15.03.08

Cape Chiniak Public Comments

November 6, 1997

From: Fred Hier Luccos
Box 14007
Berkeley, CA 94712

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, # 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

To Whom it may concern:

I have vacationed in Chiniak and want to express my excitement that you are trying to purchase 18,000 acres of the Cape for a park. While I was out there for two weeks I saw whales, sea otters, salmon and sea lions. It was my best vacation ever! The area out there that you are working to preserve is one of extreme importance.

I appreciate your efforts!

Sincerely,
Fred Luccos

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

November 12, 1997

Fred Heir Luccos
Box 14007
Berkeley, California 94712

Dear Mr. Luccos:

Thank you for your letter in support of protecting lands at Cape Chiniak.

As you may know, there are many competing proposals for use of the remaining oil spill settlement funds and this is one of the many ideas that have been brought forward for the Trustee Council's consideration. In response to a strong expression of local interest, the Council's primary focus in the Kodiak area at this point is to protect lands at Termination Point. At the same time, it is evident that there is also interest in seeing other areas in the vicinity of Kodiak protected, including Long Island and Cape Chiniak.

Most recently, the Kodiak Island Borough submitted a proposal to the Trustee Council urging purchase of approximately 2,900 acres of forested lands along the Chiniak coastline. Information about the Borough's proposal will be provided to the Trustee Council at the next scheduled meeting on December 18, 1997 in Anchorage.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public views on restoration activities and a copy of your comments will be provided to each of the Council members. If you have further questions about the restoration program, please feel free to contact Eric Myers, Director of Operations at (907) 278-8012.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

November 6, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, # 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RE: Cape Chiniak Property Nominated By Leisnoi Corporation for Purchase as a State Park

Dear Trustee Council:

How is the Cape Chiniak property purchase is going? I really want to encourage that restoration money is used to purchase all 18,000 acres. The Cape Chiniak habitat is so complete, pristine and valuable. The wildlife that exists out there is valuable to Alaska as a whole. I am so proud that you are working to save this piece of wildlife.

Please write me back and tell me the latest progress. My address is 263 Amherst, Kensington CA 94708.

Thank You!

Sincerely,

Jackie

Jacqueline Hyer

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

November 12, 1997

Jacqueline Hyer
263 Amherst
Kensington, California 94708

Dear Ms. Hyer:

Thank you for your most recent letter in support of protecting lands at Cape Chiniak.

As you may know, there are many competing proposals for use of the remaining oil spill settlement funds and this is one of the many ideas that have been brought forward for the Trustee Council's consideration. In response to a strong expression of local interest, the Council's primary focus in the Kodiak area at this point is to protect lands at Termination Point. At the same time, it is evident that there is also interest in seeing other areas in the vicinity of Kodiak protected, including Long Island and Cape Chiniak.

Most recently, the Kodiak Island Borough submitted a proposal to the Trustee Council urging purchase of approximately 2,900 acres of forested lands along the Chiniak coastline. Information about the Borough's proposal will be provided to the Trustee Council at the next scheduled meeting on December 18, 1997 in Anchorage.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public views on restoration activities and a copy of your comments will be provided to each of the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

POB 5545
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
18 October 1997

Ms. Molly McCammon
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I am writing in favor of putting into public trust the Chiniak area of Kodiak Island by whatever means that are available.

I am not aware of all the "ins and outs" that must be navigated to put these lands in public trust, but, if anything can be done to do this, it should be done. This is an area that is accessible via car to the majority of people on this island and is used extensively by not only the local Chiniak residents, but also, the residents of the town as well. This area offers recreational opportunities with its many beaches, secluded lakes, and majestic vistas that have been made available due to the developing network of logging roads. The forests and surrounding coast line are the home to numerous wildlife, including fox, deer, bear, beaver, rabbit, squirrel, mountain goat and reportedly even elk have been seen in this area.

At the present time, there is extensive logging taking place and although it would be highly desirable to slow this down, or even stop it entirely, that should not be a major consideration in whether or not to purchase these lands. The main consideration should be to place this area in a situation where no further development will take place, thus, truly leaving this for future generations to enjoy.

In the future, the Chiniak lands will be a great treasure as part of Alaska's park system. Please look favorably at the Chiniak lands for preservation.

Sincerely,

Fred K. Patterson

Fred K. Patterson
Commander, USCG (Ret.)

cc: Mayor J. Selby
710 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, AK. 99615

Alaska Rainforest
attn: Pam Brody
POB 1139
Homer, AK. 99603

Audobon Society
attn: B. Rudio
Kodiak, AK. 99615

Senator J. Mackey
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK. 99801

Rep. A. Austerman
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK. 99801

October 13, 1997

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I strongly recommend the acquisition of the Cape Chiniak area of Kodiak Island. The shores of Chiniak are dotted with native archeological sites, bunker emplacements of W.W.II. The shores and rocky outcroppings of Chiniak are home to numerous seabirds, ducks, eagles, Harbor seals, Sea Lions, Land Otter, and Sea Otter. This critical habitat is being threatened by the current logging practices in Chiniak.

That is why the Restoration Reserve Fund should purchase these Chiniak lands for preservation and protection. These lands have been traditionally used for all sorts of recreational purposes by Kodiak residents.

I hope you will please give this mater your utmost attention.

Sincerely yours,

Jennifer Lucas

Jennifer Lucas

Jennifer Lucas
79 Kingston In.
Cotati, CA
94931

13 October 1997

EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street
Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

ATTN: Molly McCammon

The Bunting Family of Kodiak urges the Council to purchase the land on Kodiak Island from Myrtle Creek to Cape Chiniak, including the old Air Force Tracking Station.

This will in effect protect the pristine environment and ensure habitat for migrating birds and also habitat for deer and other forest animals.

Sincerely,

Jacque S. Bunting Dorothea J. Bunting

The Bunting Family
PO Box 1741
Kodiak, Ak 99615

October 9, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street
Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Attn: Molly McCammon

Sirs:

I recommend the purchase of the Chiniak area of Kodiak Island.

The shores and rocky outcroppings and islands of Chiniak are home to numerous sea birds, ducks, eagles, harbor seals, sea lions, land otter and sea otter. The land is host to bear, deer, rabbits, weasils/ermine, fox, beaver and squirrels.

This habitat is threatened by the current logging practices, which is beneficial to a very small number of people.

The Restoration Reserve Fund should be used to purchase these Chiniak lands and preserve what is left for future generations.

Sincerely,

Mark T. Patterson
517 Maple
Kodiak, AK 99615

October 9, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street
Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Attn: Molly McCammon

Sirs:

I strongly recommend the purchase of the Chiniak area of Kodiak Island.

The shores of Chiniak are dotted with Native archeological sites. The bunker implacements of World War II are bigger and more numerous than Ft. Abercombrie's.

The once beautiful and lush Sitka spruce forrest was a haven for animals, birds and humans. The remaining forrest is threatened.

The Restoration Reserve Fund should be used to purchase land, a finite resource, and preserve what is left for future generations.

Sincerely,

Susan E Patterson

Susan E. Patterson
Box 5545
Chiniak, AK 99615

Purchase Cape Chiniak Land for the Public to Enjoy

I am writing to ask for your support and approval of the purchase of the Cape Chiniak Land from Lesnoi Native Corporation to be placed in a reserve from the Restoration Reserve Fund.

I understand that the Kodiak Island Borough has agreed to accept the responsibility for maintenance and administration of the preservation practices.

This is a vital recreational area for all the people of Kodiak as it lies directly on our road system. The logging operations must be stopped as it threatens to destroy the natural habitat for many birds and animals. The most upsetting factor is the ugly sight that is being created by the logging operation. We would like to see the forests left undisturbed to enjoy as we have for many years. I have lived here for over 30 years and have seen much good recreational use of this area.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

Dale and Marie Rice
10746 Bells Flats Rd.
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
907-487-2589
Email 907-487-2674

Box 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615
October 1, 1997

To Mayor Selby and the Borough Assembly:

On behalf of the Friends of Cape Chiniak I would like to thank you for becoming a willing sponser of the nominated Cape Chiniak lands to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Because of the road accessability, the Cape Chiniak lands have traditionally been used by Kodiak Island residents. The Cape Chiniak lands have many valuable natural resources, World War II historical sites, and many archeological sites. Now the lands need habitat protection because of the preasent logging practices there.

In the future the Cape Chiniak lands will be a great treasure as part of the Borough Parks.

The Friends of Cape Chiniak Park hope to have an active part in the future Borough Cape Chiniak Park. Please let us know if there is anytheing we can do to help.

Sincerely,

Friends of Cape Chiniak Park
Judy Lucas, spokesperson

ccEVOS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

November 10, 1997

Chiniak Lg. parcel file

Judy Lucas
P.O. Box 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Lucas: Judy

The purpose of this letter i… the opportunity to review your letter of Octob… habitat protection proposal (copy … this correspondence was direc… myself. I have also noted your suggestio… tect habitat and this comment will be … now being accumulated on possible …

2/13/98
Already entered, just add to file
Chiniak (Cape)

As you know, the Kodia… proposal to the Trustee Council to purch… ed lands along the Chiniak coastline. I… sal will be provided to the Trustee… ; on December 18, 1997 in Anchorage.

Please know that a copy … o each of the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

attachment

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

November 10, 1997

Chiniak Lg. parcel file

Judy Lucas
P.O. Box 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. ~~Lucas~~ Judy:

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that I did have the opportunity to review your letter of October 1, 1997 in regard to the Cape Chiniak habitat protection proposal (copy attached). I did not initially respond as this correspondence was directed to the Trustee Council rather than myself. I have also noted your suggestion to use the Restoration Reserve to protect habitat and this comment will be included among the public comments now being accumulated on possible use of the Reserve.

As you know, the Kodiak Island Borough recently submitted a proposal to the Trustee Council to purchase approximately 2,900 acres of forested lands along the Chiniak coastline. Information about the Borough's proposal will be provided to the Trustee Council at the next scheduled meeting on December 18, 1997 in Anchorage.

Please know that a copy of your comments will be provided to each of the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

attachment

0044

P.O. Box 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615
October 1, 1997

To the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

I am writting in favor to support the nominated Cape Chiniak lands by the Leisnoi Corporation.

Because of the road accessability, these lands have been traditionally used by Kodiak residents.

It seems that these nominated lands provide a win-win situation. The Leisnoi Corporation would rather not log. They are only logging to pay lawyer fees. And the general public would like to see the forest saved and the logging stopped. The critical habitat would be saved for the many species of animals who reside in the Cape Chiniak lands and off shore.

I realize the Trustee Fund is running low. So I would like to suggest that the Restorations Reserve Fund be used to buy more lands. The opportunity to buy lands such as these for preservation may not come again.

Please look favorably at the Cape Chiniak lands for preservation.

Sincerely,

Judy Lucas

July 17, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street Suite #401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Trustee Council,

I am writing this letter to your council in support of the proposed purchase of the Cape Chiniak parcel on Kodiak Island by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

I have lived on Kodiak Island for 29 years and have lived in the Chiniak area for the past 20. The amount of accessible recreational use on this island is very limited. The greatest portion of Kodiak Island is accessible only by air or boat. Not easily affordable for may residents. The Cape Chiniak area is one of the very few areas that is accessible by road.

Throughout our years in this community we have come to the realization of the tremendous treasure that this area has offered not only our family, but for all of the citizens of our island. The Chiniak area is a wonderful place that has been traditionally used by the public for years. To name a few: People have come out to visit the historical World War II sites, have fished the many rivers that provide excellent sport fishing, to bird watch, to camp with their families, to hunt, and just enjoy the beauty of the area while going out on a "Sunday drive". The recreational use of this area is unlimited.

I am in complete support of setting aside this area for the people of Kodiak in hopes that it could eventually become part of the Kodiak State Park system. It would greatly enhance and provide local recreational use as well as that of tourist that come to our beautiful island.

Please take great consideration in the purchase of this parcel as an addition to the Kodiak State Parks. I thank you for your time.

Verda M. Koning
Box 5565-Chiniak
Kodiak Is., Alaska 99615

Verda M. Koning

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

July 22, 1997

Verda M. Koning
Box 5565 - Chiniak
Kodiak Is., Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Koning:

Thank you for your recent letter and materials regarding the Cape Chiniak and Long Island parcels nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

As you may be aware, under the Trustee Council program parcels are evaluated from the perspective of how purchase and protection of nominated lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of the evaluation process includes a determination as to whether there is a federal or state land management agency that will sponsor the parcel with the intent of eventually taking title to the lands if an acquisition were to be made. This determination concerns whether the subject lands can reasonably be incorporated into public ownership and managed in a manner that will facilitate restoration objectives. After review of the nomination materials, the Cape Chiniak parcel does not have a sponsor agency at this time and further consideration of the parcel has been suspended.

Please know, however, that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment and that I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to each of the Trustee Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

July 7, 1997

William Robertson, President
Lesnoi, Inc.
4300 B Street, Suite 207
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Robertson:

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with an update on Lesnoi's nomination of lands in the vicinity of Cape Chiniak for consideration under the Trustee Council habitat protection program.

Part of the evaluation process includes a determination as to whether there is a federal or state land management agency that will sponsor the parcel with the intent of eventually taking title to the lands if an acquisition were to be made. This determination concerns whether the subject lands can reasonably be incorporated into public ownership and managed in a manner that will facilitate restoration objectives. After review of the nomination materials, the nominated lands do not have a sponsor agency at this time and further consideration of the parcel has been suspended.

Your interest in the program is appreciated and the Restoration Office will keep the nomination materials on file. If you have questions or would like additional information, please call or speak with Eric Myers of my staff.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Pamela J. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

June 2, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St., Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Mr. Myers;

Regarding Leisnoi Corporation's recent nomination of Cape Chiniak lands and that of Long Island for purchase by EVOSTC, I offer the enclosed materials in opposition to turning either parcel into a State Park.

Enclosed I have included:

Data Sheets and Environmental Newsletters from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation;

Contaminated Site "Final Community Relations Plan" from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE);

"Draft Work Plan for Interim Removal Actions" also from the COE;

Descriptions and Definitions of PCB's and photographs of various places in Cape Chiniak - including the Little Navy Annex and the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station.

I understand that cleanup by the COE will begin this summer. In conversations with Mr. John Halverson, ADEC, and Mr. Don Bethel, COE, it is clear that critical cleanup intended by the COE in the Cape Chiniak area has been thwarted by Leisnoi's interference with attempts to clean it up themselves (the results of which are obvious in the photos). This, to my understanding is a problem.

I have highlighted information throughout the COE's "Community Relations Plan" that I believe to be of concern - most especially in relation to lands being evaluated for potential parklands.

You will notice that the Data Sheets from ADEC, for both Long Is., and Cape Chiniak, state "Extent of Contamination is Unknown". The factsheet regarding the Tracking Station states that the "Human health threat may be low due to the sites isolated location". This may have been true 25 years ago, but Chiniak has grown and has a healthy amount of year round residents as well as tourists that frequent the Tracking Station and Little Navy sites .

The COE's "Draft Work Plan for Interim Removal Actions" states on page 1-1 that the cleanup actions are not necessarily final remedial actions, but are interim measures taken to reduce risk to human health or the environment. That says REDUCE, not eliminate. Considering Leisnoi's interfernce in the COE's cleanup efforts, it seems questionable that this "park" could ever be safe for the public.

Levels of PCB's exist in unknown quantities; their lasting effects over the years is alarming. The COE's "Community Relations Plan" page 2-1 explains that Ft. Tidball, on Long Island was closed in 1947 with environmental investigations taking place in 1986. "Preliminary sampling activities found evidence of Polychlorinated-Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soil...and numerous areas of fuel contamination, specifically Diesel Range Organics."
A 1993 Preliminary Assessment of the area at the Chiniak Tracking Station showed, after cleanup work had been stopped prior to it's completion in 1986, that further investigation was warranted as significant contamination was still apparent. As a result, further cleanup activities are necessary.

PCB's were banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1977-78 As defined in Gale's Science and Technology Desk Reference, PCB's cause environmental problems because they do not break down, and can spread through the water, soil and air. After reading about the possible disrtibution of PCB's, I am further alarmed.

If the Cape Chiniak parcel and the Long Island parcel are indeed purchased by EVOSTC, who will assume responsibility for the cleanup? Will either area ever be considered user-friendly, free of any threat of liability resulting from toxic waste or hazardous junk piles, not to mention unsafe buildings?

Throughout the Cape Chiniak area there are hazardous debris piles in numerous locations. Do these fall under historical? Hazards, as defined in the COE's "Community Relations Plan" include: unsafe buildings, structures, or debris; contamination from hazardous substances or pollutants; and other damage that imminently and substantially endangers public health or welfare or the environment. Unfortunately, the hazards in Cape Chiniak are not limited to those existing in the 2 areas the COE has jurisdiction over; the COE is limited to Former Dept. of Defense Sites.

So, I ask, is it possible to successfully turn areas that are contaminated with toxic waste, especially PCB's into a State Park?

If anyone on the Trustee Council were interested, my husband and I would be glad to walk around Cape Chiniak and show you areas that are of great concern. There is a large block of soil upon which is limited growth, yet around it's perimeter is normal growth; 55 gallon drums of who-knows-what are surfacing all over; a small lake in close proximity of the Tracking Station is nearly void of life...I could go on. On Long Island, the fish living in the lakes are unfit for human consumption and deformed.

Then there is the question of utmost importance: How can Cape Chiniak lands benefit recovery and restoration services injured by the oil spill? I would be greatly interested in how this conclusion is arrived at. I am awaiting the arrival of Shoreline Surveys done regarding the impact in the Cape Chiniak area.

My husband & I observed the cleanup in Chiniak on a daily basis and to my knowledge Chiniak was not hit with devastating results.

Chiniak is indeed a beautiful place to live, the scenery is breath-taking. Leisnoi has granted public use of their lands. A lot of money will be required to ready this area for a park. Our taxes have all ready been raised to "maintain" the Shuyak Island Park that was purchased with EVOSTC monies. Do we want to see our taxes raised again, so we can call Chiniak a "Park"? Not me.
It's a high price we'll pay to stop the controversial logging of Leisnoi's lands. Kodiak's combined timber industry generated $247,020.00 in public revenues from severance taxes for the Fiscal Year 1996. So, in addition to our taxes being raised to cover the cost of maintaining our new park (not to mention the clean up), we'll raise them a bit more to cover the revenue lost from timber sales as well.

I simply cannot see any benefit to asking for our taxes to be raised for the use of a "Park" that we all ready have access to. With the potential for unforseen liabilities within the toxic waste realm and the hazards that exist, I am entirely opposed to seeing this turn into an endless funnel for public funds. Again, I state that the concerns I mention in this letter state my opposition to the purchase of Cape Chiniak Lands and Long Island Lands from Leisnoi Corporation.

