission". He would like to meet with the LEPCs for five minutes after the meeting. Handouts were given to the LEPCs and he would like their opinion on them. He requested email addresses so he could send the handouts electronically. Mr. Miyagi will be sending this to the civil defense agency in each county. The SCD agency is using the counties plans as a base for their plans.

Global Harmonization: This information is from the NASTTPO Convention. There are handouts that contain information and websites that you can go to for more information on placards, training and other services available.

12. Schedule next HSERC Meeting:

Next meeting is set for September 20, 2013. Motion to adjourn made by Yvonne, seconded by Alex. Time was 11:40 am.

Respectively Submitted,

Sharon L. Leonida  
Environmental Health Specialist III

## Ammunition Depots Storage At Waikele

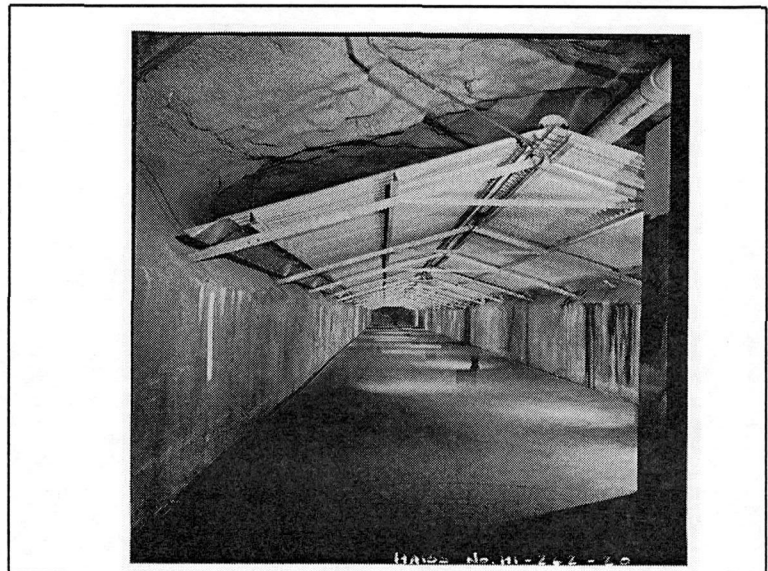
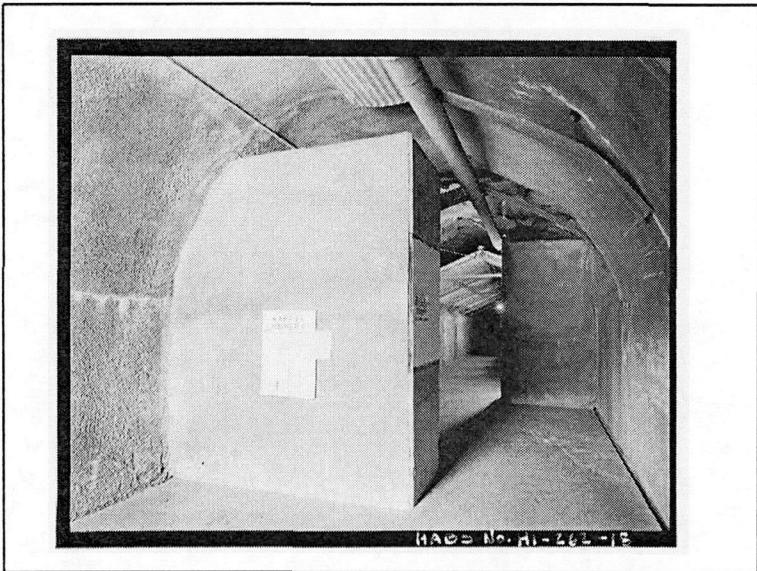
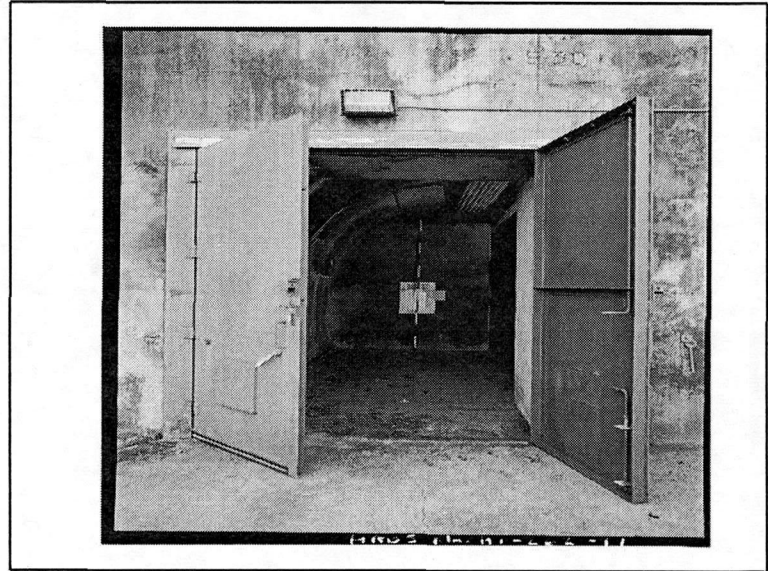
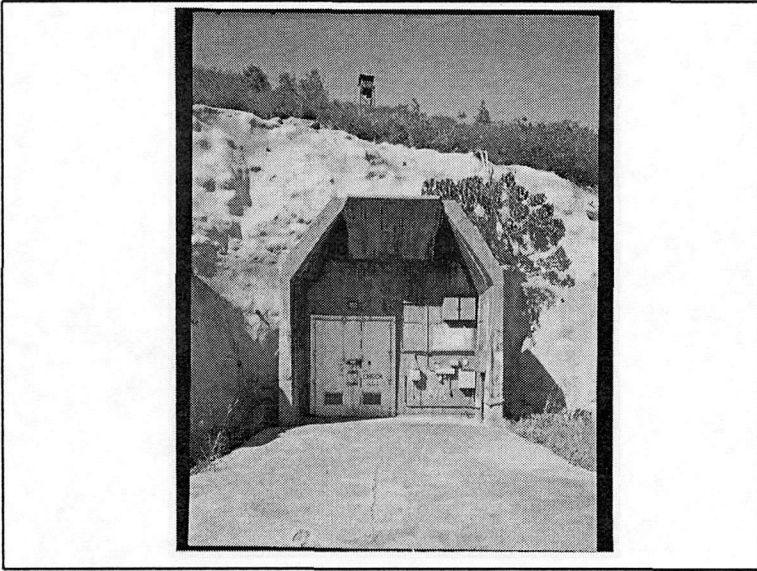
Waikele Bunkers

