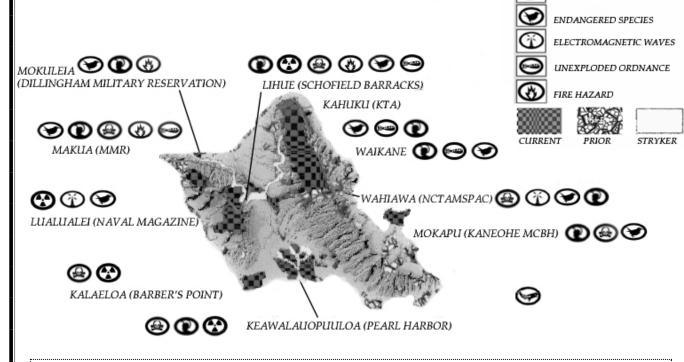
MILITARY CLEAN UP! NOT BUILD UP!



- Stryker transformation in Hawaii will mark the largest military land grab since WWII. The Army will seize and destroy 25,000 more acres of land.
- **Strykers contribute to global warming** by dramatically increasing the Army's fuel consumption. The military is Hawaii's largest consumer of energy.



DMZ HAWAII/ALOHA AINA

MILITARY TOXICS

CULTURAL SITES

NUCLEAR WASTE

SONAR USE

c/o AFSC Hawaii 2426 Oahu Ave. Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Phone: 808-988-6266 www.dmzhawaii.org Email: info@dmzhawaii.org

TALKING POINTS AND QUESTIONS FOR THE STRYKER EIS

STRYKERS AND OUR HEALTH



HAWAII SAYS NO TO STRYKERS

Send all written comments concerning this EIS to:

Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Environmental Command, Building E4460, Attention: IMAE-PA, 5179 Hoadley Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

Comments may also be sent via e-mail to: PublicComments@aec.apgea.army.mil

STRYKERS AND OUR HEALTH



DEPLETED URANIUM (DU):

- Why should we assume that the EIS authors are familiar with the toxics used on Army training ranges in the past?
- Has the Army studied weather patterns in locations that have tested positive for DU to determine an impact radius?/What is the radius of impact for aerosolized DU particulates caused by fire or Stryker training?
- How will the Army compensate communities for its denial of the existence of this toxin with a 4.5+ billion year halflife? And how will it handle health claims that may arise?



Photo: Davy Crockett tailfins found at Schofield

TOXINS IN OUR WATER:

- What studies have been done on stream contamination within Schofield Barracks?
- Please provide a list of all military reports dealing with the contamination of Kaukonahua and Waikele streams.
- What levels of contaminants has the Army found in Kaukonahua and Waikele streams? How can true impacts be determined if the EIS is based on assumptions (for example the assumptions/estimates of sediment concentrations of RDX, TNT, HMX and nitroglycerin in stream water)? Why not just test the water?
- What is the relationship between TCE and carbon tetrachloride? How much is being used by the Army currently?
- How will Stryker training impact our water (groundwater, streams and oceans)?
- What is the Army's responsibility to the community

- for ensuring a safe drinking water supply? Is this responsibility in perpetuity or only while the Army is using the land?
- How will the Army handle claims by communities should contamination be traced to military activities?
- How will children be protected from toxic militaryrelated runoff in streams?
- How will the Army ensure that Hawaii's drinking water will not be impacted by military activities?

TOXINS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT:

- Which pesticides/herbicides is the Army currently using?
- What pesticides/herbicides have been used historically?
- How many years of exposure does it take for RDX, TNT, and Nitroglycerin (all byproducts of explosives) to decay?
- How are the byproducts of explosives cleaned up?
 Does the Army plan to clean up these harmful toxins?
- Does the Army plan to clean up the metals (aluminum, iron, lead, and antimony) and semivolatile organic compounds (PAHs) that were found at levels exceeding USEPA Region IX PRGs on both Schofield and Pohakuloa?
- Will the Army's liability for the health and safety of the community remain until the land is completely cleaned up to the community's satisfaction and regulatory standards?
- How do families seek compensation from the Army for respiratory and other health problems caused by Army activities?
- Will the Army provide health care to every citizen in the surrounding communities who is impacted by the increase in lead waste, fugitive dust, and other toxic pollution?

WHY HAWAII MUST CONTINUE TO SAY **NO!**

- Strykers contaminate land and endanger our health and safety: 25% more ammunition into our environment, more unexploded bombs and more toxics like RDX, HMX, TNT, Arsenic and Lead. Strykers will kick up more than 13.4 million pounds of dust per year which may include toxics like radioactive Depleted Uranium.
- Strykers destroy sacred sites and disrupt Native Hawaiian cultural practice. The Army failed to properly survey cultural sites and continues to limit the efforts of cultural monitors hired under the Army's Programmatic Agreement with OHA.
- Stryker maneuver impacts will increase by 300% including serious soil erosion that can eventually kill our fragile reef systems.
- Strykers can cause fires that destroy ecosystems and kill endangered species.
- Strykers will raise the cost of living, strain public services and schools, and increase competition for housing and jobs.
- Strykers will increase the transient population in Hawaii, potentially increasing violence, and introducing sexual predators in our communities.
- Strykers were rejected by the people of Hawaii. In the first round of hearings, Hawaii overwhelmingly said "No!" to Strykers. In a recent Star Bulletin poll, 73% opposed Strykers in Hawaii.