I do hope you will look closely at the enclosed documents and take everything into consideration as you evaluate this nomination.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Pingree

Pamela J. Pingree

Pamela J. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

June 2, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St., Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Mr. Myers;

Regarding Leisnoi Corporation's recent nomination of Cape Chiniak lands and that of Long Island for purchase by EVOSTC, I offer the enclosed materials in opposition to turning either parcel into a State Park.

Enclosed I have included:

Data Sheets and Environmental Newsletters from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation;

Contaminated Site "Final Community Relations Plan" from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE);

"Draft Work Plan ..." from t...

Descri... of var... Little ...

Rebecca - A complete copy of this should be filed in both the CAPE CHINIAK and LONG ISLAND (small parcel) files. (only one copy needed; this can be filed.)
Thanks
* for complete document, see Chiniak file.

I understand ... In conversat... COE, it is c... the Cape Chi... with attempts ... obvious in th...

I have highli... Relations Pla... in relation t...

You will notic... the Data Sheets from ADEC, for both Long Is., and Cape Chiniak, state "Extent of Contamination is Unknown". The factsheet regarding the Tracking Station states that the "Human health threat may be low due to the sites isolated location". This may have been true 25 years ago, but Chiniak has grown and has a healthy amount of year round residents as well as tourists that frequent the Tracking Station and Little Navy sites .

The COE's "Draft Work Plan for Interim Removal Actions" states on page 1-1 that the cleanup actions are not necessarily final remedial actions, but are interim measures taken to reduce risk to human health or the environment. That says REDUCE, not eliminate. Considering Leisnoi's interfernce in the COE's cleanup efforts, it seems questionable that this "park" could ever be safe for the public.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

July 1, 1997

Pamela J. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Pingree:

Thank you for your recent letter and materials regarding the Cape Chiniak and Long Island parcels nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

As you may be aware, under the Trustee Council program parcels are evaluated from the perspective of how purchase and protection of nominated lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation includes determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. Your comments and concerns about the abandoned military facilities and associated hazardous wastes have been noted. The reference materials and he pictures you provided are very helpful in understanding the nature and extent of the problem. At this point, the Council has not taken action to pursue either of these parcel nominations beyond initial evaluation. A copy of your comments and photographs will be kept with the parcel files and shared with the interagency group that evaluates nominated parcels.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities and that I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Trustee Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Carol Fries

Pamela J. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

June 2, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St., Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Mr. Myers;

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Descriptions and Definitions of PCB's and photographs of various places in Cape Chiniak - including the Little Navy Annex and the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station.

I understand that cleanup by the COE will begin this summer. In conversations with Mr. John Halverson, ADEC, and Mr. Don Bethel, COE, it is clear that critical cleanup intended by the COE in the Cape Chiniak area has been thwarted by Leisnoi's interference with attempts to clean it up themselves (the results of which are obvious in the photos). This, to my understanding is a problem.

I have highlighted information throughout the COE's "Community Relations Plan" that I believe to be of concern - most especially in relation to lands being evaluated for potential parklands.

You will notice that the Data Sheets from ADEC, for both Long Is., and Cape Chiniak, state "Extent of Contamination is Unknown". The factsheet regarding the Tracking Station states that the "Human health threat may be low due to the sites isolated location". This may have been true 25 years ago, but Chiniak has grown and has a healthy amount of year round residents as well as tourists that frequent the Tracking Station and Little Navy sites .

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Levels of PCB's exist in unknown quantities; their lasting effects over the years is alarming. The COE's "Community Relations Plan" page 2-1 explains that Ft. Tidball, on Long Island was closed in 1947 with environmental investigations taking place in 1986. "Preliminary sampling activities found evidence of Polychlorinated-Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soil...and numerous areas of fuel contamination, specifically Diesel Range Organics."
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PCB's were banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1977-78 As defined in Gale's Science and Technology Desk Reference, PCB's cause environmental problems because they do not break down, and can spread through the water, soil and air. After reading about the possible disrtibution of PCB's, I am further alarmed.

If the Cape Chiniak parcel and the Long Island parcel are indeed purchased by EVOSTC, who will assume responsibility for the cleanup? Will either area ever be considered user-friendly, free of any threat of liability resulting from toxic waste or hazardous junk piles, not to mention unsafe buildings?

Throughout the Cape Chiniak area there are hazardous debris piles in numerous locations. Do these fall under historical? Hazards, as defined in the COE's "Community Relations Plan" include: unsafe buildings, structures, or debris; contamination from hazardous substances or pollutants; and other damage that imminently and substantially endangers public health or welfare or the environment. Unfortunately, the hazards in Cape Chiniak are not limited to those existing in the 2 areas the COE has jurisdiction over; the COE is limited to Former Dept. of Defense Sites.

So, I ask, is it possible to successfully turn areas that are contaminated with toxic waste, especially PCB's into a State Park?

If anyone on the Trustee Council were interested, my husband and I would be glad to walk around Cape Chiniak and show you areas that are of great concern. There is a large block of soil upon which is limited growth, yet around it's perimeter is normal growth; 55 gallon drums of who-knows-what are surfacing all over; a small lake in close proximity of the Tracking Station is nearly void of life...I could go on. On Long Island, the fish living in the lakes are unfit for human consumption and deformed.

Then there is the question of utmost importance: How can Cape Chiniak lands benefit recovery and restoration services injured by the oil spill? I would be greatly interested in how this conclusion is arrived at. I am awaiting the arrival of Shoreline Surveys done regarding the impact in the Cape Chiniak area.

My husband & I observed the cleanup in Chiniak on a daily basis and to my knowledge Chiniak was not hit with devastating results.

Chiniak is indeed a beautiful place to live, the scenery is breath-taking. Leisnoi has granted public use of their lands. A lot of money will be required to ready this area for a park. Our taxes have all ready been raised to "maintain" the Shuyak Island Park that was purchased with EVOSTC monies. Do we want to see our taxes raised again, so we can call Chiniak a "Park"? Not me.
It's a high price we'll pay to stop the controversial logging of Leisnoi's lands. Kodiak's combined timber industry generated $247,020.00 in public revenues from severance taxes for the Fiscal Year 1996. So, in addition to our taxes being raised to cover the cost of maintaining our new park (not to mention the clean up), we'll raise them a bit more to cover the revenue lost from timber sales as well.

I simply cannot see any benefit to asking for our taxes to be raised for the use of a "Park" that we all ready have access to. With the potential for unforseen liabilities within the toxic waste realm and the hazards that exist, I am entirely opposed to seeing this turn into an endless funnel for public funds. Again, I state that the concerns I mention in this letter state my opposition to the purchase of Cape Chiniak Lands and Long Island Lands from Leisnoi Corporation.

I do hope you will look closely at the enclosed documents and take everything into consideration as you evaluate this nomination.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Pingree

Pamela J. Pingree

(decrpt)

Department of Environmental Conservation Report

05/19/1997
Page 1

Contaminated Site Data and Actions For: 8125X902501

Generic Name:	Coast Guard Site near Kodiak	Company:	U.S. Dept. of Transportation	Elect. District:	HS-06	File No:	F
Facility Name:	Kodiak Tracking Stn. (Cape Chiniak)	Lead RP:	U.S. Coast Guard - FUDS	Just :			
Facility	Cape Chiniak	Mailing		Prog :	FF	Landowner:	CG
Address:		Address:		Facility ID # :			
City/State/Zip:	Cape Chiniak AK 99615	City/State/Zip:	AK	Staff:	Halverson		
Telephone:		Telephone:		Ranking Score:	40.32		
		Ledger Code:	14807294	Priority:	1	Status:	AC
Latitude:	57.620550						
Longitude:	-152.156690						
Legal:	S1/2, Sec. 31, T27S, R18W, SM, Kodiak (D-1) Quadrangle						

Problem: A military station with a 20-year accummulation of operational wastes including oil-stained soil near underground storage tanks and out-of-service PCB transformers. Extent of contamination unknown. Human health threat may be low due to the sites isolated location.

Comments: The Corps of Engineers has secured the site and plans cleanup in 1992 under the Defensive Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). EPA ID AKD980986855. No project file was available for database update on 1/7/91. Jim Hayden & Jennifer Roberts former site managers now Louis Howard. Formerly assigned to Vickaryous

Actions:

Code	Description	Date	Action Staff	Status
ADD	* Site added to database	01/25/1981		
SC	* Site Control (EMERG. RE	06/01/1981		COE secured the site
NFA	* (No Further Action Requ	10/25/1993		EPA reviewed PA for the site and decided that NFA needed under superfund program.
RIFS	* REMED. INVEST/FEAS. STU	12/15/1993	S&W-Miner	RIFS action added by Shannon & Wilson on 3/13/97, based on FUDS Site Summary dated 2/21/96. Summary shows the RIFS completed 12/15/93. Contaminated soil. Limited RI for drilling, sampling, final report. Field work to be completed 16 April 94.
RNK	* AK HAZ RANKING (Site ra	06/16/1995	Halverson	Action code added because it wasn't when the site was originally ranked.

Contaminated Site Data and Actions For: 8525X922501

Generic Name:	Formerly Used Defense Site Kodiak	Company:	U.S. Department of Defense	Elect. District: HS-06	File No: P
Facility Name:	Little Navy Annex aka Port Smith	Lead RP:	U.S. Army - FUDS	Just :	
Facility Address:	Port Smith	Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 898	Prog : FP	Landowner: FO
City/State/Zip:	Cape Chiniak AK 99615	City/State/Zip:	Elmendorf AFB AK 99506 0898	Facility ID # :	
Telephone:		Telephone:		Staff: Halverson	
		Ledger Code:	14922191	Ranking Score: 0.	
				Priority: 3	Status: AC
Latitude:	57.620550				
Longitude:	-152.156690				
Legal:	Sec. 34, T29S, R18W				

Problem: Wastes identified at site include petroleum, oil, & lubricants, asbestos, chlorinated solvents. Total extent of contaminants & amount is unknown.

Comments: The Dept. of Defense acquired property from Bureau of Land Mgt. in August '41 for use as part of the former Kodiak Island Defense Area. Fort J.H. Smith was built on the property. The Little Navy Annex was a part of Miller Field. In Dec. '52 the property was relinquished to BLM & subsequently transferred to the Lesnoi Inc. who has surface rights. The subsurface rights are held by the Koniag Corporation. Formerly assigned to Vickaryous.

Actions:

Code	Description	Date	Action Staff	Status
RD	* Remedial Design (CERCLI	09/30/1987	S&W-Miner	RD action added by Shannon & Wilson on 3/13/97, based on FUDS Site Summary dated 2/21/96. Summary shows the RD completed 9/30/87. Transformers, batteries, POL containers.
SI	* Site Investigation	01/01/1988	S&W-Miner	SI action added by Shannon & Wilson on 3/13/97, based on FUDS Site Summary dated 2/21/96. Summary shows the SI completed 1/1/88. POL/solvent soil contamination.
MS	(Monitoring/Sampling)	01/25/1991		HLA sampling plan sent to DEC. Purpose of sampling plan is to provide procedures to identify & quantify hazardous & toxic wastes in shallow soils & asbestos in building materials at site.
ADD	* Site added to database	08/21/1991		Petroleum, chlorinated solvents, asbestos contaminants.
RIFS	* REMED. INVEST/FEAS. STU	12/15/1993	S&W-Miner	RIFS action added by Shannon & Wilson on 3/13/97, based on FUDS Site Summary dated 2/21/96. Summary shows the RIFS started 12/15/93. POL/solvent soil contamination. Limited RI including drilling, sampling, final report. Mod. for mob/demob. Field work to be completed 16 April 94.
RNK	* AK HAZ RANKING (Site ra	06/15/1995	Halverson	Action code added because it wasn't when site was originally ranked.

END OF REPORT

U.S.Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental News
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Alaska District

Cape Chiniak Tracking Station

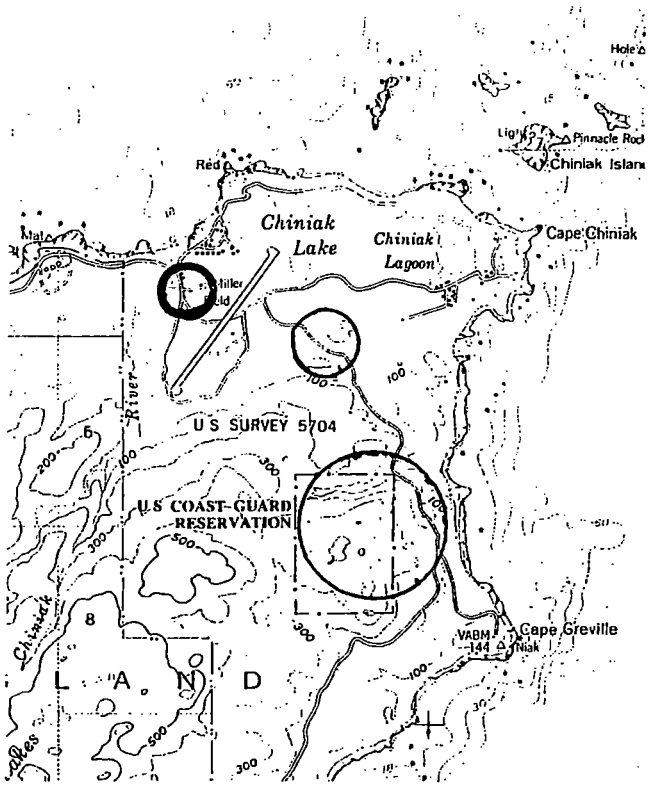

Figure 1

The United States Army Corps of Engineers, often referred as the Corps, is distributing this fact sheet in an effort to provide interested residents of Kodiak with information regarding environmental investigations and cleanup efforts at the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station. This fact sheet, part of the Corps community relations program, is meant to serve as a brief synopsis of the environmental history of the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station.

More detailed information regarding this site can be found at both the Kodiak Public Library and the Z.J. Loussac Library in Anchorage. Questions regarding the site may be directed to the Corps. The name and address of the Corps contact appears at the end of this fact sheet.

Site Background

Construction of the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station (CCTS) began in 1955 as part of the Kodiak Naval Station at the Chiniak Naval Reserve. The CCTS lies on a 3,272 acre-site which was originally operated by the Department of the Army but later relinquished to the Department of the Navy.

The CCTS was later transferred to the Air Force for use as a Satellite Tracking Facility. The Air Force constructed facilities at two locations and inherited the remaining structures from the Navy. The Airforce improvements included: a parabolic antenna, an operations area (Composite Building), two communication research complexes, a beam tower (Antenna Tower area), a hazardous material storage building, an automobile maintenance shop, two portable housing trailers, a two-story wooden barracks, an auxiliary power plant, two sewage treatment plants, and a recreational cabin.

The acreage on which CCTS lies was returned to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and made available for selection under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act of 1970. However, one acre encompassing the antenna tower building was subsequently transferred to the Coast Guard. The remaining acreage was selected by Lesnoi, Incorporated with subsurface rights underlying the CCTS site transferred to Koniag Incorporated.

The only buildings remaining at the CCTS site are the Composite Building, stand alone Garage, and the Antenna Tower. All three of the buildings are in various states of disrepair with the Composite building being partially demolished.

Environmental Investigations

Environmental investigations at the CCTS began in 1986 with the preparation of an Inventory Project Report (INPR). The purpose of the INPR was to define the necessary work, estimate clean-up costs, and outline environmental considerations in order to support a recommendation for work under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). During the INPR an inventory of discarded materials identified: 440 gallons of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) oil, asbestos-insulated pipes and stacks, 150 gallons of trichloroethane, 5 drums of petroleum oil and lubricants (POL), numerous batteries and 100 individual gallons of paint.

Subsequent to the INPR a removal action was performed later in the same year in which the PCB oil, trichloroethane, batteries, and paint were removed from the site and disposed of properly. During the removal action a limited site investigation was performed to direct the removal of hazardous materials and building demolition activities; however, the work was stopped prior to completion. During this time Lesnoi independently contracted for the demolition of the Composite Building at the CCTS.

In 1987, detailed construction drawings of the previous site cleanup activities were produced in an effort to determine what had been removed and what remained.

In 1989, a field inspection was performed to develop topographic mapping and ground survey information as well as inspecting proposed areas for evidence of contamination to be used in the preparation of a sampling plan.

In 1993 a preliminary assessment (PA) was performed, under the Comprehensive Environmental Resource, Conservation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. As a result, it was noted that significant contamination may be present, warranting further investigation. In 1994, a site investigation was performed to determine the presence or absence of contamination at the site and to present plausible remedial alternatives for any contaminants found.

1 part per million (ppm) is the equivalent of 5 drops in a 55 gallon barrel.

1 microgram per 100 square centimeters ($\mu g/cm^2$) is equivalent to a drop of water in a 200 square foot area.

Results

During the 1994 site investigation, 7 areas were targeted for environmental investigation based on the previous field reconnaisance: Fuel storage and distribution systems, Drum storage area, Disposal area 1, Disposal area 2, Antenna Tower, Composite Building/Generator Room Area, and a Former Transformer Site near Miller Field (Figure 1).

The primary contaminants found at the CCTS site were from petroleum products, specifically diesel fuel, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Diesel contaminated soils were encountered in the Drum Storage Area, Antenna Tower Area, and the Composite Building/Generator Room Area in exceedance of the regulatory criteria governing the site. Concentrations ranged from 80 to 790 parts per million (ppm).

PCBs were also detected in concentrations exceeding the regulatory guidelines in surface soils, concrete surfaces, and transformer casings associated with the generator room in the Composite Building. Concentrations ranging from 0.7 to 4.7 ppm for soils and 2 to 120,000 $\mu g/100cm^2$ for the floor and transformer casings.

Immediate cleanup plans include: the removal of the PCB contaminated soils associated with the Composite Building; removal of all remaining transformer casings (Composite Building and Antenna Tower); removal of the underground storage tank (UST) adjacent to the Garage area; the removal of PCBs from the concrete floor of the generator room of the Composite Building via a Solvent wash; and the removal and disposal of all 55 gallon drums found on site. In addition, confirmation sampling of the surounding media (soil, concrete, etc.) will be performed after the removal actions to determine if further excavation and removal of materials is required.

Questions or Comments?

The Corps will continue to update the Kodiak community on future developments regarding the status of the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station. If you have any questions or comments pretaining to this site or wish to be added or removed from our mailing list, please feel free to contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative.