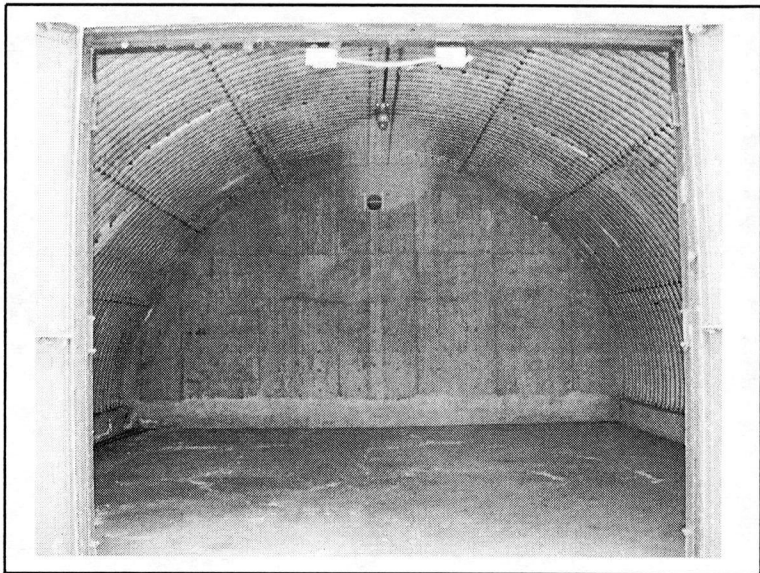
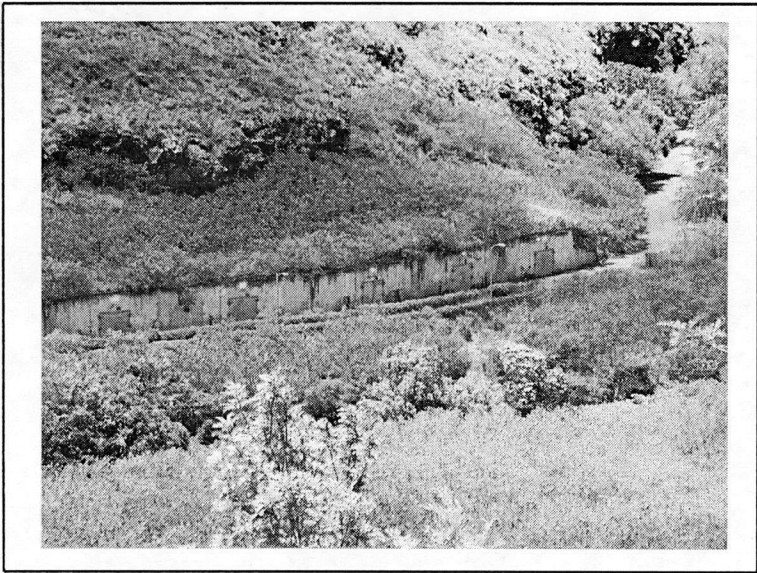
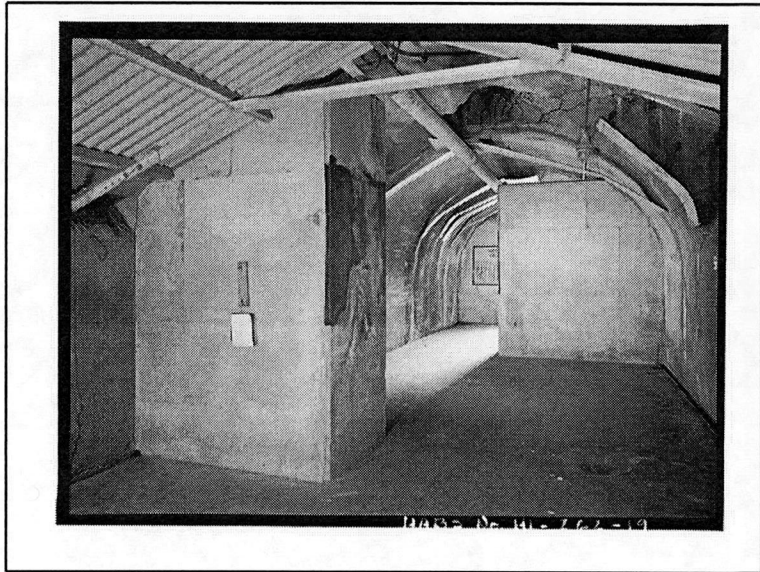
"In mid-June of 1942, the  
Commander-in -Chief of the Pacific  
Fleet directed that **'underground  
ammunition storage of major  
proportion ' be constructed in a  
location that would 'both be  
readily defended by, and  
accessible to, Pearl Harbor'.** "

