

The range facility management support system (RFMSS) keeps a consumption report in the Range Scheduling Office, updated daily with data on all ammunition expended at each range, on what date, and by which unit the ammunition was expended (Borja 2002a). The Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security Range Division, Hawai'i Scheduling Office conducts long-term scheduling of range facilities. Units can access the RFMSS to check the schedule of specific ranges and to request facilities at PTA (Sato 1996, 5-7).

Materials Not Used in Training

Due to public concern, certain hazardous chemicals, specifically Agent Orange and depleted uranium, are being addressed. Various Air Force studies document that in 1971, chemical agents stored in Okinawa were transported to Johnston Island for storage at the Chemical Storage Facility. Public Law 91-672, passed in 1972, prohibited the transport of chemical agents from Okinawa to the United States and authorized destruction of Agent Orange outside these areas. In 1972, the 1.4-million gallon (5.3-million-liter) stockpile of Agent Orange amassed during the Vietnam War was transported directly to Johnston Island and also placed in storage there. In 1977, Agent Orange stored at Johnston Island, as well as in Mississippi, were destroyed by high-temperature incineration at sea in the South Pacific (Onyx 2001, 137). There is no record of Agent Orange used, stored, or disposed of on the islands of O'ahu or Hawai'i.

Military installations hosting training with depleted uranium rounds must apply for and be granted a license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for possession of depleted uranium cartridge penetrators. To date, of the three installations in the United States that have such licenses, none are in Hawai'i. A memorandum from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Munitions (2000) states that a records search for depleted uranium rounds was conducted and determined that these types of munitions were never a part of the Army's inventory in Hawai'i and that the Army did not and does not have any plans to introduce depleted uranium to the State of Hawai'i (Onyx 2001, 127-128).

Range Sampling

Surface soil and water sampling was conducted on SBMR and PTA firing ranges from November 8 through 14, 2002, in order to obtain information about surface soils on these two installations. Sampling focused on where existing ranges overlapped with proposed ranges.

Secondary explosives compounds, primarily trinitrotoluene (TNT) and cyclotrimethylene-trinitramine (RDX), which are the major ingredients in nearly all munitions formulations, were the focus of these investigations. Other organic chemical explosives used in specific munitions formulations were also tested for, including those that are no longer used in munitions but whose residues potentially remain on contaminated sites. Additionally, full characterization for metals was conducted in parallel with explosives at all of the site ranges.

The results of this sampling revealed that metals (aluminum, iron, lead, and antimony), explosives (RDX, TNT, and nitroglycerin), and semivolatile organic compounds (PAHs) were found at levels exceeding EPA Region IX PRGs on both SBMR and PTA. The PRG