- Contact -

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Inside:
Cape Chiniak Tracking Station
Remedial Investigation

KODIAK

U.S.Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental News
October 1995 • Volume 1, No. 2
Alaska District

Little Navy Annex

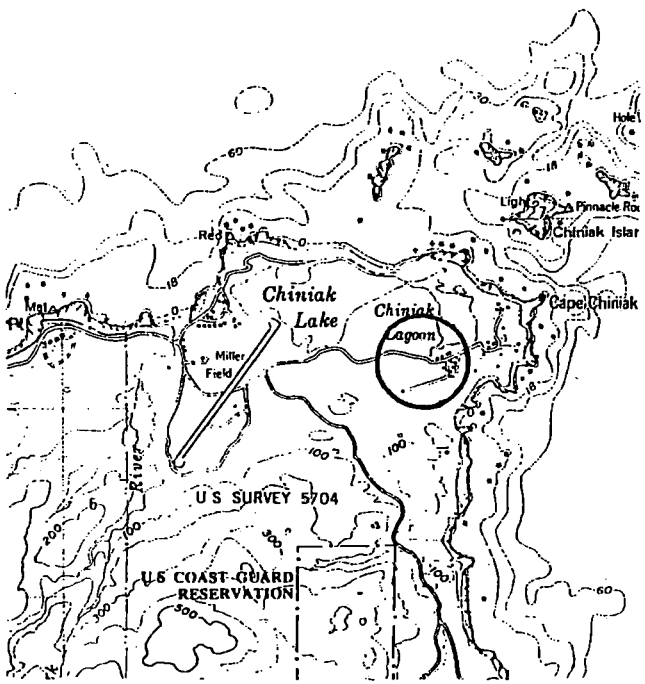

Figure 1

The United States Army Corps of Engineers, often referred to as the Corps, is distributing this fact sheet in an effort to provide interested residents of Kodiak with information regarding environmental investigations and cleanup efforts at the Little Navy Annex (Ft. Smith) site. This fact sheet, part of the Corps community relations program, is meant to serve as a brief synopsis of the environmental history of the Little Navy Annex.

More detailed information regarding this site can be found at both the Kodiak Public Library and the Z.J. Loussac Library in Anchorage. Questions regarding the site can be directed to the Corps. The name and address of the Corps contact appears at the end of this fact sheet.

Site Background

The Little Navy Annex was acquired by the War Department in August 1941 from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as part of the total acreage of Ft. J.H. Smith. Ft. J.H. Smith consisted of 10,380 acres that were used by the U.S. Army as an observation post, a signal station and a tactical searchlight shelter. The Army also maintained an emergency landing strip (Miller Field) near the site. On December 10, 1952, the 10,380 acres and associated improvements were relinquished back to BLM jurisdiction.

In April 1957, 3,273 acres of the original Ft. J.H. Smith acreage were transferred to the Department of the Navy. This site became known as Little Navy. The date when the property was relinquished by the U.S. Navy is not clear, but the site is currently owned by Lesnoi, Incorporated with subsurface rights belonging to Koniag, Incorporated as a result of the the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1970.

Currently there are five structures remaining at the Little Navy Site; a well pump house, log garage, log cabin, supply building, and generator building, all of which are in various states of disrepair (Figure 2). The site also contains an above ground debris pile which was used primarily for the disposal of scrap metal.

The structures and debris pile do not appear to present a clear danger, likely to cause a person exercising ordinary and responsible care physical injury requiring emergency medical treatment. As such no removal action is warranted under the Corps criteria.

Environmental Investigations

Environmental Investigations at the Little Navy Annex began in 1986 with an inventory project report aimed at defining necessary work, outlining environmental considerations and estimating cleanup costs. Wastes identified during this investigation included petroleum and asbestos containing materials (ACM). Later in the same year an investigation to quantify the volume of petroleum contaminated soil and ACM was performed. Building demolition and site cleanup activities were started; however, the work was stopped prior to completion. Only the generator building, log garage, log cabin, and supply building remain at the site. All other structures were destroyed and their debris removed.

In 1987, detailed construction drawings of the previous site cleanup activities were produced in an effort to document what had been removed and what remained. In 1989 a field reconnaisance of the site was performed and it was determined that the dormitory building, sewage treatment plant, and underground storage tanks (USTs) at the generator building had been removed from the site.

In 1991, another site visit was performed to verify site conditions and complete a geophysical survey. In 1993, a site visit was conducted under the authorization of the Comprehensive Environmental Resource Conservation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) to complete a preliminary assessment (PA).

Environmental Investigations (cont)

In 1994, a remedial investigation (RI) was performed to determine whether or not any contaminants were still present at the site, and, if so, to determine the appropriate cleanup levels for the site. This investigation was conducted in conjunction with the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (also known as DERP) to determine the sites eligibility for cleanup.

Results

The sampling results from the investigation show that the majority of the contaminants detected at the site are related to the petroleum products historically used at the site. Diesel contamination was found in both surface and subsurface soils located immediately southeast of the generator building with concentrations ranging from 200 parts per million (ppm) to 6,000 ppm. These levels, although higher than standard soil cleanup levels established by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), are not anticipated to pose a threat to human health due to their depth in the ground. Asbestos containing materials were found in both the supply building and the log garage, consistent with previous detections of asbestos materials in buildings during previous investigations of other area sites. An additional 2 cubic yards of hazardous materials were found in a work pit of the garage portion of the generator building. These materials include battery casings, wallboard, asbestos containing materials, and waste oil.

Planned Cleanup

As part of immediate cleanup actions planned, all the debris found in the work pit is slated for removal and disposal. Future remedial actions are being explored for the diesel contaminated soils and asbestos materials.

Figure 2

Questions or Comments?

The Corps will continue to update the Kodiak community on future developments regarding the status of the Little Navy Annex. If you have any questions or comments pretaining to this site or wish to be added or removed from our mailing list please feel free to contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative.

- Contact -

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TO:

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
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Anchorage, AK 99506-0898

Inside:
Little Navy Annex
Remedial Investigation

U.S.Army Corps of Engineers
E: :onmental News
August 1995 • Volume 1, No. 4
Alaska District

Long Island

Figure 1

The United States Army Corps of Engineers, often referred to as the Corps, is distributing this fact sheet in an effort to provide interested residents of Kodiak with information regarding environmental investigations and cleanup efforts associated with the Long Island (Ft. Tidball) site. This fact sheet, part of the Corps' community relations program, is meant to serve as a brief synopsis of the environmental history of the Long Island site.

More detailed information regarding this site can be found at both the Kodiak Public Library and the Z.J. Loussac Library in Anchorage. Questions regarding general and technical information can be directed to the Corps. The name and address of the Corps contact appears at the end of this fact sheet.

Site Background

The Long Island site (LI) was acquired by the War Department in June 1941 from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as part of the total acreage for Fort Tidball. Ft. Tidball was constructed as a harbor defense installation from 1942 to 1943 and housed approximately 250 people at it's peak. The primary operations at the site were divided into six discrete areas; Headquarters Complex, Burt Point, Garage Area, Deer Point, Castle Bluff Garrison, and Point Head (Figure 2).

Ft. Tidball was decommissioned in 1945 and eventually abandoned in 1947. The island was returned to the BLM in 1956. It was subsequently transferred to Lesnoi, Incorporated (lands) and Koniag, Incorporated (subsurface rights) under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1970.

Environmental Investigations

Environmental investigations began at the Long Island site in 1986 with an Inventory Project Report(INPR) aimed at defining the necessary work, outlining environmental considerations and estimating cleanup costs. Preliminary sampling activities found Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soils at the Headquarters area and numerous areas of diesel fuel contamination, referred to as Diesel Range Organics (DRO).

In 1987 two reports summarizing the 1986 activities and findings were prepared to support the removal of hazardous wastes from the island. In 1991 a site inspection was performed to document the site conditions and complete a ge· ·sical survey. Topographical maps were produc conjunction with a draft site investigation work plan. During this investigation several physcial hazards were noted including stockpiles of Pickets and Rommel spikes which were used as defense fortifications during the islands military activities.

The final site investigation work plan was completed in 1993 and implemented in 1994. The objective was to define the presence and extent of both physical and chemical hazards and identify remedial alternatives.

Results

The contaminants of concern foundat the Long Island site include PCBs and petroleum products including DRO, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and Semi-Volatile Compounds (SVOCs). The nature and extent of contamination in each of the areas can be summarized as follows:

Headquarters Complex: Petroleum hydrocarbons, primarily DRO, were detected in surface and subsurface soils at 14 discrete areas. Weathered petroleum hydrocarbons were found in groundwater beneath underground storage tanks (USTs). The contaminated groundwater poses a negligible human health risk due to the lack of a pathway of exposure.

PCBs were detected in surface and subsurface soils in two discrete areas. However, PCBs were not detected in groundwater or sediments at any of the areas on Long Island.

Point Head: DRO was found in one isolated surface soil location. This appears to be from a small localized spill of diesel fuel. No other contaminants of concern were detected at Point Head.

Burt Point: [illegible] was detected in surface and subsurface soils [illegible] localized areas exceeding standard cleanup levels. Lead was also detected above typical background levels in two surface soil locations.

Garage Area: DRO was detected in surface soils in three seperate locations above the regulatory criteria. The highest levels were detected near the former loading platforms. DRO, Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) and low levels of VOCs and SVOCs were detected in groundwater at the Garage area. However, the groundwater contamination does not pose a significant human health risk due to the lack of completed exposure pathway.

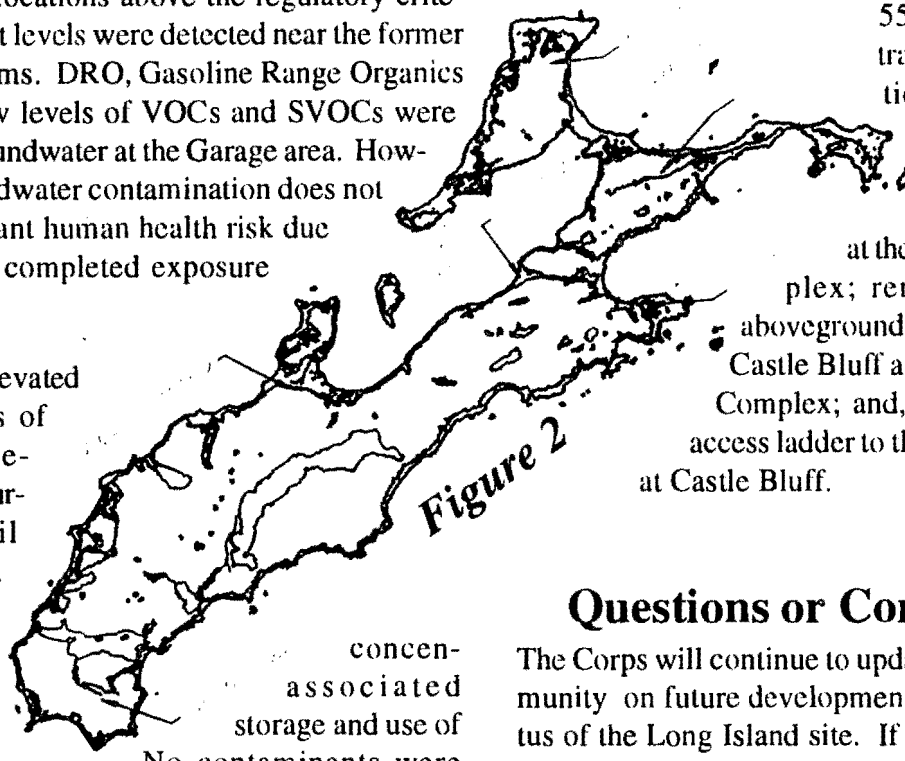

Figure 2

Deer Point: Elevated concentrations of DRO was detected in two surface soil samples. These elevated DRO concentrations are associated with historic storage and use of heating fuel. No contaminants were detected in the groundwater at Deer Point.

Castle Bluff Garrison: DRO was detected above standard soil cleanup levels in surface soils at eight discrete areas. In the past these areas contained above ground storage tanks (ASTs), USTs, and fuel drums. DRO was detected in groundwater at two locations at Castle Bluff but below the regulatory criteria. PCBs were detected in the surface soils directly beneath three downed transformers. The Castle Bluff area is strewn with pickets and barbed fencing both within the compound and around the perimeter, especially where it meets the coastline. A large stock [illegible] of pickets was also found along side the main access road to the area.

Planned Removal Actions

Interim removal actions slated for Long Island include: removal or in place abandonment of all USTs and ASTs; removal of all 55 gallon drums and transformers; excavation and removal of the PCB contaminated soils and the chainlink fencing at the Headquarters Complex; removal of selected aboveground piping at Burt Point, Castle Bluff and the Headquarters Complex; and, the removal of the access ladder to the observation tower at Castle Bluff.

Questions or Comments?

The Corps will continue to update the Kodiak community on future developments regarding the status of the Long Island site. If you have any questions or comments pretaining to this site or wish to be added or removed from our mailing list please feel free to contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative.

- Contact -

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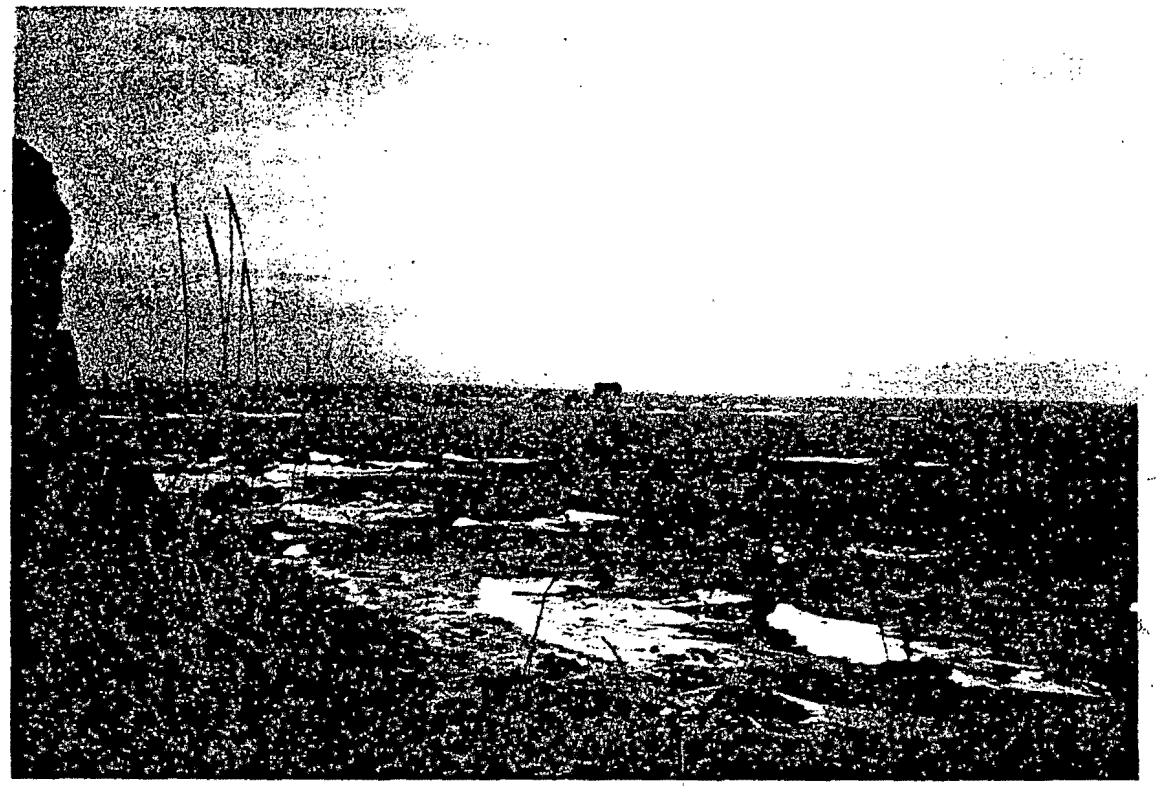
Inside:
Long Island
Remedial Investigation



United States Army
Corps of Engineers

Final Community Relations Plan Kodiak Areas: Cape Chiniak, Bruhn Point, Little Navy Annex, Long Island

Contract No. DACA85-93-D-0011

August 1995

MONTGOMERY WATSON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
ADEC	State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Resource, Conservation, and Liability Act
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
EO	Executive Order
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
INPR	Inventory Project Report
LI	Long Island
LNA	Little Navy Annex
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PLO	Public Land Order
POL	Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
RI	Remedial Investigation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization ACT
UST	Underground Storage Tank

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) describes the community relations program to be implemented by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District (COE) beginning with phase three remedial investigations of four former Department of Defense (DOD) sites in the Kodiak. Community relations activities are intended to encourage interaction between Kodiak residents and the COE and to provide interested parties with accurate and useful information throughout the projects.

1.1 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN OVERVIEW

This CRP is divided into four sections with appendices to help the reader better understand the remedial investigation process and the impact it has on Kodiak residents. Section 1 introduces the community relations plan. Section 2 describes the four sites; Long Island, Cape Chiniak, Little Navy, and Bruhn Point. Section 3 discusses the community of Kodiak and the possible concerns regarding the sites. Section 4 details the community relations program and plans for its implementation.

1.2 THE REMEDIAL PROCESS

The environmental cleanup of the former DOD sites on Long Island, Cape Chiniak, Little Navy Annex, and Bruhn Point is being overseen by the COE through the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). DERP began in late 1983, under Public Law 98-212, as a continuation of the United States DOD Installation Restoration Program. DERP provides authority and funds to contain, remove, and dispose of hazardous and toxic materials at active and formerly owned military properties across the country. Hazards defined under DERP include unsafe buildings, structures, or debris; contamination from hazardous substances or pollutants; and other damage that imminently and substantially endangers public health or welfare or the environment. In 1984, the COE was selected as the DOD agent responsible for implementing DERP.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

As this CRP discusses four separate sites, Section 2 is divided into four subsections to address the individual features of the sites; Long Island, Cape Chiniak Tracking Station, Little Navy Annex, and Bruhn Point Landfill.

2.1 LONG ISLAND

The Long Island site is an island located in the Gulf of Alaska east of the city of Kodiak on Kodiak Island, Alaska. The coordinates of the site are 57 degrees 45 minute north by 152 degrees 25 minutes west. Kodiak Island is the southwest extension of the Kenai-Chugach mountains and is part of the Kodiak Archipelago, which includes nearby Afognak, Raspberry, Long, Shuyak, Sitkalidak, Sitkinak, Spruce, Tugidak, and Whale Islands.

Long Island is approximately 4 miles long and 0.75 miles wide. The coastline is characterized by steep rocky cliffs and outcrops. Cook Bay, Helen Bay, and Vera Bay are three saltwater bays on the north end of the island. Most of the interior topography of the island is relatively flat, with the highest elevations found at the northeastern sea cliffs.

2.1.1 Site History

The Long Island site (LI) was acquired by the War Department in June 1941 from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under Executive Order 8789 as part of the total acreage for Fort Tidball. Ft. Tidball was constructed as a harbor defense installation from 1942 to 1943 and housed approximately 250 people at its peak. The primary operations at the site were divided into six discrete areas; Headquarters Complex, Burt Point, Garage Area, Deer Point, Castle Bluff Garrison, and Point Head (Figure 2-1).