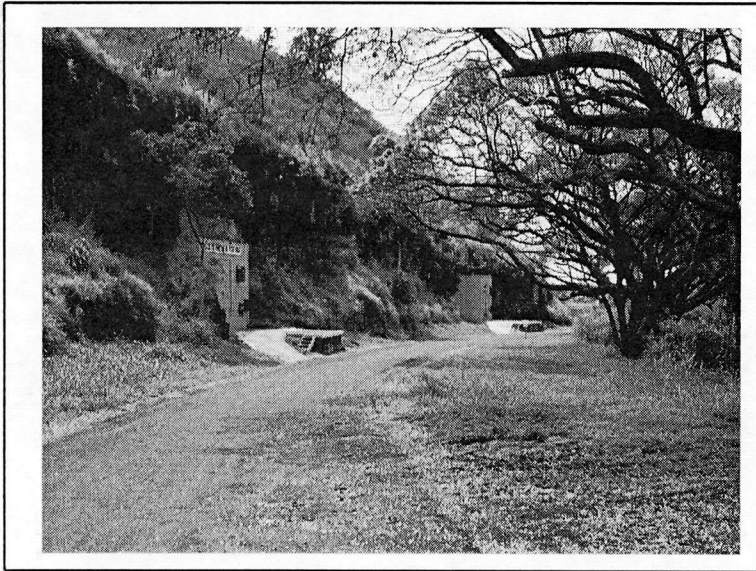
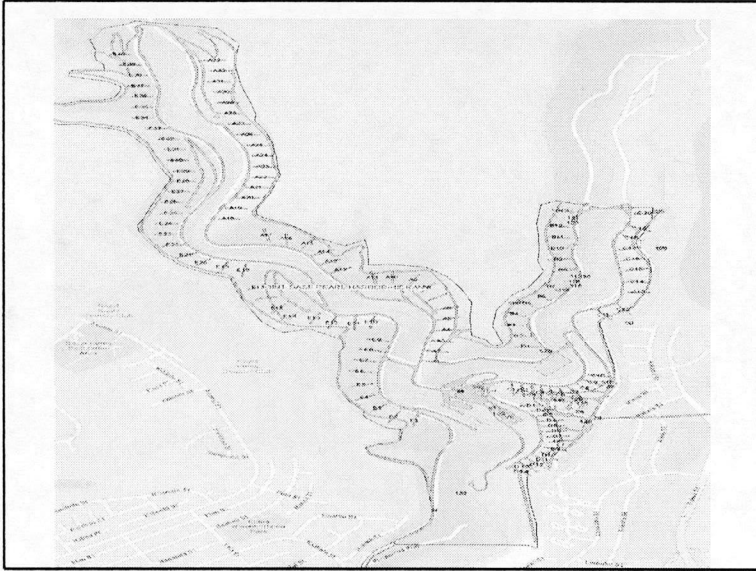
At this time vast amounts of explosives  
were being stored in the open among  
the hills and valleys of southern Oahu. A  
350-acre site was selected where steep-  
banked ravines made tunnel  
construction possible. A railroad spur  
could be build to service the installation.