In 1945, Ft. Tidball was decommissioned and eventually abandoned in 1947. The island was returned to the BLM in 1956 under Public Land Order 1297 and subsequently transferred to Leisnoi, Incorporated (lands) and Koniag, Incorporated (subsurface rights) under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

2.1.2 Environmental History

Environmental investigations began at the Long Island site in 1986 with an Inventory Project Report (INPR) aimed at defining a scope for proposed work, outlining environmental considerations, and estimating cleanup costs. Preliminary sampling activities found evidence of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soils at the Headquarters Complex and numerous areas of fuel contamination, specifically Diesel Range Organics (DRO).

In 1987, two reports summarizing the 1986 activities and findings were prepared to support the removal of hazardous wastes from the island. In 1991, a site reconnaissance was performed to document general site conditions and complete a geophysical survey. Topographical maps were

also produced in conjunction with a draft site investigation work plan. During this investigation, several physical hazards were noted including stockpiles of Pickets and Rommel spikes used as fortifications during the islands military activities.

In 1993, the final site investigation work plan was completed and it was implemented in the spring of 1994. The 1994 site investigation took into account all previous investigations to determine the presence of both physical and chemical hazards as well as presenting plausible remedial alternatives for those hazards. All three previous site investigations were conducted in accordance with the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites, more often referred to as DERP/FUDS.

2.1.3 Planned Cleanup Activities

Cleanup activities planned for the Interim Removal Action are presented below by area.

Headquarters Complex

All six USTs are to be removed or abandoned in place in accordance with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) protocol. The PCB contaminated soils, approximately 200 cubic yards, within the fenced area shall be excavated and disposed of off-site. The chain link fence used to cordon off the PCB contaminated area will be dismantled and disposed. All eight transformer casings and one 20 gallon water heater shall be removed and disposed of properly. Approximately 200 linear feet of above ground piping associated with the fuel delivery system shall be removed. The DRO contaminated soils, approximately 11 cubic yards, associated with the pump house shall be removed and disposed. Additionally, confirmation analytical samples shall be collected from each of the areas of excavation including those associated with UST removal to ensure the contamination has been mitigated.

Burt Point

One UST and associate piping, approximately 125 linear feet, shall be removed and disposed of off-site. Analytical analyses will also be performed in the areas of excavation to ensure the source of contamination has been removed.

Garage Area

Two transformer casings and one AST shall be removed from the Garage Area. Analytical analyses will also be performed on the soils beneath the removed items to ensure no further contamination exists.

Deer Point

One UST and the transformer (on utility pole) shall be removed and disposed. Analytical samples will be collected to confirm the absence of further contamination from these sources.

Castle Bluff Garrison

Four USTs, including one in a concrete vault, shall be either removed or abandoned in place in accordance with ADEC protocol. Approximately 40 linear feet of above ground piping shall be removes along with 4 transformer casings. The first two sections of the observation tower shall also be removed. Analytical samples shall be collected from all excavation and removal areas associated with both the USTs and transformer casings to determine the presence or absence of further contamination which may have emanated from these sources.

Point Head

No removal actions are planned or warranted at Point Head. However, any drums found in the Point Head area, as well as all others found throughout the island, shall be removed when it is possible to do so without damaging the native vegetation. There have been approximately 100 drums noted to be scattered across the island.

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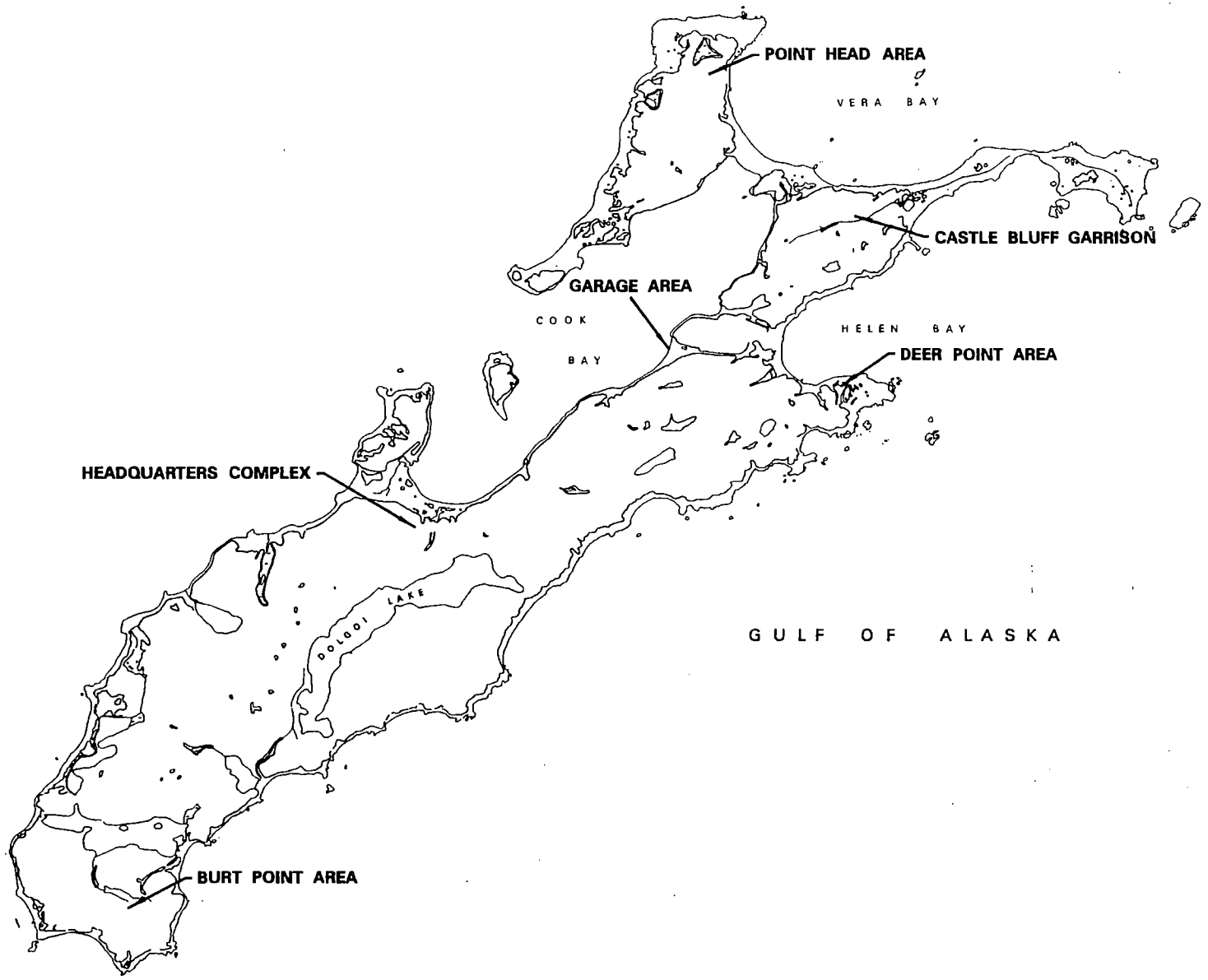

MONTGOMERY WATSON

Anchorage, Alaska

FIGURE 2-1

ALASKA DISTRICT – CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LONG ISLAND – KODIAK, ALASKA

SITE AREA MAP

2.2 CAPE CHINIAK TRACKING STATION

The Cape Chiniak site lies on Kodiak Island in south-central Alaska, southwest of the Kenai Peninsula and east of the Alaska Peninsula at a latitude of 57 degrees 35 minutes 57 seconds and longitude 152 degrees 10 minutes and 29 seconds. The Cape Chiniak Site is located approximately 44 miles southeast of the City of Kodiak, Alaska at Cape Chiniak. The site can be reached by following the Kodiak Island Highway to its end.

2.2.1 Site History

Construction of the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station (CCTS) began in 1955 as part of the Kodiak Naval Station at the Chiniak Naval Reserve. The CCTS lies on a 3,272 acre-site which was obtained by Public Land Order (PLO) 1404 which relinquished a portion of the lands reserved by Executive Order (EO) 8877 from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Navy.

The CCTS was later acquired by the Department of Defense for use by the Air Force as a Satellite Tracking Facility. The Air Force constructed facilities at two locations and inherited the remaining structures from the Navy. The Air Force emplacement included: a parabolic antenna, an operations area (Composite Building), two communication research complexes, a beam tower (Antenna Tower area), a hazardous material storage building, an automobile maintenance shop, two portable billeting trailers, a two-story wooden barracks, an auxiliary power plant, two-sewage treatment plants, and a recreational cabin.

The acreage on which CCTS lies was returned to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jurisdiction by PLO 5558 for selection under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act of 1970. However, PLO 5558 set aside a one acre area from the Air Force which was subsequently conveyed to the Coast Guard. This area includes the Antenna Tower Building. The remaining acreage is owned by the Leisnoi native corporation with subsurface rights underlying the CCTS site owned by Koniag, Incorporated. The only buildings remaining at the CCTS site are the Composite Building, Stand Alone Garage, and the Antenna Tower (Figure 2-2). All three of the buildings are in various states of disrepair with the Composite building being partially demolished.

2.2.2 Environmental History

Environmental investigations at the CCTS began in 1986 with the preparation of an Inventory Project Report (INPR). The purpose of the INPR was to define the scope of proposed work, estimate clean-up costs, and outline environmental considerations which would support a recommendation for work under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). During the INPR, an inventory of discarded materials was taken which included: 440 gallons of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) oil, asbestos-insulated pipes and stacks, 150 gallons of trichloroethane, 5 drums of petroleum oil and lubricants (POL), numerous batteries, and 100 individual gallons of paint.

Subsequent to the INPR, a removal action was performed later in the same year in which the PCB oil, trichloroethane, batteries, and paint were removed from the site to be disposed of properly. During the removal action a limited site investigation was performed to direct the removal of

hazardous materials and building demolition activities; however, the work was stopped prior to completion.

In 1987, detailed construction drawings of the previous site cleanup activities were produced in an effort to determine what had been removed and what remained. In 1989, a field reconnaissance of the site was performed to develop topographic mapping and ground survey information as well as inspecting proposed areas for sampling to be used in the preparation of a sampling plan.

In 1993, a preliminary assessment (PA) was performed, under the Comprehensive Environmental Resource, Conservation , and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. As a result of the PA, it was noted that significant contamination may be present warranting further investigation. In 1994, a site investigation was performed to determine the presence or absence of contamination at the site and to present plausible remedial alternatives for any contaminants found.

2.2.3 Planned Cleanup Activities

Cleanup activities planned for the Interim Removal Action scheduled for the summer of 1995 are presented below by area.

Stand Alone Garage Area

The one waste oil UST shall be removed and analytical sampling performed to confirm the presence or absence or further contamination associated with the UST.

Antenna Tower

Three transformer casings from within the fenced area shall be removed and disposed. Associated soils shall be sampled to determine the presence or absence of PCB contaminated soils associated with these transformers.

Composite Building

Five transformer casings from inside the generator room shall be removed and disposed. Approximately 34 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soils shall be removed from the area immediately outside the loading dock of the generator room. The PCB contaminated concrete floor and cement generator pads in the generator room shall be washed with solvent and the resulting waste stream collected and disposed of properly. Analytical sampling shall be performed to ensure the removal of the PCB contaminated materials was successful.

FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

COMPOSITE BUILDING AND GENERATOR ROOM

DRUM STORAGE AREA

ANTENNA TOWER

DISPOSAL AREA 2

FORMER TRANSFORMER SITE APPROX. 1 MILE (FIG. 4-1)

Disposal Area 1

Stand-Alone Garage

Composite Building

Pump House

Antenna Tower Building

Storage Shed

*Estimated Boundary of lands Transferred to U.S. Coast Guard per Public Land Order 5558 (Filed 12/19/75)

Gulf of Alaska

NOTES:

The Vertical datum is Mean Low Low Water = 0.0.

The Horizontal datum is Alaska State Plane NAD 27, Zone 5.

Mapped by AEROMAP U.S., Inc. from photography dated 5-24-1991 for HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES.

This map conforms to National Map Standards of accuracy as related to the project photo control for scales of 1" = 200' or smaller.

The vertical accuracy is approximately one half of the contour interval shown in any given area on the map.

LEGEND

- Horizontal Control
- Vertical Control
- Horizontal/Vertical Control
- Utility Pole
- Antenna
- Culvert
- Tree
- Trees
- Brush
- Monitoring Well
- Soil Boring
- Field Screen
- Building Structure
- Project Investigation Areas

SCALE IN FEET

0 500

* Note: location of boundary estimated from Bureau of Land Management Land Status Plat of T30S, R18W, Seward Meridian, Alaska. Parcel description in 1975 PLO appears to be in error.

MONTGOMERY WATSON

Anchorage, Alaska

FIGURE 2-2

ALASKA DISTRICT - CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CAPE CHINIAK TRACKING STATION - KODIAK, ALASKA

INVESTIGATION AREA LOCATIONS

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2.3 LITTLE NAVY ANNEX

The Little Navy Site is located in the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 29 South, Range 18 W at Cape Chiniak on Kodiak Island, Alaska. The site is located on the south shore of Chiniak Lagoon approximately 44 miles southeast of the City of Kodiak. The little Navy site is accessible by road via the Kodiak Island Highway, although much of the final six miles to the site is unimproved and overgrown with brush in several places.

2.3.1 Site History

The Little Navy Annex (LNA) was acquired by the War Department in August 1941 from the Bureau of Land Management under Executive Order 8877, as amended by EO 9526 in February 1945, as part of the total acreage of Ft. J.H. Smith. Ft. J.H. Smith consisted of 10,380 acres that were used by the U.S. Army as a base end shelter, a signal station, and a tactical searchlight shelter. The army also maintained an emergency landing strip (Miller Field). On December 10, 1952, the 10,380 acres and associated improvements were relinquished back to the BLM jurisdiction by Public Land Order (PLO) 1404.

In April 1957, 3273 acres obtained by PLO 1404 relinquished a portion of the lands reserved by the EO 8877 from the Department of the Army to the Department of Navy. This site became known as Little Navy, and was consequently used by the U.S. Navy. The year in which the property was relinquished by the U.S. Navy is not conclusively known, but the site is currently owned by Leisnoi, Incorporated with subsurface rights belonging to Koniag Incorporated pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

Currently there are five structures remaining at the LNA; a well pump house, log garage, log cabin, supply building, and generator building all of which are in various states of disrepair (Figure 2-3). The site also contains an above ground debris pile which was used primarily for the disposal of scrap metal. These five structures and debris pile do not appear to present a clear danger, likely to cause a person exercising ordinary and responsible care, a physical injury requiring emergency medical treatment. Therefore, no removal action is warranted under the Corps DERP/FUDS criteria.

2.3.2 Environmental History

Environmental Investigations at the LNA began in 1986 with an inventory project report aimed at defining a scope for proposed work, outlining environmental considerations, and estimating cleanup costs. Wastes identified during this investigation included petroleum oil and lubricants (POL) and asbestos containing materials (ACM). Later in the same year, an investigation to quantify the volume of POL contaminated surficial soils and ACM was performed. Building demolition and contamination mitigation activities were implemented; however, the work was stopped prior to completion.

In 1987, construction drawings to detail the cleanup activities conducted at the site were produced in an effort to determine what had been removed. In 1989, a field reconnaissance of the site was

performed and it was determined that the dormitory building, sewage treatment plant, and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) at the generator building had been removed from the site.

In 1991, a site reconnaissance was performed to document site conditions and complete a geophysical survey. In 1993, a site visit was conducted under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Resource Conservation and Liability Act of 1980 (better known as CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (commonly referred to as SARA) to complete a preliminary assessment (PA).

In 1994, a remedial investigation (RI) was performed to determine whether or not any contaminants of concern were still present at the site and if so to determine the appropriate remedial alternatives for the site. This investigation was conducted in conjunction with the Corps Defense Environmental Restoration Program (also known as DERP) to determine the sites eligibility for cleanup.

2.3.3 Planned Cleanup Activities

Approximately two cubic yards of miscellaneous hazardous material located in the work pit within the garage of the generator building shall be removed and disposed of properly. It is not known if this material is from former DOD activities or private activities not associated with the LNA. Regardless, the removal action is proceeding under the hospices of good faith.

NOTES:

The Vertical datum is Mean Low Low Watr = 0.0.

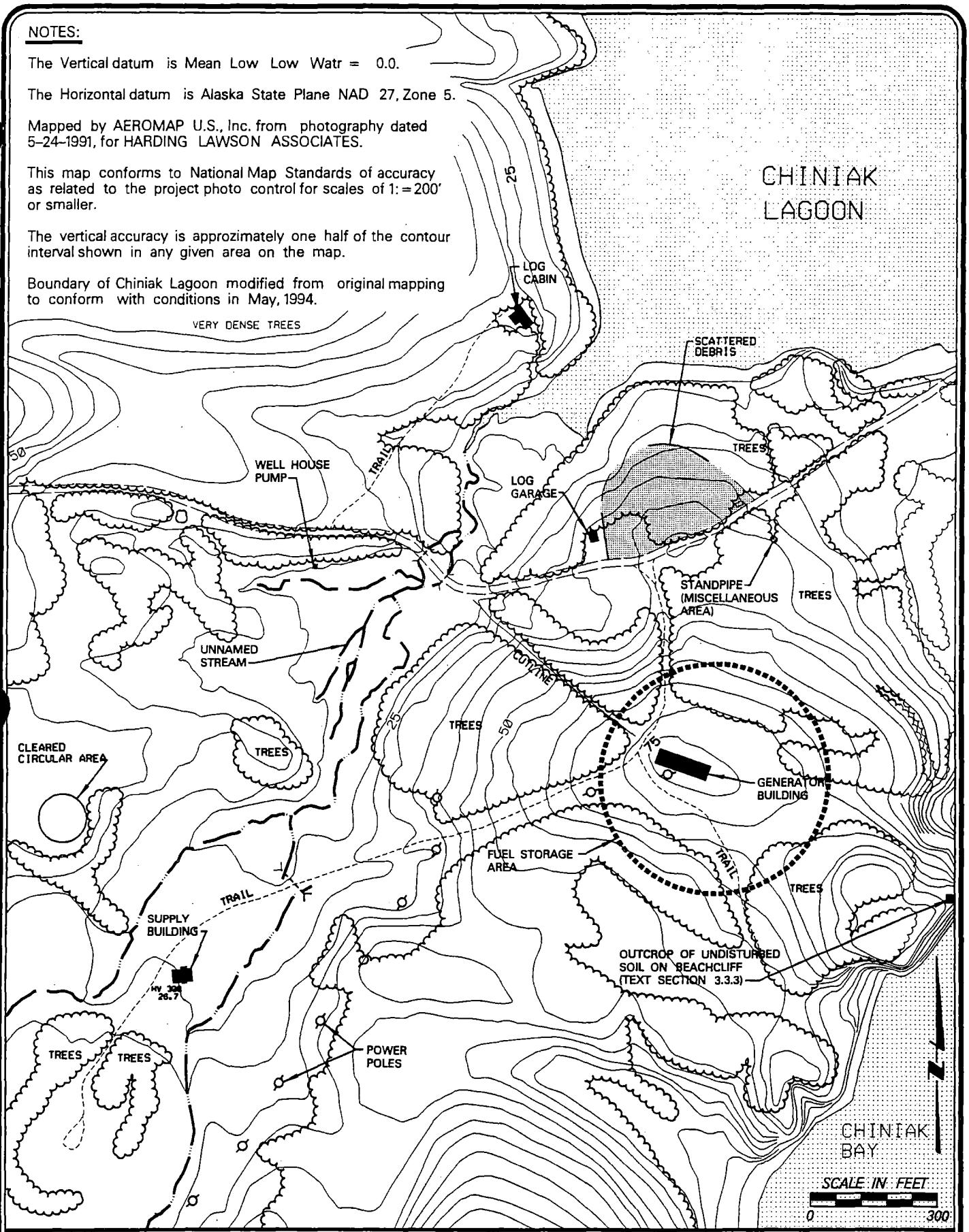
The Horizontal datum is Alaska State Plane NAD 27, Zone 5.

Mapped by AEROMAP U.S., Inc. from photography dated 5-24-1991, for HARDING LAWSON ASSOCIATES.

This map conforms to National Map Standards of accuracy as related to the project photo control for scales of 1:=200' or smaller.

The vertical accuracy is approzimately one half of the contour interval shown in any given area on the map.

Boundary of Chiniak Lagoon modified from original mapping to conform with conditions in May, 1994.



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MONTGOMERY WATSON

Anchorage, Alaska

FIGURE 2-3

ALASKA DISTICT – CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LITTLE NAVY DERP SITE – KODIAK, ALASKA

SITE LOCATION MAP

2.4 BRUHN POINT LANDFILL

The Bruhn Point Landfill site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 29 South, Range 20 West at Bruhn Point on Kodiak Island, Alaska. The Site is located on the south shore of Women's Bay approximately eight air miles southwest of the City of Kodiak. The Bruhn Point Landfill is approximately 11 road miles from Kodiak via the Kodiak Island Highway. Two off-road vehicle trails lead from the highway and cross through the site.

2.4.1 Site History

Bruhn Point Landfill (BPL) was originally a portion of the Kodiak Naval Station Reservation, which was withdrawn from the public domain by the Department of the Navy by Executive Order 8278, October 28, 1939. During the 1950's, the site was used by the military as a landfill for garbage and waste disposal. The site is located on the south shore of Women's Bay approximately 11 road miles from Kodiak via the Kodiak Island Highway (Figure 1). Suspected landfill materials consists of military equipment, construction materials, and household refuse. The site and surrounding area were under the jurisdiction and control of the U.S. Navy from 1939 to 1975 as part of the Kodiak Naval Station Reservation.

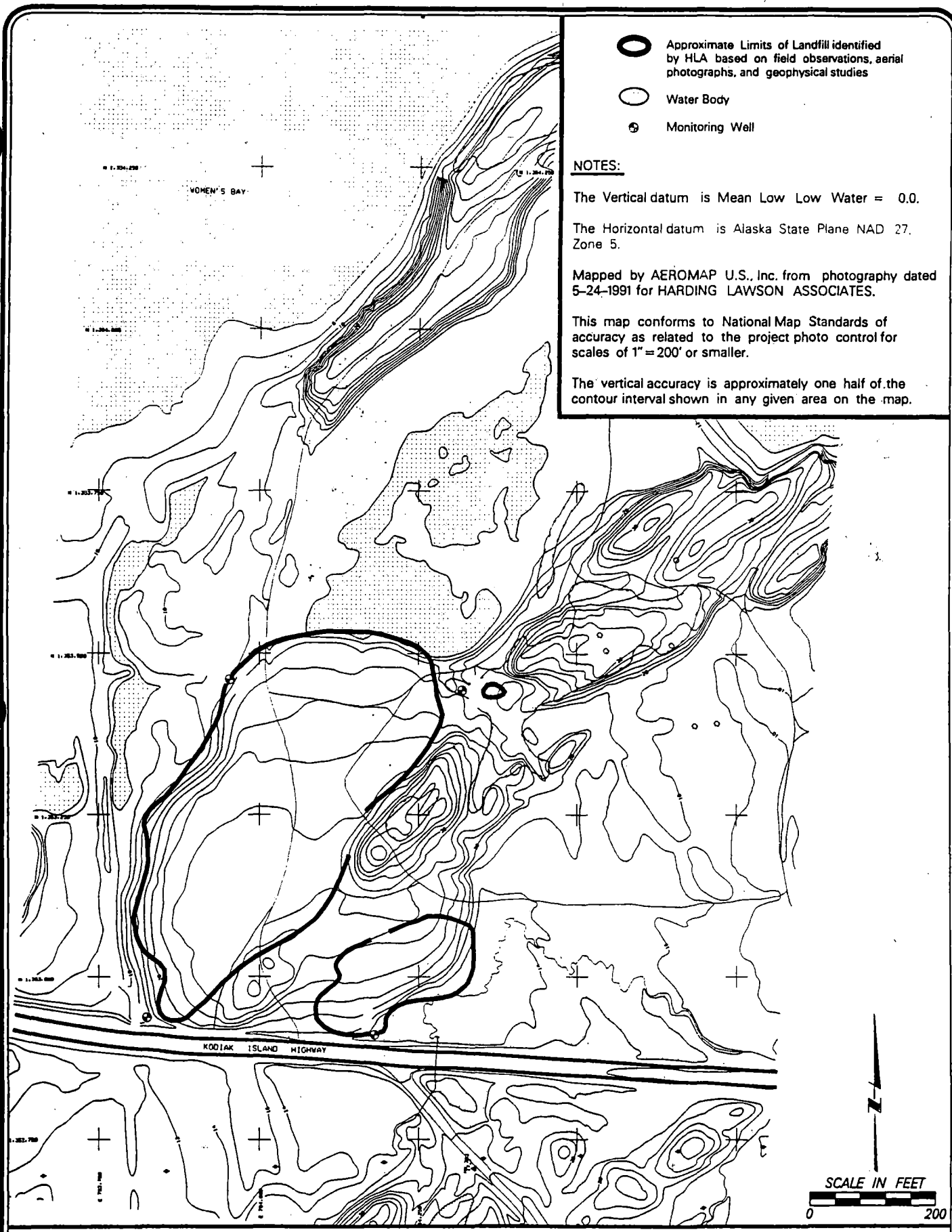
Public Land Order 5550, dated December 1, 1975, partially revoked EO 8278 and withdrew 688.05 acres including Bruhn Point from the Naval Reservation for selection by the Koniag native corporation pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The Bruhn Point site, both surface and subsurface estates, was subsequently conveyed to Koniag, Inc. by Interim Conveyance 352 dated August 7, 1980. The site is currently being used as a staging area for logging operations in conjunction with the Koniag Native Corporation.

2.4.2 Environmental History

Environmental Investigations at BPL began in 1991 with the determination of the site boundaries and the preliminary identification of potential boring locations. Electromagnetic conductivity, ground penetrating radar, and a pipe and cable locator were used to delineate both surface and subsurface debris associated with the landfill. Additionally, a background records search was completed to ascertain the ownership history of the site. Collectively these activities comprised the bulk of both Phase I (Preliminary Assessment) and Phase II (Site Investigation) of the DERP FUDS Process. The Phase III (Remedial Investigation) was completed in the Fall of 1994. The remedial investigation involved the collection of surface and subsurface soil samples as well as ground water samples from the inside perimeter of the landfill boundaries to determine the absence or presence of any contaminants of concern coming from the landfill.

2.4.3 Planned Cleanup Activities

As the site is currently being used as a staging area for logging activities and because of the apparent absence of leaching contaminants from the landfill mass, no remedial action is proposed for this site.



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JOB No.

MONTGOMERY WATSON

Anchorage, Alaska

FIGURE 2-4

ALASKA DISTRICT - CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BRUHN POINT LANDFILL - KODIAK, ALASKA

SITE MAP

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Kodiak city lies on the northwestern coast of the Island of Kodiak between the Gulf of Alaska and the mouth of Cook Inlet. Kodiak is approximately 200 miles south of Anchorage and is accessible only by Plane or Ferry Service.

The city of Kodiak relies heavily on commercial fishing activities and the U.S. Coast Guard presence. The Coast Guard base being the largest in the world. Both the commercial fishing industry and the Coast Guard presence has made Kodiak a major center for marine services in South-central and coastal Alaska. Sport and subsistence fishing, as well as tourism and the logging and timber processing, are important resources as well.

3.2 POTENTIAL COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Community concerns about the four sites range from common knowledge to little or no knowledge. For instance, the majority of Kodiak residents are well aware of the presence of the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station, whereas very few are aware that Bruhn Point Landfill even exists. This section will focus primarily on what contaminants of concern exist at each of the site and how they may impact the local community.

3.2.1 Long Island

Long Island is perhaps one of the most visible sites associated with former Department of Defense activities in Kodiak. The island itself, although owned by Leisnoi and Koniag native corporations, and is a very popular destination for weekend boaters, campers, and kayakers.

Primary contaminants of concern on Long Island include Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Petroleum, mostly Diesel Range Organics (DRO), contaminated soils. Additional hazards on Long Island include physical hazards such as dilapidated structures, Rommel spikes and pickets with barbed wire which were used as defense fortification.

Residents may be concerned about the increased boat traffic associated with the cleanup activities and how contaminants at the site may effect them or the surrounding environment (surface water, fish, wildlife, plants...). Additionally, both Leisnoi and Koniag corporations may be concerned as to the impact the contaminants have on the value of their property, and restrictions it may place on future development. Actual cleanup activities on the island will have a minimal impact on the residents of Kodiak as the site lies a considerable distance from the nearest residential community.

3.2.2 Cape Chiniak Tracking Station and Little Navy Annex

The Cape Chiniak area is also a popular weekend destination for Kodiak residents. Located at the southern end of the Kodiak Island Highway, the area provides breathtaking vistas of the ocean and

abounds with wildlife. Both the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station (CCTS) and the Little Navy Annex (LNA) site are located in this general vicinity.

Primary contaminants of concern at these sites include DRO and PCB contaminated soils. PCBs were also found on the concrete flooring and associated man-made materials of the generator room of the Composite Building at the CCTS.

Residents may be concerned about the increased vehicular traffic associated with cleanup activities and how the contaminants may effect them or the surrounding area. Additionally, Leisnoi may be concerned about the state of the demolition of the Composite building at the CCTS and how the presence of the detected contamination effects the value of the property. The current logging operations in the area may also have concerns regarding the cleanup activities and how it might affect their operations.

3.2.4 Bruhn Point Landfill

It is unknown what public concerns are associated with the Bruhn Point Landfill, since it is not very common knowledge that it exists; and with the current logging activities on the site, community concern is anticipated to be minimal. Possible concerns may include the impact any leaching contaminants may have on the local ground water aquifer or surrounding surface waters.

4.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The goals of this CRP are to keep interested residents, local officials, and land owners informed about the Remedial Investigative process, to solicit input on proposed activities, and to encourage communication between the Corps and the community, ensuring all comments are considered and addressed.

The community relations activities described below are designed to meet these goals by ensuring that the community remains informed and has resources available to answer questions about the sites and by promoting communication between the Corps and the community during the investigations and cleanup process. Ongoing communication between the Corps and the community is very important to effectively address community concerns, particularly as the RI proceeds.

4.1 INFORMATION LOCATIONS

The Corps will establish an information repository where interested parties may obtain information about the four Kodiak sites. Copies of the CRP, fact sheets, and reports previously written about these sites will be available at the repository. The proposed repositories are the Kodiak Public Library and the Z.J. Loussac Public Library in Anchorage. The addresses and hours of operation of these repositories are presented in Appendix A.

4.2 LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

The Corps will establish a list on contacts and interested parties to ensure that all who wish to receive information about the site are informed. This list will be updated to include those individuals who contact the Corps with questions regarding any of the four Kodiak sites. A preliminary list of contact is contained in Appendix B.

4.3 FACT SHEETS AND UPDATES

The Corps will prepare fact sheets in understandable, non-technical language to summarize progress at the sites and highlight upcoming events. The fact sheets will inform the public of the investigation status and findings as they become available. Fact sheets are appropriate whenever new information is available and may be distributed at specific milestones in the investigation.

Fact sheets will be distributed to everyone on the mailing list of interested parties and will be available at the information repositories and distributed at all open houses. Appendix C contains draft information fact sheets for each of the four sites.

4.4 CONTACT PERSON

A contact person associated with the Corps and knowledgeable of the investigation will be responsible for addressing residents' concerns, answering individual questions, and responding to

inquires from the media. The first contact person is the Corps engineering manager, Ted Schindler, (907)753-5640.

4.5 OPEN HOUSES

The Corps plans to conduct open houses at coinciding milestones throughout the four projects. These open houses are an opportunity for the Corps to inform residents, in person, of ongoing station activities and to discuss and receive feedback on the proposed activities.

Presently, the Corps plans to conduct two open houses in conjunction with the Interim Removal Actions at the four sites. Future open houses will be conducted is they are deemed necessary and as new milestones are reached.

The open houses will be held in an easily accessible location and take place on consecutive days with morning and afternoon sessions to ensure time conflicts do not interfere with interested parties schedules.

4.6 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN REVISIONS

To ensure that residents' concerns are known and addressed throughout the fours projects, the Corps periodically will evaluate and revise this document as necessary. All revisions made will be incorporated into the documents at the information repositories.

DRAFT

WORK PLAN

INTERIM REMOVAL ACTIONS

LONG ISLAND,
CAPE CHINIAK TRACKING STATION,
AND LITTLE NAVY ANNEX

KODIAK, ALASKA

FEBRUARY 1997

Prepared for:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 898
Anchorage, Alaska 99506-0898

Prepared by:
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Total Environmental Restoration Contract
Contract No. DACA 85-95-D-0018
Task Order No. 06 - Kodiak Island

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Work Plan was prepared to describe the reduction or removal of several types of physical and chemical environmental hazards on Long Island (formerly Fort Tidball), Cape Chiniak Tracking Station (CCTS), and from the Little Navy Annex (LNA) (formerly Fort Smith) at Kodiak Island. The work will be performed as an Interim Removal Action that will be conducted as a voluntary activity by the U.S. Army Engineer District (USAED), Alaska under the Total Environmental Restoration Contract.

The goal of this project is to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate risk to the government from potential liability associated with identified environmental hazards. Activities planned for this project include community relations, risk assessments, and interim removal actions. The community relations program will help keep the citizens of Kodiak and other interested parties informed about the project. The risk assessments, which are not described in this document, will use existing data to help identify and quantify risks on the sites. The interim removal actions will address specifically identified hazards, such as underground storage tanks (USTs), grossly contaminated soil, or unsafe old towers, for closure or removal. The primary chemical hazards are from polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and diesel-range organic (DRO) hydrocarbons.

The field work is expected to occur in May, June, and July 1997. The work will be conducted by Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. as the Contractor to the USAED. The Contractor will function primarily to manage and oversee subcontractors who will perform the work, and the Contractor will also provide some support services. The major subcontractors are expected to include the following:

- Remediation Subcontractor - Wilder Construction Company of Anchorage;
- Waste Subcontractor - Philip Environmental of Anchorage;
- Community Relations Subcontractor - Montgomery Watson of Anchorage; and
- Analytical Laboratory - Applied Research and Development Laboratory in Illinois.

The work will be performed by two crews: one crew for the work at Long Island, and one crew for the work at Cape Chiniak Tracking Station and at Little Navy Annex. The work will be coordinated from the City of Kodiak. The Contractor will provide housing in the City of Kodiak for the field crews as appropriate. For the work on Long Island, the crew will travel to and from Long Island by boat and equipment and materials will be barged from Kodiak. For the work at CCTS/LNA, the crew will travel to and from the CCTS/LNA sites by automobile, and equipment and material will be trucked from the City of Kodiak.

At Long Island, the following activities will occur:

- removal of abandoned drums scattered on the surface throughout the island;
- removal of several underground and one above-ground fuel storage tanks, liquids, and associated contaminated soil at several locations;
- closure of some vaulted underground storage tanks;
- removal of fuel pipelines from the surface and associated contaminated soil;
- removal of transformer casings, liquids, and associated contaminated soil; and
- removal of a tower and some other selected non-regulated building debris.

At Kodiak Island, the removal action includes work at the CCTS and at LNA. The work at CCTS includes:

- removal of abandoned drums from the surface;
- removal of an underground waste oil storage tank, liquids, and associated contaminated soil;
- removal of transformer casings, liquids, and associated contaminated soil;
- cleaning of a concrete floor to remove free PCB contamination, and subsequent encapsulation of the floor with an epoxy coating; and
- removal of other selected debris.

In addition, work at LNA includes the removal of selected miscellaneous debris from a garage work pit such as battery casings, some asbestos material, scrap wood and metal, and some lead-contaminated gritty residue.

Soils will be subject to action if 1) they were identified for possible removal by previous studies; or 2) they are suspected to be grossly contaminated from visual observations. Suspected soils will be field screened to determine if they are contaminated. In general, the action levels for DRO-contaminated soils are 1) greater than 5,000 mg/kg DRO to remove soil; 2) less than 200 mg/kg DRO in accordance with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Matrix Level B guidelines to close selected USTs in place; or 3) no soil will be excavated below 5 feet deep. In general the action levels for PCB-contaminated soils are 1) greater than 1 mg/kg PCB to remove the upper foot of soil; 2) greater than 10 mg/kg PCB to remove soil from 1 to 5 feet deep; or 3) no soil will be removed below 5 feet deep. All excavations will stop if groundwater is encountered. Confirmation soil samples will be collected for laboratory analysis from beneath transformer casings, UST closures in place, and excavations of contaminated soils.

In general, waste streams will be transported and disposed of as follows.

- Nonhazardous debris, cleaned drums, cleaned and cut up tanks, and cleaned piping will be taken to the Kodiak landfill, or if on Long Island, placed in a permitted monofill, which will be a closed in place UST vault at the Headquarters Complex;
- Asbestos containing materials will be taken to the Anchorage landfill;
- POL soils will be taken to Chem Waste Management in Arlington, Oregon;
- POL liquids will be taken to Burlington Environmental in Kent, Washington;
- Transformer casings will be taken to Arlington;
- PCB liquids will be taken to Aptus in Aragonite, Utah;
- RCRA hazardous waste, such as lead paint contaminated debris, will be taken to Arlington; and
- Mixed PCB and RCRA hazardous waste will be taken to either Arlington or Aragonite depending on the PCB level.