## Construction of Tunnels

Most of the tunnel roofs, loading platforms and  
Seven foot high walls were made of concrete, while the  
floors were reinforced concrete. At this time 120 tunnels  
were constructed, each were 240 feet long. There was 9  
miles of railroad, 10 miles of paved road, 9 miles of  
patrol road, and four bridges. Housing and other  
facilities were built for personnel stationed there. Work  
started in September 1942, completed in December  
1943. In April 1944 there was additional construction.







May 3, 2007, Honolulu Advertiser, article on reunion of former personnel stationed at Waikēle. Bunkers were in use from the 1940's to 1993. They talked about the nuclear warheads that were assembled there, nuclear convoys to take weapons to West Loch and Barbers Point. Most of them had never seen the complete Facility. In some of the bunkers, behind Mosler Safe bank-vault like doors, "3-foot-deep metal bins lined the wall". One idea is that it was used for nuclear detonators, or to store Cryptological information.

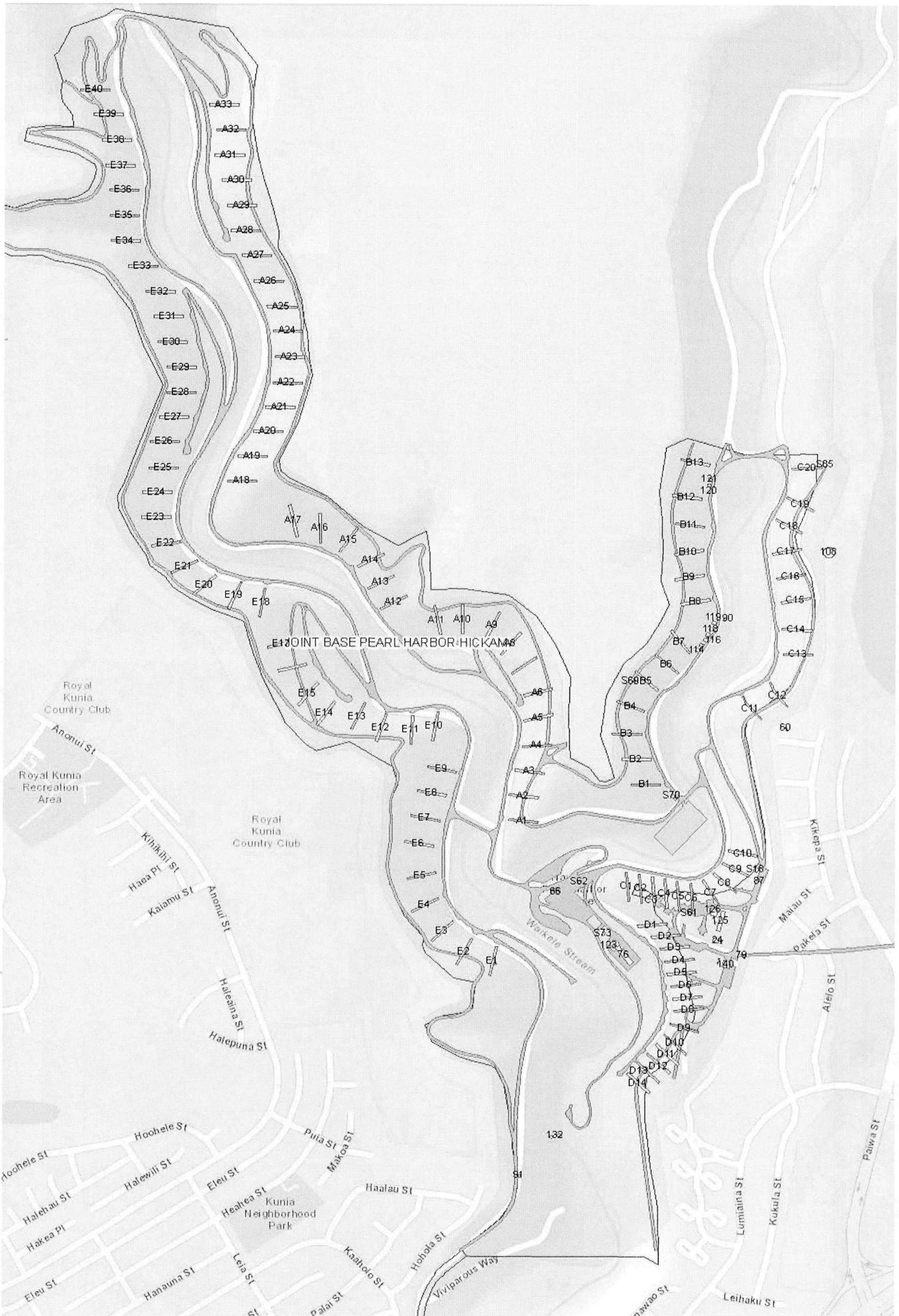
Email address for person in charge of

Commercial property:

[sarahk@hihltd.com](mailto:sarahk@hihltd.com)

Sarah Phone: 690-2412





## Explanation of Slide presentation for HSERC Meeting September 20, 2013

1. Title of power point
2. Quote from document, Waikele Self Storage – History, “Pearl Harbor and the outlying Islands”
3. (Read what slide has on it)
4. (Read what slide has on it)
5. Some of the pictures are from the library of Congress file, thanks to Cynthia Pang. The others are from newer sources. This picture shows an example of one type of door, I don’t know what the different boxes are on the door. It may be the control system for opening the door.
6. This is another type of door, it shows the beginning of the tunnel.
7. Tunnel as it goes toward the back.
8. This seems to be one of the tunnels that measured 240 feet.
9. Sometimes the bunkers were grouped close together.
10. This tunnel seems to be one of the smaller units. You can see what looks like the back wall. It could also be just another separation area. The notes or comments about the tunnels in these pictures only give the location as, “Naval Magazine Lualualei, Waikele Branch, Tunnel Magazine Type”.
11. This is a recent picture that is on line at the “Waikele Storage” website.
12. This shows the inside of the modernized unit.
13. Map of tunnels from Cynthia Pang of the Navy. It shows the difference units and their numbers. It’s difficult to see. I have the map from Cynthia , it can be enlarged and printed. I have already sent it to Alex and also Scott at the fire training center.
14. This old picture from the Library of Congress shows part of the road and some of the bunkers.
15. This is a modern picture from the Waikele Storage website.
16. Talk about the Advertiser article, reunion of former personnel stationed at Waikele.
17. Give Sarah’s email and phone number. Talk about conversion with her on the phone. She can arrange tours of the area. Police department has used the area for drills. She would like the Fire Department to come and look around and give suggestions.