The work will be conducted in a manner that reduces the environmental hazard and maximizes any adverse impact to the sites. The construction work will be monitored for safety and health, progress, and quality, which are described in this Work Plan and its

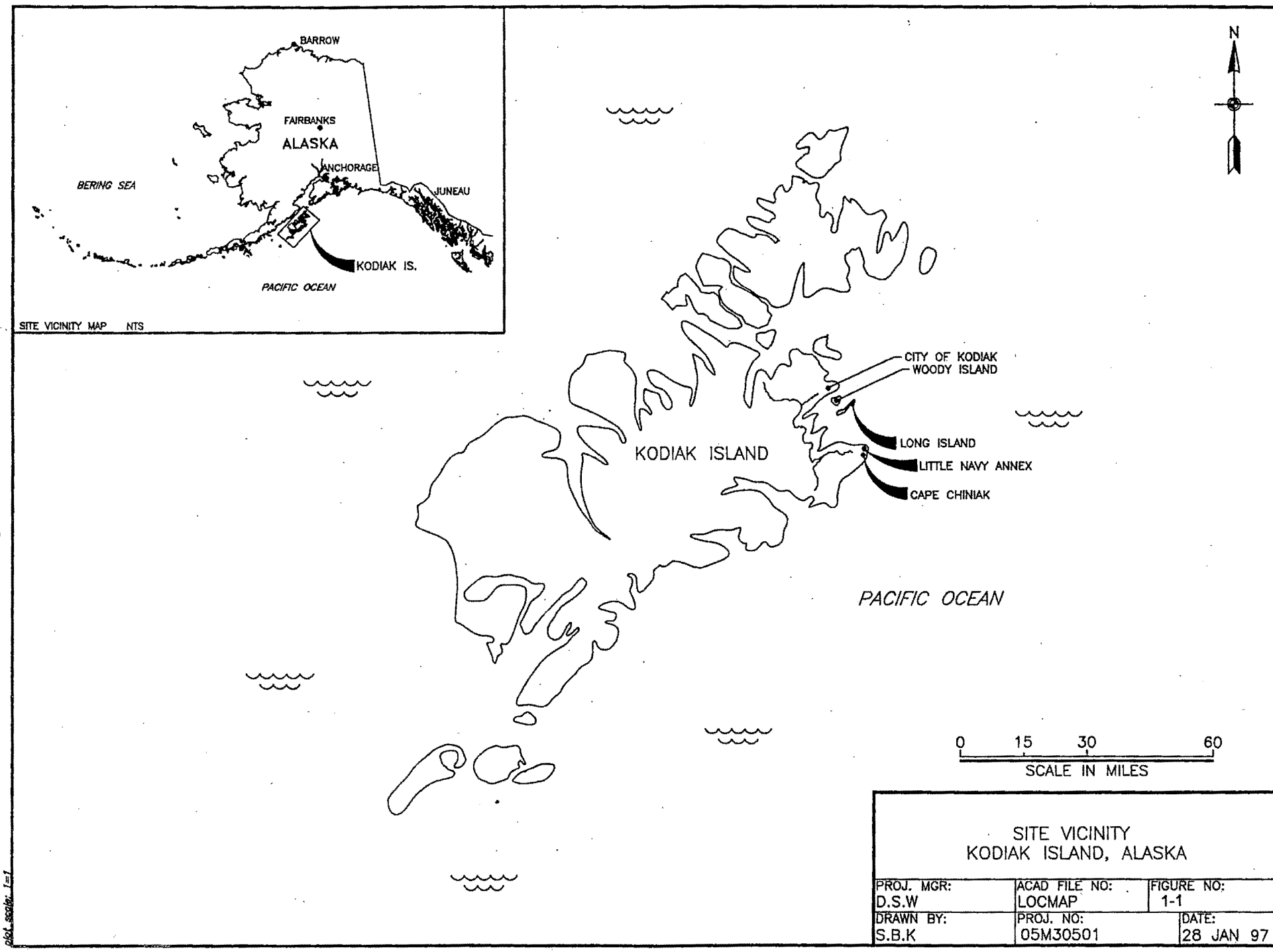
attached Site Safety and Health Plan, Contractor Quality Control Plan, Community Relations Plan, and Sampling and Analysis Plan.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Work Plan supports the Interim Removal Action (IRA) at three Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) on or near Kodiak Island, Alaska (Figure 1-1). These former military sites include former Fort Tidball on Long Island, the former Cape Chiniak Tracking Station (CCTS) on Kodiak Island, and the Little Navy Annex (LNA) at former Fort Smith on Kodiak Island. The IRA described here will be performed under the direction of the U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska (USAED), Total Environmental Restoration Contract (TERC), Contract No. DACA 85-95-D-0018 (Delivery Order 0005). Work under this TERC delivery order will include completion of planning documents, risk assessments, IRAs, waste disposal, and reports at the three Formerly Used Defense Sites. IRAs in this plan will include removal of aboveground and underground storage tanks (ASTs and USTs), drums, piping, fuel pipelines, petroleum-hydrocarbon-stained soils, transformer casings, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-stained soil, and other potential sources of contamination. The actions are not necessarily final remedial actions, but are interim measures taken to reduce risk to human health or the environment.

1.1 PURPOSE

This Work Plan complies with the Corps of Engineers construction quality program to provide the necessary controls, supervision, inspections, reporting, and tests of work items, including suppliers and contractors. The Work Plan also establishes procedures for verifying compliance with contract documents, State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Guidance, the Statement of Work (SOW), and applicable standards related to construction activities for the restoration activities at the sites. Implementing the Work Plan will help make certain that the completed work meets or exceeds the plans and specifications. Companion documents to this Work Plan are the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP), the Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP), Contractor Quality Control Plan (CQCP), and the Community Relations Plan (CRP).



SITE VICINITY
KODIAK ISLAND, ALASKA

PROJ. MGR:	ACAD FILE NO:	FIGURE NO:
D.S.W	LOCMAP	1-1
DRAWN BY:	PROJ. NO:	DATE:
S.B.K	05M30501	28 JAN 97

1-2

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plot scale: 1=1

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

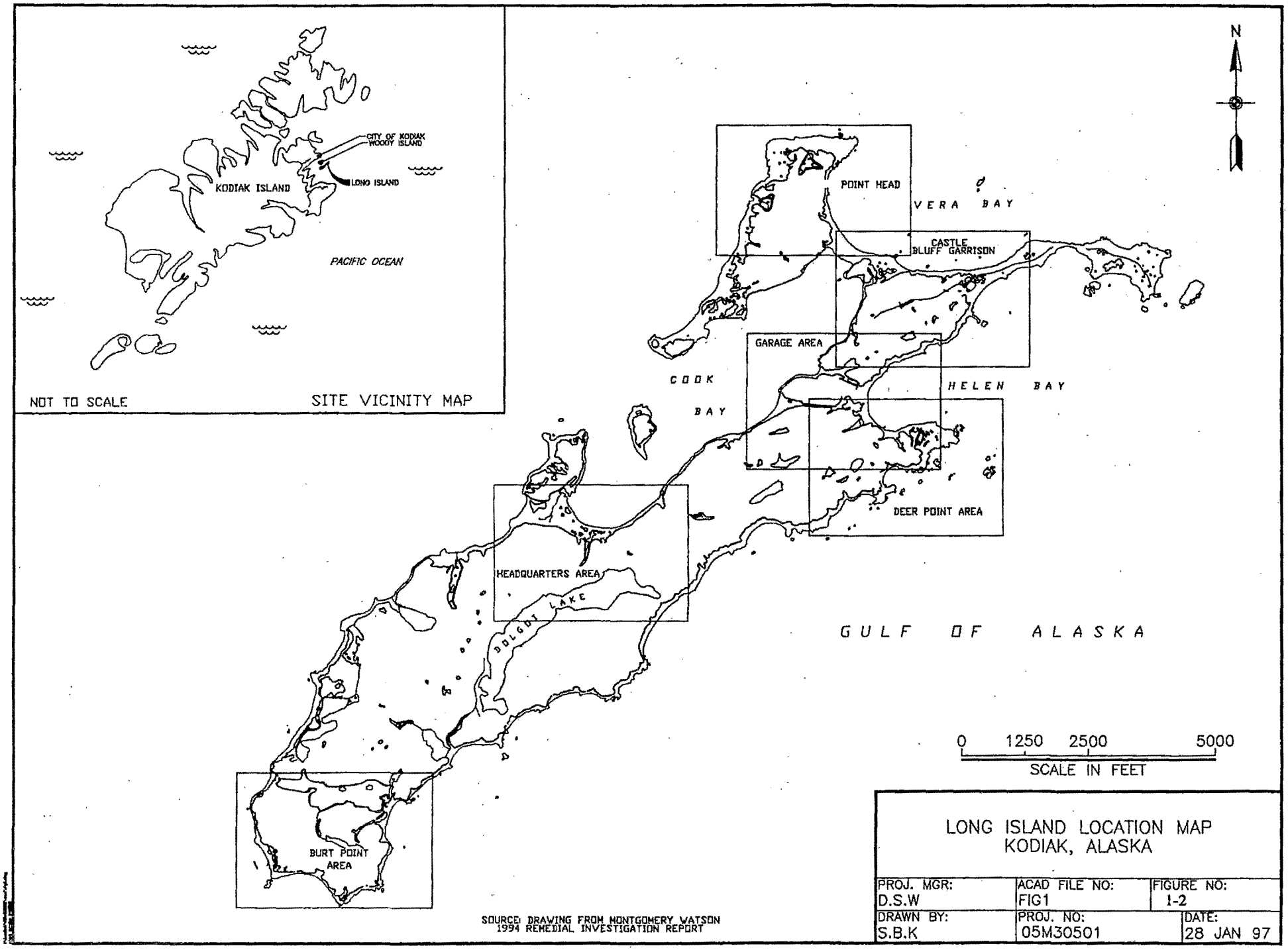
Long Island is located in Chiniak Bay along the northeast coast of Kodiak Island (Figure 1-2). The island is approximately 6 miles by air, or approximately 10 miles by boat, east of the small boat harbor at the City of Kodiak. Long Island is not accessible by road, and the previously developed trails and roads on the island have returned to little more than wide pathways. The island has no residential or commercial facilities and is uninhabited, but is occasionally visited by day users for recreation. Long Island supports several important wildlife habitats and contains wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas. There are six identified areas on the island that will be a part of the IRA.

The CCTS site is located on Kodiak Island approximately 44 miles southeast of the city of Kodiak, near the southern forelands of Chiniak Bay (Figure 1-3). The CCTS site is accessible by road from Kodiak, although the final 6 miles of road are unimproved and overgrown. The Tracking Station, where the U.S. Coast Guard operates an antenna, is located on the uplands between Cape Chiniak and Cape Greville. It is accessible by land vehicle from the maintained roadway.

The LNA site is located on the north side of Cape Chiniak, within 2 miles of the CCTS. The LNA work areas are also accessible by land vehicle from the maintained roadway (Figure 1-4).

1.3 SITE HISTORY

In 1941, the sites of Long Island (originally Fort Tidball) and LNA (originally Fort J.H. Smith) were acquired by the War Department from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for use as harbor defense installations. Support facilities were constructed at each site, including an emergency landing strip at LNA and a tower, gun emplacements, and ammunition bunkers at Long Island. The Long Island and LNA sites were relinquished back to the BLM in 1945 and 1952, respectively. In 1957, LNA was acquired by the Department of Navy, which kept ownership of the land until 1971, when, under the provisions of the



SOURCE: DRAWING FROM MONTGOMERY WATSON
1994 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

LONG ISLAND LOCATION MAP
KODIAK, ALASKA

PROJ. MGR:	ACAD FILE NO:	FIGURE NO:
D.S.W	FIG1	1-2
DRAWN BY:	PROJ. NO:	DATE:
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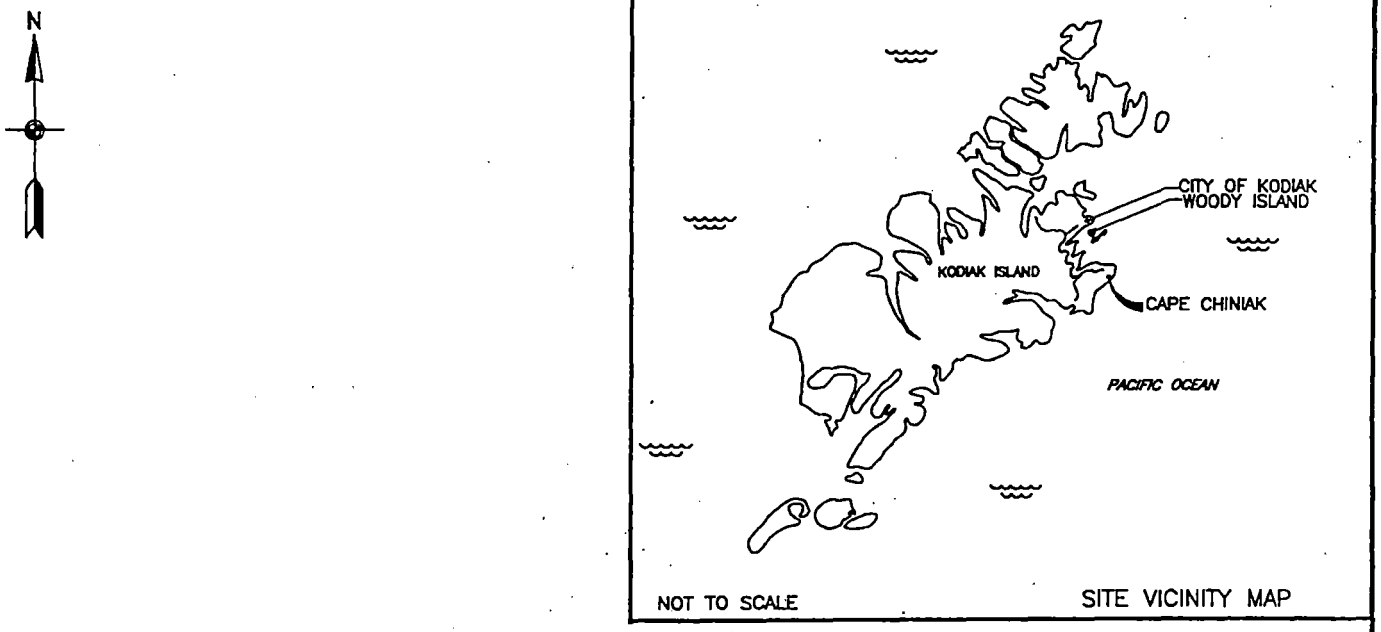
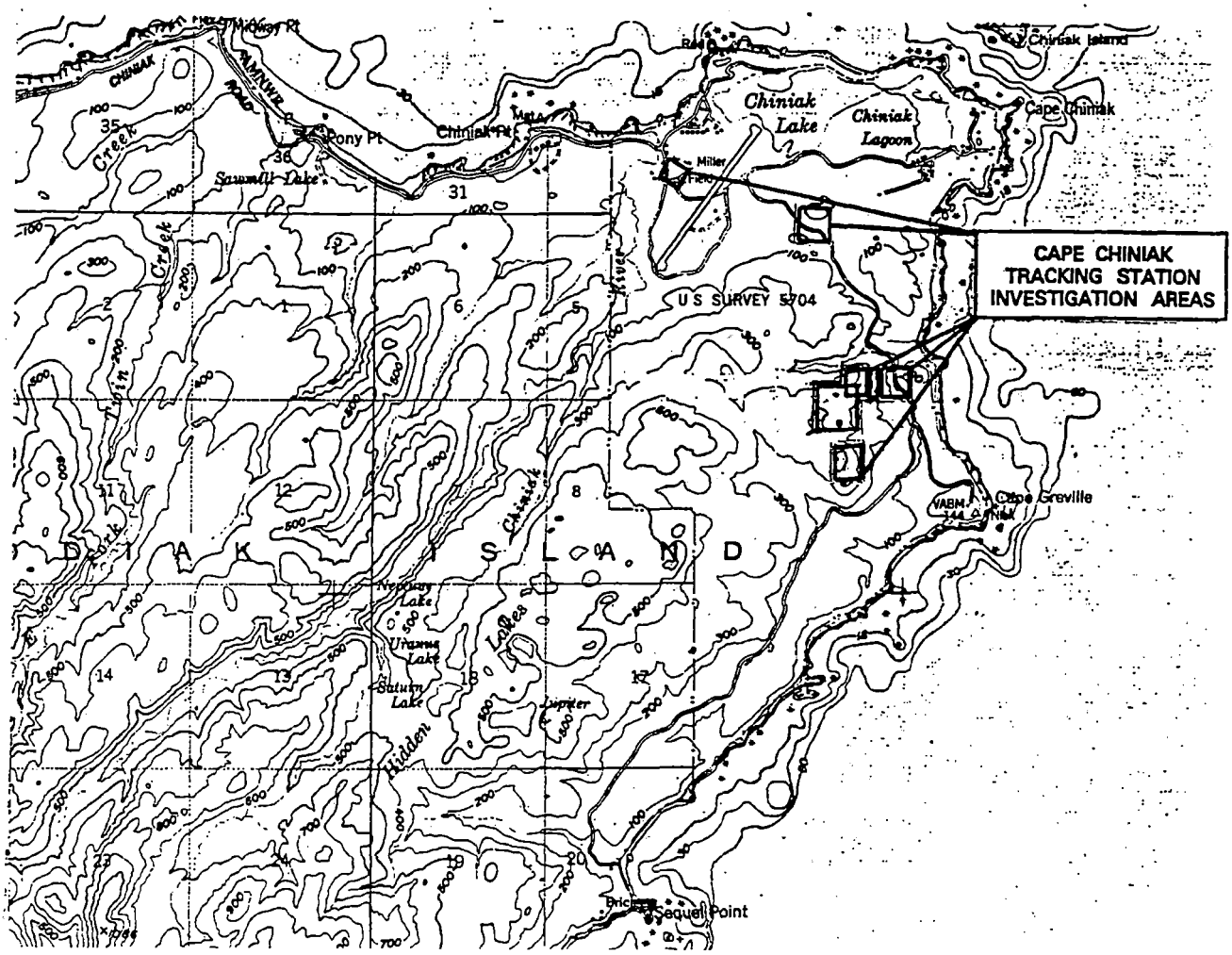


NOT TO SCALE

SITE VICINITY MAP



0 1/2 1 2

SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: DRAWING FROM MONTGOMERY WATSON
1994 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

CAPE CHINIAK TRACKING STATION
LOCATION MAP
KODIAK ISLAND, ALASKA

PROJ. MGR:	ACAD FILE NO:	FIGURE NO:
D.S.W	CC	1-3
DRAWN BY:	PROJ. NO:	DATE:
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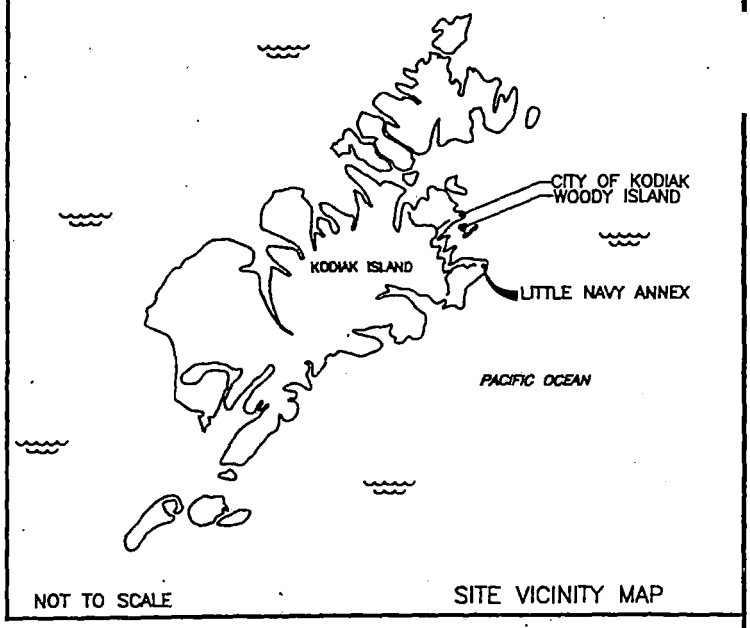
plot scale: 1=1



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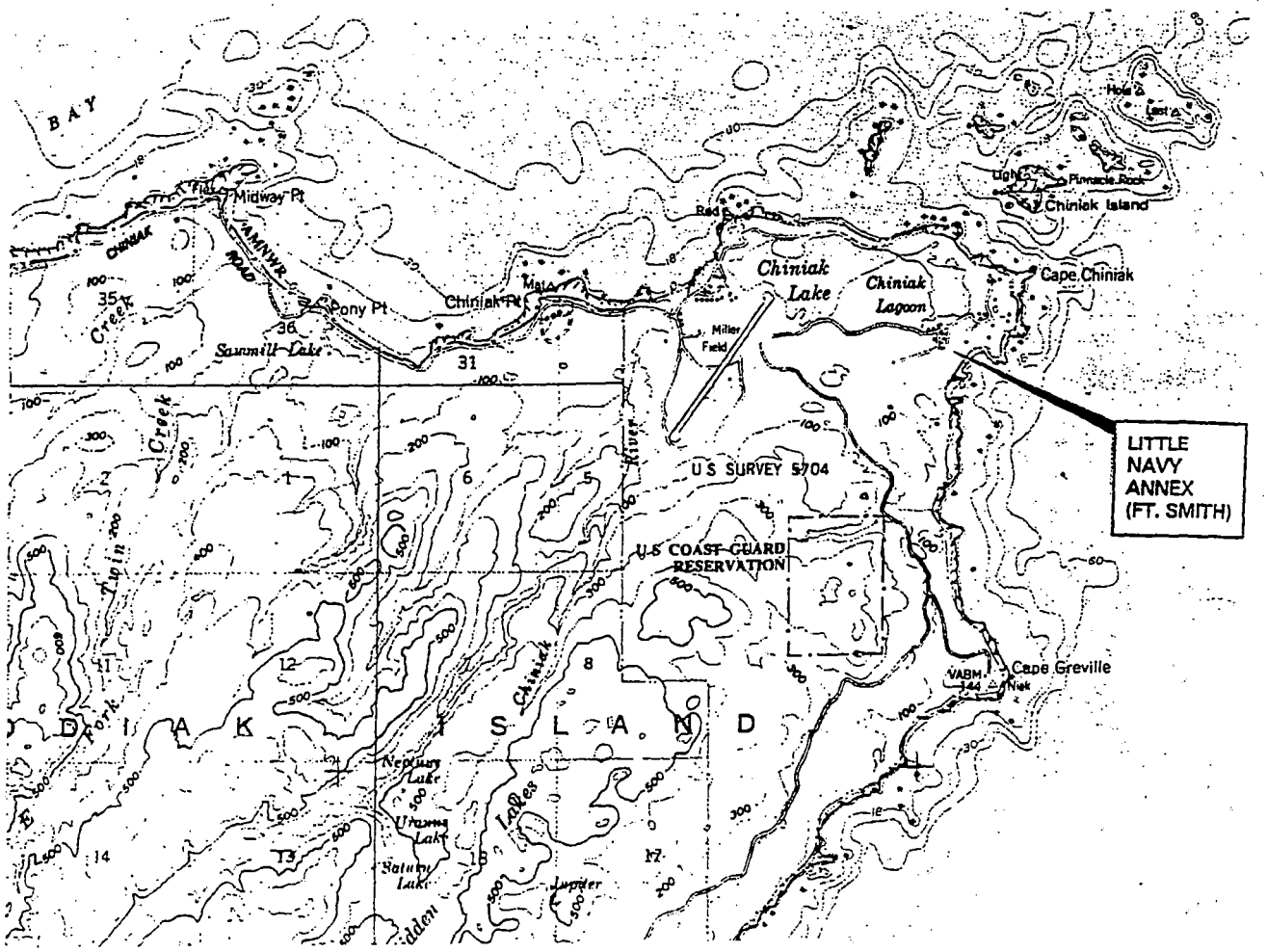
SITE VICINITY MAP



SOURCE: DRAWING FROM MONTGOMERY WATSON
1994 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

LITTLE NAVY ANNEX LOCATION MAP
KODIAK ISLAND, ALASKA

PROJ. MGR:	ACAD FILE NO:	FIGURE NO:
D.S.W	LNA	1-4
DRAWN BY:	PROJ. NO:	DATE:
S.B.K	05M30502	28 JAN 97

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plot scale: 1=1

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, both LNA and Long Island were later transferred to Alaska Native ownership.

Construction for the CCTS was initiated in 1955 by the Corps of Engineers as part of the Kodiak Naval Station. This site, originally known as Kodiak Tracking Station, was acquired by the Air Force in 1971, and later by the Department of Defense for use as a satellite tracking facility. The CCTS acreage was returned to BLM jurisdiction in 1975, with one acre transferred to the U.S. Coast Guard. Later, under ANCSA, Alaska Natives subsequently acquired 3,272 of the remaining acres.

The surface rights to the land on which these sites are located currently belong to the Alaska Native corporation Leisnoi, Inc. Subsurface rights are owned by Koniag, Inc. Since the U.S. Government does not hold title to the land on which this work is to be performed, the Government has obtained rights-of-entry for the performance of the IRA described in this work plan. Specific agreements and restrictions have been included in those rights; among these are specific environmental protection measures. In order to comply with these restrictions, variations in approach, action, timing, or finished product from that identified in the description of work must receive review and approval from the USAED Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) before implementation is initiated.

The three locations each contain several projects identified under the USAED FUDS environmental restoration program. Remedial Investigations (RIs) were performed in November 1994 at each of these sites. A subsequent SOW in a Request for Proposal (RFP) released by the USAED in April 1996 confirmed that risk assessment and IRAs are required at each location. The Risk Assessment for all three sites was completed in October 1997 under this contract.

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK

At Long Island, the following activities will occur:

- Collection and removal of approximately 100 abandoned drums, which are scattered on the surface across the island;
- Removal of one AST and eight USTs and associated piping. These tanks range in size from 250 to 2,000 gallons;
- Closure of four 250- to 8,000-gallon fuel USTs;
- Removal of approximately 415 lineal feet of 1.5- to 2.5-inch fuel pipeline;
- Removal of approximately 15 transformer casings;
- Removal of regulated liquids, solids, or contaminated soil associated with the items above. Up to approximately 7,000 gallons of liquids containing diesel-range organics (DRO), and up to approximately 350 gallons of liquids containing PCBs are expected from the various containers. Up to approximately 150 cubic yards of DRO-contaminated soil and up to approximately 100 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil are also expected to be found; and
- Removal of various specified nonregulated building debris, including a chain-link fence, a water heater, a wooden tower, a steel tower, some Rommel spikes, and some barbed wire.

The work at CCTS site includes:

- Collection and removal of approximately 50 abandoned drums, which are scattered on the surface across the site;
- Removal of one 500-gallon waste oil UST and associated piping;
- Removal of approximately 8 transformer casings;
- Cleaning of a concrete floor to remove free PCB contamination and subsequent encapsulation of the floor with an epoxy coating;
- Removal of up to approximately 10 cubic yards of POL-contaminated soil and up to approximately 43 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil;
- Removal of approximately 3 cubic yards of possibly mixed lead paint and PCB-contaminated debris; and
- Removal of a chain-link fence if needed to access the PCB-contaminated soil.

The work at LNA site includes the removal of approximately 2 cubic yards of miscellaneous contaminated debris, including battery casings, asbestos material, scrap wood and metal, other nonregulated debris, and lead-contaminated gritty residue.

3.10 LOCAL TRANSPORTATION AT LONG ISLAND

Transportation associated with the field effort at Long Island is as follows:

- Boat transportation between the City of Kodiak and Long Island
- Ground transportation on Long Island
- Floatplane transportation between the City of Kodiak and Long Island

Boat transportation between the City of Kodiak and Long Island: The Contractor will be responsible for providing, managing, and coordinating transportation between the City of Kodiak and Long Island. Transportation will consist of a licensed boat transportation subcontractor utilizing an enclosed, Coast Guard-approved passenger boat appropriately sized to meet the weather and sea conditions of the area. The field personnel will board the boat at the dock located at St. Paul Harbor in the City of Kodiak. Once the boat is loaded, it will travel to Cooks Bay at Long Island and will utilize a ferrying boat to land personnel on the beach at the current staging area to begin daily work activities. After completion of the daily work activities, the passenger boat will land at the appropriate pick up point and transport the field personnel, equipment, and any samples back to St. Paul Harbor in Kodiak.

Ground transportation on Long Island: Ground transportation on Long Island will consist of two four-wheel and three six-wheel ATVs. Two of the ATVs will be Government-owned (from Dutch Harbor), with the rest being supplied by the RSC. All ATVs will be maintained by the RSC. Four of the ATVs will be used by the Contractor and subcontractors, while the fifth will be reserved for use by the USAED. When not in use, the ATVs will be stored in lockable Connexes at the staging area on Long Island.

Floatplane transportation between the City of Kodiak and Long Island: Float-equipped aircraft may be used for transportation during the field effort at Long Island. Floatplanes will be boarded at Trident Basin in Kodiak and will land on Cooks Bay at Long Island. Under good sea conditions, the float plane will taxi to shore and unload passengers. Under unfavorable sea conditions, a ferrying boat may be utilized to ferry passengers to shore.

During field operations, if needed, floatplanes will provide ambulatory services between Long Island and Kodiak for emergency medical evacuations.

All field personnel will be briefed on radio communications, ground-to-air signaling, weather reporting, landing condition awareness, tailing, tying up, boarding, and deboarding float-equipped aircraft.

3.11 LONG ISLAND INTERIM REMOVAL ACTION

Section 3.11 is organized to describe the general activities that will occur at each of the 20 subareas that comprise the Long Island site. The general removal action activities include removal and disposal of USTs, one AST, pipelines, PCB- and DRO-contaminated soils, transformer casings, 55-gallon drums (empty or near empty), and miscellaneous regulated and nonregulated wastes.

3.11.1 Long Island (Fort Tidball) General Area

As many as 100 empty or near-empty drums were found during previous investigations on the surface at various sites throughout Long Island. Representatives of the Contractor, the RSC, and the USAED have visited the sites and have observed the drums requiring collection. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform a site reconnaissance to verify drum locations;
- RSC shall remove identified drums (see Section 5.3);
- RSC shall transport drums to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect samples in order to document removal and document level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall stake drum locations (see Section 5.11); and
- Surveyor shall survey as appropriate (see Section 5.11).

3.11.2 Headquarters Complex

Area HQ-A, HQ-B, HQ-C, and HQ-D

These areas contain USTs and DRO-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of USTs and DRO-contaminated soil;
- RSC shall remove sludge and liquid from USTs (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove USTs (see Section 5.5.2);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall perform UST closure by backfilling excavations (see Section 5.8.1).

Area HQ-H

Area HQ-H is the PCB fenced area, defined by approximately 240 lineal feet of 6-foot-high chain-linked fence. Three 30-gallon transformer casings and a 20-gallon water heater casing are near the north edge of this area. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify defined work and locations;
- RSC shall remove chain-link fence and water heater (see Section 5.1.2);
- RSC shall remove transformer casings (see Section 5.7);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath transformer casings to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);
- RSC shall remove BDDR from area (see Section 5.1.1);

- RSC shall transport all waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall conduct confirmation sampling (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.2).

Area HQ-L

HQ-L Area is referred to as the Concrete Vault and UST area. Two USTs that appear to be contained in concrete vaults delineate this area. The USAED has obtained necessary permits to utilize the vaults as a repository for cleaned steel generated from processing drums, tanks, and possibly some transformer casings collected from the other subarea work sites. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify condition and location of vault and USTs;
- Contractor shall collect required samples beneath concrete vault and adjacent pipeline to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove the two USTs as directed by Contractor (see Section 5.5);
- RSC shall collect residual waste from pipeline (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove 200 linear feet of 2.5-inch cast-iron pipe (see Section 5.6);
- RSC shall remove 50 linear feet of 1.5-inch fuel pipeline (see Section 5.6);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soil as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations and place erosion control screen on soil (see Section 5.8.1).

Area HQ-I, HQ-J, and HQ-K

These areas contain transformer casings and PCB-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of casing and PCB-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove transformer casings (see Section 5.7);
- Contractor shall collect required soil samples beneath transformer casings to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);
- RSC shall transport waste material to the staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.2).

3.11.3 Burt Point

Area BP-B contains a UST and DRO-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of UST and DRO-contaminated soil;
- RSC shall remove UST as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.5.2);
- RSC shall collect residual waste from pipeline (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove 125 linear feet of 2-inch fuel pipeline (see Section 5.6);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soil as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.1).

3.11.4 Garage Area

Area GA-C contains an aboveground storage tank (AST) and DRO-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of AST and DRO-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove sludge and liquid from AST (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove AST (see Section 5.4);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath AST to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavation (see Section 5.8.1).

Area 192FS and 193FS

This area contains transformer casings and PCB-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of casing and PCB-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove transformer casings (see Section 5.7);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath transformer casings to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);
- RSC shall transport waste material to the staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.2).

3.11.5 Deer Point

Area DP-C

This area contains a UST and DRO-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify the location of UST and DRO-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove sludge and liquid from UST (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove UST (see Section 5.5.2);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP);
- RSC shall backfill excavation (see Section 5.8.1); and
- RSC shall remove BDDR (including barbed wire and Rommel spikes) (see Section 5.1.3).

Area 220FS (DP)

This area contains a transformer on a 30-foot-high utility pole and PCB-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify location of utility pole, transformer, and PCB-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove transformer casing (see Section 5.7);
- Contractor shall collect soils samples beneath transformer casing to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);
- RSC shall transport waste material to the staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.2).

3.11.6 Castle Bluff

Area CB-D

This area contains a UST and DRO-contaminated soils. Also associated with this area is a partially collapsed wooden tower and a steel-framed observation tower. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify location of UST, DRO-contaminated soils, wooden tower, and steel-framed tower;
- RSC shall remove sludge and liquid from UST (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove UST (see Section 5.5.2);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath UST to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP);
- RSC shall dismantle steel-framed observation tower (see Section 5.1.3);
- RSC shall remove BDDR (including barbed wire and Rommel stakes) associated with area; (see Section 5.1.3);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10); and
- RSC shall backfill UST excavations (see Section 5.8.1).

Area CB-F

Area CB-F contains a UST, a transformer casing, and DRO- and PCB-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify UST, transformer, and contaminated soil locations;
- RSC shall remove sludge and liquid from UST (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove UST (see Section 5.5.2);
- RSC shall remove transformer casing (see Section 5.7);

- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath UST and transformer casing to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10); and
- RSC shall backfill UST excavation and PCB excavations (see Section 5.8.1).

Area CB-G

Area CB-G is the location of a UST in a concrete vault and DRO-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify the location of the vault and DRO-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove the UST as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.5.2);
- RSC shall collect residual waste from pipeline (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove 40 linear feet of 2-inch fuel pipeline (see Section 5.6);
- Contractor shall collect required samples beneath concrete vault and adjacent pipeline to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soil as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.1).

Area CB-I

This area contains three transformer casings and PCB-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify the locations of the transformer casings and the PCB-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove transformer casings (see Section 5.7);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath transformer casings to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP);
- RSC shall transport waste material to the staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10); and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.2).

Area CB-K

This area contains an UST and DRO-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify the location of the UST and DRO-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove sludge and liquid from UST (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove UST (see Section 5.5.2);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath UST to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- RSC shall backfill UST excavation (see Section 5.8.1).

3.12 ACTIVITIES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

The following subsections identify the requirements for the Contractor and subcontractors to process the wastes that will be transferred from the field to the Long Island Waste Staging Area.

3.12.1 Waste Staging

The RSC will transport wastes to the Long Island Waste Staging Area and place them in an area designated by the WSC for testing and processing. Table 3-2 summarizes the types and respective volumes of wastes anticipated to be processed at the Waste Staging Area. The wastes include UST material, UST-associated piping, an AST, DRO-contaminated soil, transformer casings, potentially PCB-contaminated soil, and BDDR material. Material such as USTs and associated piping may be disposed in the Headquarters vaults if there is enough space. Transformers listed in Table 3-2 may also be buried in the vaults if they are tested and found to be PCB free.

3.12.2 Waste Characterization and Consolidation

For those materials that can be consolidated, the WSC will test the material for compatibility and consolidate the wastes, based on the results of testing. After the wastes are consolidated, the WSC will sample the material and test by Hazardous Waste Categorization (HAZCAT) procedures, as identified in the SAP. After it is determined whether the waste is hazardous, the consolidated material will be moved to a section of the Waste Staging area and secured until it is removed from the area for disposal. The WSC will label, profile, and manifest all waste material, either as a hazardous or nonhazardous material, as described in Section 5.10 of this work plan.