**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Pacific Southwest Region  
Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Program Update  
For the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission  
Meeting in Honolulu, Hawai'i on Friday, September 20, 2013**

**Presidential Executive Order on Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security**

President Obama signed an Executive Order on August 1, 2013 to improve the safety and security of chemical facilities and reduce the risks of hazardous chemicals to workers and communities. The order directs the federal government to:

- Improve operational coordination with state and local partners (including State Emergency Response Commissions, Local Emergency Planning Committees and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions)
- Enhance Federal agency coordination and information sharing
- Modernize policies, regulations and standards, and
- Work with stakeholders to identify best practices.

The fact sheet about the Executive Order can be found on the White House website at:  
The White House Fact Sheet: Executive Order on Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/08/01/fact-sheet-executive-order-improving-chemical-facility-safety-and-securi>

The actual Executive Order can be found on the White House website at:

Presidential Executive Order: Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/08/01/executive-order-improving-chemical-facility-safety-and-security>

One of the first products under the Executive Order is the recent, federal multi-agency chemical advisory on "Safe Storage, Handling, and Management of Ammonium Nitrate."

The link is: [www.epa.gov/emergencies/docs/chem/AN\\_advisory.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/docs/chem/AN_advisory.pdf).

Here is the link to the news release from EPA Headquarters on August 30, 2013:

"EPA, OSHA and ATF Provide Information and Lessons Learned About the Safe Storage, Handling and Management of Ammonium Nitrate"

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/d0cf6618525a9efb85257359003fb69d/a15398fb5fc51da185257bd7006f1a64!OpenDocument>

**Response to Molasses Spill in Honolulu Harbor**

On September 14, in response to the recent 233,000-gallon spill of molasses into Honolulu Harbor and Keehi Lagoon from a Sand Island terminal, the EPA's Emergency Response Section deployed three On Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and one EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) member to be part of the Federal response effort

led by the U.S. Coast Guard. The EPA's Public Information Officer in Honolulu has been tasked to work in the incident's Joint Information Center at the Clean Islands Council. The lead response agency for the entire operation is the State of Hawaii Department of Health. EPA staff members are currently working under the direction of the USCG and the State of Hawaii Department of Health. EPA is assisting with water sampling/monitoring and data management efforts. The OSCs and ERT are providing technical advice on sampling and assessing impacted areas, as well as advice on response management coordination and organization.

#### **Gina McCarthy Confirmed as EPA Administrator**

Gina McCarthy was confirmed by the U.S. Senate as the U.S. EPA's new Administrator on July 18, 2013. Prior to her appointment as Administrator, she served as the Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation. During her career, which spans over 30 years, she worked at both the state and local levels on environmental issues and helped coordinate policies on economic growth, energy, transportation and the environment. Previously, McCarthy served as the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. McCarthy received a Bachelor of Arts in social anthropology from the University of Massachusetts at Boston and a combined Master of Science in Environmental Engineering and Planning Policy from Tufts University.

One of EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy's seven major themes announced September 4 to meet the environmental challenges ahead includes "Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety."

#### **EPA Updates Oil and Gas Standards for Storage Tanks**

The EPA recently issued updates to the 2012 oil and natural gas standards for storage tanks. The updates will phase in emission control deadlines, starting with higher-emitting tanks first, and will provide the time needed to ramp up the production and installation of controls. EPA is making the changes based upon information received after the 2012 standards were issued that shows more storage tanks will come online than the agency originally estimated. Storage tanks that emit 6 or more tons of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) a year must reduce emissions by 95 percent. This news release may be found on EPA's website ([www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)) under news releases for August 5, 2013.

#### **EPA Pacific Southwest EPP Program Contact**

For more information about the U.S. EPA's Emergency Prevention and Preparedness program for Hawai'i, you may contact the liaison, Mike Ardito, at 415-972-3081 or by email at [ardito.michael@epa.gov](mailto:ardito.michael@epa.gov).

## Chemical Dispersants Fact Sheet

### **What are chemical dispersants and how are they different than mechanical recovery?**

Chemical dispersants would be sprayed on the ocean in the event of an oil spill based on the claim that they break down spilled oil into small particles to be absorbed and processed by natural occurring bacteria in the water column. In contrast, mechanical equipment contains, recovers, and *removes oil from the environment* whereas dispersants are chemicals added to spilled oil that allegedly accelerate its assimilation *into the environment*.

### **Are dispersants effective?**

No. The claim that dispersants facilitate biodegradation by breaking oil into droplets is unsubstantiated even after more than 2,000,000 gallons of chemical dispersants were applied in the Gulf of Mexico in response to the Deep Water Horizon catastrophe. The National Academy of Science (NAS) review in 2005 concluded that little to no evidence exists for the claims that dispersants “reduce the impact of oil on shorelines,” or “reduce the impact to birds and mammals on the water surface.” The 2005 NAS study also found that older tests that displayed enhanced biodegradation of chemical dispersants applied to oil were flawed due to unrealistic conditions.<sup>1</sup>

*The Future of Dispersant Use in Oil Spill Response Initiative*, a white paper review of the Deep Water Horizon spill states that, “Natural dispersion on the sea surface was estimated at 5% because the oil that reached the surface was emulsified. Natural dispersion of the non-emulsified oil would have been up to 30%.”<sup>2</sup>

The lack of confirmed effectiveness of chemical dispersants in colder waters, the sharp increase in toxicity that occurs when dispersants combine with oil, and the shocking evidence that dispersants slow the natural biodegradation process instead of accelerating it as claimed,<sup>3</sup> has caused environmental advocates to request that the California Office of Spill Prevention and Response immediately remove dispersants as the primary oil spill response tool.

### **Are dispersants considered best available technology (BAT)?**

No. There is a tremendous amount of 'grey literature' or junk science supporting dispersant use in California, but not one peer-reviewed publication quantitatively documenting the success of dispersants in an actual oil spill has ever been published. Alaska determined that the prevention and response tugs and enhanced tractor tugs, as well as state-of-the-art oil skimmers and barges, are considered Best Available Technology. Washington requires BAT skimming technology at the 6-hour planning standard adjacent to its highest volume inbound and outbound shipping lanes. Since 2011, seven (7) companies have been offering mechanical oil spill recovery equipment with more than 70% oil recovery efficiency.<sup>4</sup> ***This mechanical recovery capability far exceeds chemical dispersant efficacy or first generation mechanical recovery technology, and is BAT.***

### **What is the effect of chemical dispersants on marine wildlife?**

"While the effects of dispersants on some water column biota have been studied, the effects of dispersants and dispersed oil below the surface on wildlife such as diving birds, marine mammals, and

<sup>1</sup> Oil Spill Dispersants: Efficacy and Effects (2005), National Academy of Science.

<sup>2</sup> The Future of Dispersant Use in Oil Spill Response Initiative March 22, 2012. Coastal Response Research Center, Research Planning Incorporated, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

<sup>3</sup> a) Roberto Rico-Martinez, Terry W. Snell, and Tonya L. Shearer, “Synergistic Toxicity of Macondo Crude Oil and Dispersant Corexit 9500A to the *Brachionus plicatilis* Species Complex (Rotifera),” *Environmental Pollution* 173 (February 2013): 5–10.

b) Almeda R, Wambaugh Z, Wang Z, Hyatt C, Liu Z, et al. (2013) Interactions between Zooplankton and Crude Oil: Toxic Effects and Bioaccumulation of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. PLoS ONE 8(6): e67212. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0067212.

c) Adam Moles, Larry Holland, and Jeffrey Short, “Effectiveness in the Laboratory of Corexit 9527 and 9500 in Dispersing Fresh, Weathered, and Emulsion of Alaska North Slope Crude Oil under Subarctic Conditions,” *Spill Science and Technology*. Volume 7, Issues 5-6, December 2002, Pages 241–247.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.iprizecleanoceans.org/competition-details/competition-results>

sea turtles *are unknown*."<sup>5</sup> (Emphasis added). However, peer-reviewed research has documented significant adverse effects to wildlife from dispersants mixed with oil, and new evidence continues to emerge affirming these harmful impacts.<sup>6</sup>

### **What is the actual efficacy rate of dispersants in California?**

Efficacy tests using California's own laboratory methodology show a dispersion rate of only 16% and 22% for Corexit 9500 and 9527<sup>7</sup>, respectively. The EPA requires at least 45% efficacy for products to be listed on the National Product Schedule<sup>8</sup>, but astonishingly California has no minimum standard for dispersant effectiveness, only a requirement that the product "*perform as indicated by the manufacturer when applied in the manner recommended by the manufacturer*."<sup>9</sup>

### **Should I care if chemical dispersants are applied to an oil spill 1/2 mile from shore?**

Yes. Government Accountability Project researchers have uncovered and reported disturbing scientific evidence that the Gulf of Mexico and its coastal inhabitants have decades of problems ahead caused by the toxicity of the chemical dispersants applied to the Deepwater Horizon oil rig blowout. The spill related human health problems include dozens of symptoms ranging from hypersensitivity to petroleum products to seizures. The long-term ecological effects of dispersant use include longer persistence in sediments, reduced biodegradation, photo-enhanced toxicity, and a 52-fold increase in the toxicity of spilled oil to marine organisms.<sup>10</sup>

### **Why are chemical dispersants sanctioned for use by the National Marine Sanctuaries program, State of California, and Coast Guard?**

It is cheaper and more convenient to apply chemical dispersants to an oil spill than require the shipping industry to purchase and drill BAT equipment. In addition, dispersants were chosen as the preferred alternative by the Coast Guard in the Vessel and Facility Response Plans for Oil: 2003 Removal Equipment Requirements and Alternative Technology Revisions final rule published in 2009. This selection was based on a claimed dispersant efficacy rate of 80%, mechanical recovery efficiency of 10%, and dispersed oil was considered *removed from the environment* in the cost benefit analysis.

### **Who makes chemical dispersants?**

Nalco is owned by Exxon and British Petroleum and is a major supplier of chemicals to the petroleum industry.<sup>11</sup> Nalco made \$85 million in 2010 selling Corexit, the dispersant used in the Deep Water Horizon spill.<sup>12</sup> The chemicals used to make Corexit were known *only* to Nalco when it was first applied in that response. Corexit is banned in several European countries.

### **What can you do to help?**

Lend your voice to the Environmental Action Committee of West Marin's campaign to 1) require the California OSPR to provide a 21<sup>st</sup> Century prevention and response program that meets the "best achievable protection" of our coastal and ocean resources through "best available technology" legal standard, and 2) ban the use of chemical dispersant from oil spill response in California waters.

<sup>5</sup> Statement of David Westerholm, Director OR&R, NOS, NOAA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. *HEARING ON THE USE OF DISPERSANT FOR THE DEEPWATER HORIZON BP OIL SPILL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS UNITED STATES SENATE* August 4, 2010.

<sup>6</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corexit#Toxicity>

<sup>7</sup> Blondina G, Ouano M, Singer M, Sowby M, and Tjeerdema R. Comparative Efficacy of Two Corexit Dispersants as Measured Using California's Modified Swirling Flask Test. [nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?documentversionid=57373](http://www.nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?documentversionid=57373)

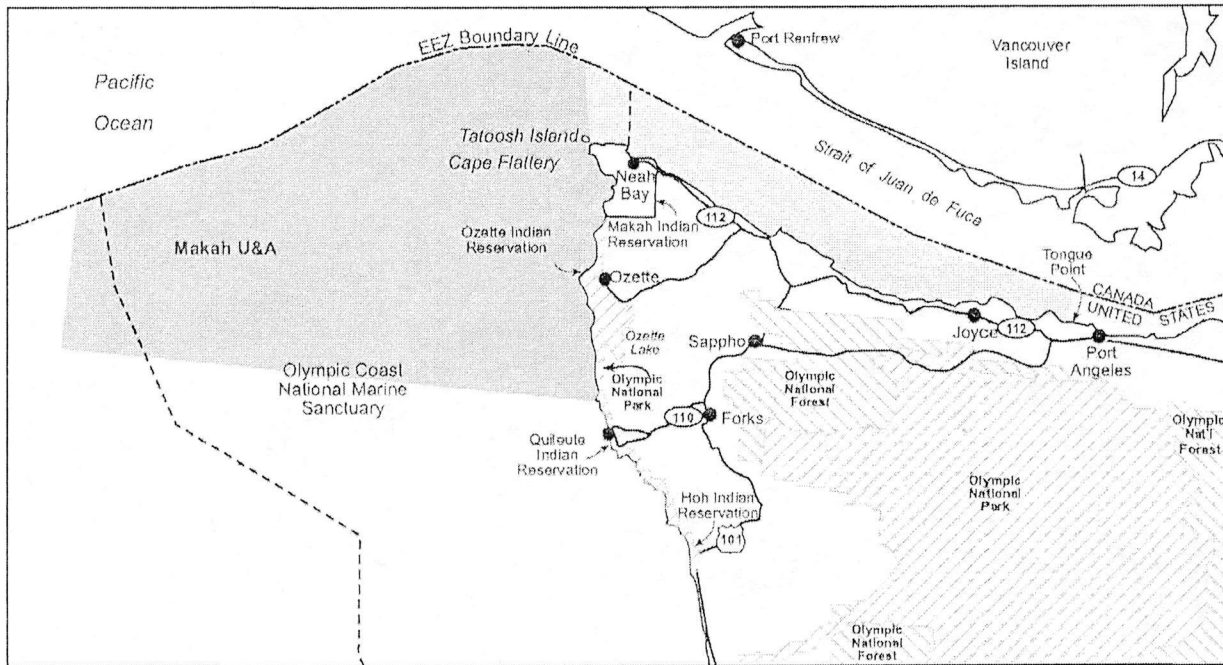
<sup>8</sup> CFR 40 Part 300 Subpart J, Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals.

<sup>9</sup> <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=22689>

<sup>10</sup> California State Regulations Governing the Licensing and Use of Oil Spill Cleanup Agents, Section 884, Effective 8/28/98 [journal.pone.0045574.pdf](http://www.pone.0045574.pdf), [journal.pone.0050549.pdf](http://www.pone.0050549.pdf), [journal.pone.0067212.pdf](http://www.pone.0067212.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/13/business/energy-environment/13greenwire-less-toxic-dispersants-lose-out-in-bp-oil-spill-81183.html?\\_r=1&](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/13/business/energy-environment/13greenwire-less-toxic-dispersants-lose-out-in-bp-oil-spill-81183.html?_r=1&)

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.nalco.com/documents/Annual-Reports/Nalco\\_2010\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf](http://www.nalco.com/documents/Annual-Reports/Nalco_2010_Annual_Report.pdf)



Parametrix Makah Whale Hunt EIS 553-1675-00303(10) 2/07 (B)

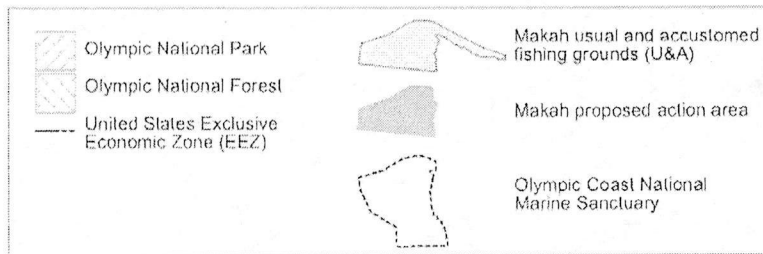
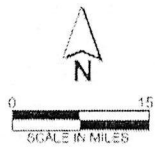


Figure 1-1  
Project Area