Table 3-2
Wastes from Individual Work Areas - Long Island

Item	Item	Location	Qnty.	unit	Description	Notes and Associated Activities	Product/ Rinsate	Sludges/ Solids	Oils/ Water	PPE	Tran Cases	DRO supersacks	PCB EP-2's	HQ L Exc.	Offsite Debris	Offsite Haz-waste
							Gal	Gal	Gal	Drum	Ea	CY	CY		CY	CY
LONG ISLAND (Fort Tidball)																
1 - HTW																
Surface Drum Removal and Cleaning																
		Various	0-100	ea	55 Gallon		550					4	-	x		
UST Removal and Cleaning/Soil Excavation and Removal (Includes Assoc. Piping)																
		HQ-A,B,C,D	4	ea	~560 gal tank		880	220				40		x		
		DP-C	1	ea	~2,120 gal tank		660	110				10		x		
		CB-D	1	ea	~260 gal tank		110	55				10		x		
		CB-F	1	ea	~660 gal tank		220	55				10		x		
		CB-K	1	ea	~660 gal tank		220	55				10		x		
		HQ-L	2	ea	~7,770 gal tank	Under Access vault with shared piping	2750	660				16		x		
		BP-B	1	ea	~260 gal tank	Beware of environmentally sensitive area.	110	55				17		x		
		CB-G	1	ea	~660 gal tank in vault	Clean 15 ft * 20 ft * 8 ft concrete vault.	220	55				13				
Piping Removal																
		HQ-L	250	lf	Piping	In UST Cleaning for Closure								x		
		BP-B	125	lf	Piping	In UST Cleaning for Closure								x		
		CB-G	40	lf	Piping	In UST Cleaning for Closure								x		
AST Removal																
		GA-C	1	ea	~320 gal tank		110	50						x		

consolidated and staged at the Trucking Subcontractors yard in the City of Kodiak during the mobilization phase of the field effort.

- The RSC will be responsible for meeting the Trucking Subcontractor at the CCTS/LNA site, and assist in unloading and positioning of all cargo and equipment in the CCTS/LNA Waste Management Staging Area.
- One ISO tank containing approximately 5,000 gallons of diesel will be procured by the RSC. The tank will be transported to the CCTS/LNA Waste Staging Area by the Trucking Subcontractor, left on chassis, and positioned for use.

4.8 STAGING AREA AND SITE PREPARATION

The field effort at CCTS/LNA will require several staging areas. Two have been identified:

- Office in City of Kodiak and
- Waste Staging Area (site of portable weatherport) at the Composite Area at CCTS.

Office in City of Kodiak: An office area in the City of Kodiak will be established to support the field efforts at Long Island and CCTS/LNA. This area will serve as the central staging area for basic supplies, office support, field personnel meetings, mail, ice packs for samples, and safety supplies. This area will also serve as the command post for all field activities occurring at both Long Island and CCTS/LNA, and will be equipped with radio, fax, and phone capabilities. Daily activities will be coordinated from this location.

Cape Chiniak Tracking Station/Little Navy Annex Waste Staging Area: A central area at the CCTS/LNA will serve as the Waste Staging Area. This area will consist of a small weatherport; a bermed, lined containment area; and an equipment storage area. The weatherport, which will serve as the CCTS/LNA field office, will be located just outside the Composite Building. This weatherport will provide a weather shelter, a communications center, and an emergency first aid center. Communications, powered by a small generator, will consist of a marine band VHF radio, land mobile VHF radios, and a radio telephone. This area shall also provide office space for the USAED representative.

Next to the weatherport, project equipment will be kept secured in locked Connexes. All Connexes and fuel storage tanks will be kept at this location. Storage functions at the equipment staging area will include staging of clean, empty waste containers until filled, containerized waste stored in Connexes awaiting truck pickup, storage of field equipment and tools in Connexes, off-hour lockable ATV storage in Connexes, and stockpiling steel and debris needing offsite transportation.

Inside the adjacent Composite Building, a bermed, lined area will be built to serve as the waste characterization and bulking area (see Section 5.10). This lined area will be built using a 40-mil HDPE liner overlain with felt. The liner will be built with two-foot berms and a ramp for access in and out of the cell with heavy equipment.

Portable sanitary facilities will be staged near the office area and will serve the needs of the field personnel while on the work site.

The following list defines responsibilities during the site preparation.

- The Contractor will provide a small weatherport for the Waste Staging Area. The Contractor will also provide the necessary office equipment, a small generator, an emergency medical kit, and communications equipment.
- The RSC shall provide the labor necessary to setup the weatherport and associated equipment.
- The RSC shall provide the materials necessary for completion of the waste staging containment area. The RSC shall also provide the necessary expertise and labor for construction of the containment during the site preparation phase of the field activities.

4.9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The general requirements for this IRA are described in Section 2.5.8 of this work plan. No specific requirements related to environmental protection for work at CCTS/LNA are anticipated. Equipment and personnel traffic will avoid any areas that the Assistant Site Superintendent or the USAED representative identifies as potentially environmentally sensitive.

4.10 LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

Local transportation associated with the field effort at CCTS/LNA is as follows :

- Ground transportation between the City of Kodiak and CCTS/LNA;
- ATV transportation at CCTS/LNA; and
- Air transportation between the City of Kodiak and CCTS/LNA.

Ground transportation between the City of Kodiak and CCTS/LNA

A passenger van and two pickup trucks will be procured by the Contractor to provide transportation between the City of Kodiak and CCTS/LNA. Field personnel will use common radios and radio frequencies to maintain communication while separated, and will rehearse emergency procedures for these radios.

ATV transportation at Cape Chiniak Tracking Station and Little Navy Annex

Ground transportation at CCTS/LNA will consist of two 4-wheel-drive pickup trucks, four 4-wheel ATVs, and two 6-wheel ATVs.

- Four ATVs will be dedicated to the RSC.
- One ATV will be reserved for the Contractor.
- One ATV will be dedicated to the USAED.

For security purposes when not in use, the ATVs will be stored in lockable Connexes at the staging areas at CCTS/LNA.

Air transportation between the City of Kodiak and Cape ChiniakTracking Station/Little Navy Annex

Although not planned as regular transportation, aircraft may be used for limited transportation at different times during the field effort at CCTS/LNA to capture air photograph

documentation of the work sites. During emergency situations, wheelplanes can provide ambulatory services between CCTS/LNA and Kodiak for emergency medical evacuations.

Field personnel will be briefed on radio communications, ground-to-air signaling, weather reporting, landing condition awareness, tying up, boarding and deboarding aircraft.

4.11 CAPE CHINIAK TRACKING STATION AND LITTLE NAVY ANNEX INTERIM REMOVAL ACTION

Section 4.11 is organized to describe the general removal action activities that will occur at each of the five subareas that comprise the CCTS and LNA sites. The general removal action activities include removal and disposal of USTs, pipelines, PCB-, and DRO-contaminated soils, transformer casings, 55-gallon drums (empty or near empty), and miscellaneous regulated and nonregulated debris. Work in each subarea is referenced to specific subsections found in Section 5.0, Technical Approach-General Specifications.

4.11.1 General Area

Drum Removal

Up to 50 empty or near-empty drums were found on the surface at various sites at the CCTS, mainly near the Composite Building. No drums will be removed from Disposal Areas #1 and #2. Specific removal action tasks include:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify drum locations;
- RSC shall remove the identified drums (see Section 5.3);
- RSC shall transport drums to the staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect samples in order to document removal and document level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall stake drum locations as appropriate (see Section 5.11); and
- Surveyor shall survey staked locations (see Section 5.11).

4.11.2 Garage

Area FS

This area is the location of a UST and DRO-contaminated soils. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of UST and DRO-contaminated soil;
- RSC shall remove sludge and liquid from UST (see Section 5.2.1);
- RSC shall remove UST (see Section 5.5.2);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove hydrocarbon-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.1);
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packing, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples (see SAP); and
- RSC shall backfill excavation (see Section 5.8.1).

4.11.3 Antenna Tower

Area AT-E

This area is the location of three transformer casings in a fenced area to the west of the Antenna Tower Building. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of transformer casings;
- RSC shall remove chain link fence (see Section 5.1.2);
- RSC shall remove transformer casings (see Section 5.7);
- Contractor shall collect soil samples beneath transformer casings to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);

- RSC shall transport all waste material to the staging area for segregation, packing, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples; and
- RSC shall backfill excavations with unclassified soil (see Section 5.8.2).

4.11.4 Composite Building

Area CCCB

This area is the location of scattered debris, PCB-contaminated concrete, and transformers. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to identify and verify defined tasks;
- RSC shall remove regulated debris from generator room (see Section 5.1.4);
- Contractor shall collect asbestos-containing material (ACM) and lead-based paint samples, as appropriate (see SAP);
- Contractor shall collect PCB samples to determine level of contamination (see SAP);
- RSC shall clean and encapsulate PCB-contaminated concrete floor (see Section 5.9);
- RSC shall remove transformer casings (see Section 5.7);
- Sample team shall collect required samples to verify PCB removal (see SAP); and
- RSC shall transport waste material to the staging area for segregation, packaging, and disposal (see Section 5.10).

Area CCCB-A

This area is the location of PCB-contaminated soil next to the loading bay on the northeast side of the composite building. Specific removal action tasks are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC shall perform site reconnaissance to verify locations of PCB-contaminated soils;
- RSC shall remove PCB-contaminated soils as directed by the Contractor (see Section 5.8.2);
- Contractor shall collect verification samples of excavation to determine level of contamination (see SAP);

- RSC shall transport all waste material to staging area for segregation, packing, and disposal (see Section 5.10);
- Contractor shall collect confirmation samples; and
- RSC shall backfill excavations (see Section 5.8.2).

4.11.5 Little Navy Annex (Fort Smith)

This area is the location of hazardous material in a work pit. Miscellaneous debris includes battery casings, gypsum wall board, asbestos material, scrap metal, scrap wood, pipe insulation, and roofing paper. Specific work activities are as follows:

- Contractor and RSC will perform a site reconnaissance to identify and verify defined tasks;
- RSC shall remove regulated debris from work pit area (see Section 5.1.4);
- RSC shall remove nonregulated debris from work pit area (see Section 5.1.3);
- Contractor shall collect samples from debris for ACM and lead-based paint as appropriate (see SAP);
- RSC shall steam clean work pit area (see Section 5.1.4);
- RSC shall remove rinsate generated from steam cleaned debris (see Section 5.2.1); and
- RSC shall transport waste material to staging area for segregation, packing, and disposal (see Section 5.10).

4.12 ACTIVITIES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

The following subsections identify the requirements for the Contractor and subcontractors to process the wastes that will be transferred from the field to the CCTS/LNA Waste Staging Area.

4.12.1 Waste Staging

The RSC will transport wastes to the CCTS/LNA Waste Staging Area and place them in an area designated by the WSC for testing and processing. Table 4-2 summarizes the types and respective volumes of wastes anticipated to be processed at the Waste Staging Area. The wastes include surface drums, rinsate and sludges from drum cleaning, UST material, UST-associated piping, DRO-contaminated soil, transformer casings, potentially PCB-

contaminated soil, PCB floor-cleaning material, and BDDR material from CCTS, and miscellaneous waste, including lead-based paint, and asbestos material from LNA.

What are PCBs?

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a group of chemicals that were widely used before 1970 in the electrical industry, as a coolant for transformers and in capacitors and other electrical devices. They caused environmental problems because they do not break down, and can spread through the water, soil, and air. They have been linked by some scientists to cancer and reproductive disorders and have been shown to cause liver function abnormalities. Government action has resulted in the control of the use, disposal, and production of PCBs in nearly all areas of the world including the United States.

Sources: *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, vol. 5, p. 844; Schweitzer, Glenn E. *Borrowed Earth, Borrowed Time*, pp. 9–10.

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), *PAHL ee KLAWR uh NAY tihd by FEHN uhl,* is any of a group of synthetic compounds formed by substituting atoms of chlorine (chemical symbol, Cl) for atoms of hydrogen (H) in a compound called *biphenyl* ($C_6H_5C_6H_5$). A PCB molecule may have from 1 to 10 chlorine atoms.

PCB's once were widely used in the United States in manufactured products. In 1979, however, the United States government prohibited the production of PCB's because of concerns about the effects of PCB's on people. Scientific studies had shown that high concentrations of PCB's may cause birth defects, cancer, liver damage, and nerve disorders.

Manufacturers used PCB's in such products as paints and adhesives and in fluids for lubricating industrial machinery. PCB's also were used as insulators in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment.

H. Stephen Stoker

R 503
GALE
Vol. 5

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Polychlorinated biphenyls are a mixture of compounds having from one to ten chlorine atoms attached to a biphenyl ring structure. There are 209 possible structures theoretically; the manufacturing process results in approximately 120 different structures. PCBs resist biological and heat degradation and were used in numerous applications, including dielectric fluids in capacitors and transformers, heat transfer fluids, hydraulic fluids, plasticizers, dedusting agents, adhesives, dye carriers in carbonless copy paper, and pesticide extenders. The United States manufactured PCBs from 1929 until 1977, when they were banned due to adverse environmental effects and ubiquitous occurrence. They bioaccumulate in organisms and can cause skin disorders, liver dysfunction, reproductive disorders, and tumor formation. They are one of the most abundant organochlorine contaminants found throughout the world.

PCBs • **Polychlorinated Biphenyls. Aroclor®. Askarel®. Eucarel®. Pyranol®. Dykanol®. Clorphen®. Clorinol®. Chlorextol®. Diaclor®. Hyvol®. Asbestol®. Inerteen®. Elemex®. Saf-T-Kuhl®. No-Flanol®. Nepolin®. EEC-18® and others.** Clear, amber-colored, or dark, oily liquids. They may have a faint smell like motor oil, and some contain chlorobenzenes, which make them smell like mothballs. Widely used since the 1930s because of their excellent electrical and insulating abilities, PCBs were banned in 1978 by the Environmental Protection Agency. Their toxic effects were first noted when over twelve hundred people in Japan were poisoned by eating food cooked in oil heavily contaminated with PCBs. Soon afterward, studies showed that PCBs cause cancer in test animals and it was, therefore, considered likely that they could cause cancer in humans.

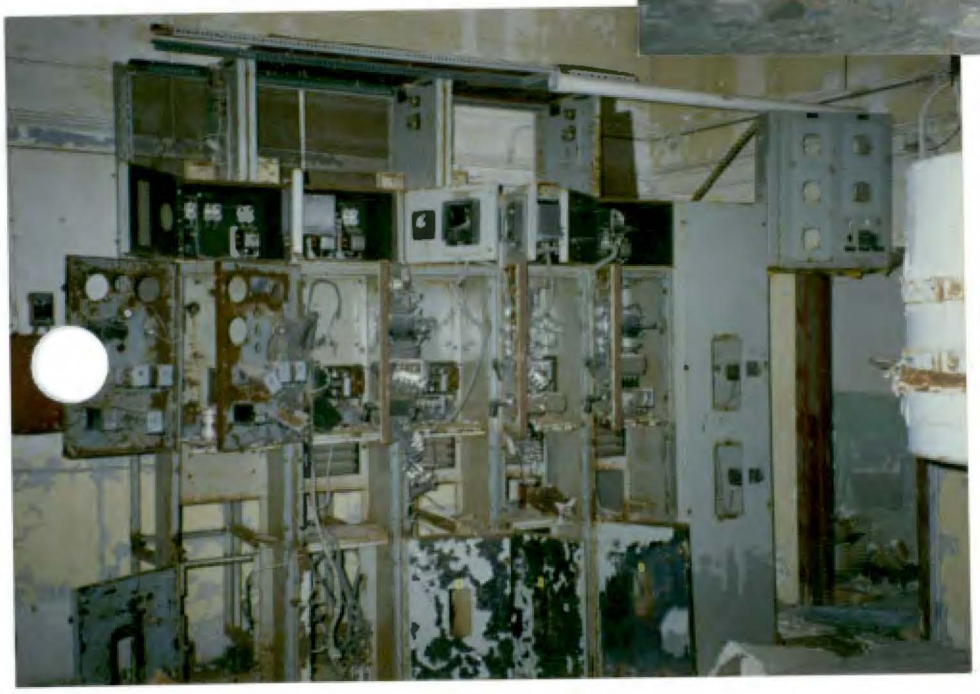
PCBs remain in the environment for a long time because they do not break down. Equipment manufactured after 1979 usually does not contain PCBs. Most pre-1979 capacitors do contain PCBs, while many pre-1979 transformers do not. Transformers within buildings or vaults are more likely to contain PCBs. Fluorescent light ballasts may contain about an ounce of PCBs. What usually leaks from a burned-out light ballast are not PCBs, but a black, tarry material that is used to muffle noise from the capacitor. However, it is safest to assume that anything that leaks from a pre-1979 transformer, capacitor, or light ballast contains PCBs unless there is a "no PCBs" label on the equipment. PCBs are easily absorbed through the skin, and by inhalation of their vapors from overheated equipment. There is no way to remove PCBs once they have entered the body. If you suspect equipment in your home, office, or yard is leaking PCBs, rope off the area and call your regional EPA for further instructions. *See* Environmental Protection Agencies for listings.

PEAR OIL • *See* Amyl Acetate.

R 615.9
Winter
A Consumers Dictionary of Household · Yard · Office Chemicals
by Ruth Winter

CAPE CHINIAK TRACKING STATION

CAPE CHINIAK TRACKING STATION



CAPE CHINIAK - LITTLE NAVY ANNEX
Asbestos visible.

Examples of HAZARDS scattered throughout Cape Chiniak.

This BUNKER is located next door to our home at Mile 42, Chiniak Hwy. It is on Leisnoi property.

<---- Photograph of Bunker up on Bunker Hill

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

July 1, 1997

Pamela J. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Pingree:

Thank you for your recent letter and materials regarding the Cape Chiniak and Long Island parcels nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

As you may be aware, under the Trustee Council program parcels are evaluated from the perspective of how purchase and protection of nominated lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation includes determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. Your comments and concerns about the abandoned military facilities and associated hazardous wastes have been noted. The reference materials and he pictures you provided are very helpful in understanding the nature and extent of the problem. At this point, the Council has not taken action to pursue either of these parcel nominations beyond initial evaluation. A copy of your comments and photographs will be kept with the parcel files and shared with the interagency group that evaluates nominated parcels.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities and that I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Trustee Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Carol Fries

DEAR SIRS

I'VE BEEN LIVING IN CHINIAK FOR SOME TIME. THERE ARE MORE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE AREA EVERY YEAR. IT IS ALMOST A TOWN.

THERE ARE ALSO MANY PEOPLE COMING OUT HERE TO ENJOY THE SCENERY. FISHING TOURISTS BIRD WATCHERS WHALE WATCHING AND SO ON.

IF YOU COULD BUY A STRIP OF TREES TO KEEP THEM FROM CLEAR CUTTING AND RUINING THE SCENERY ALONG THE ROADWAY WHICH RUNS ALONG THE WATER. THE FUTURE OF THE AREA WOULD BE PRESERVED.

THANK YOU FOR LOOKING INTO IT

YOURS TRULY JIM BULK

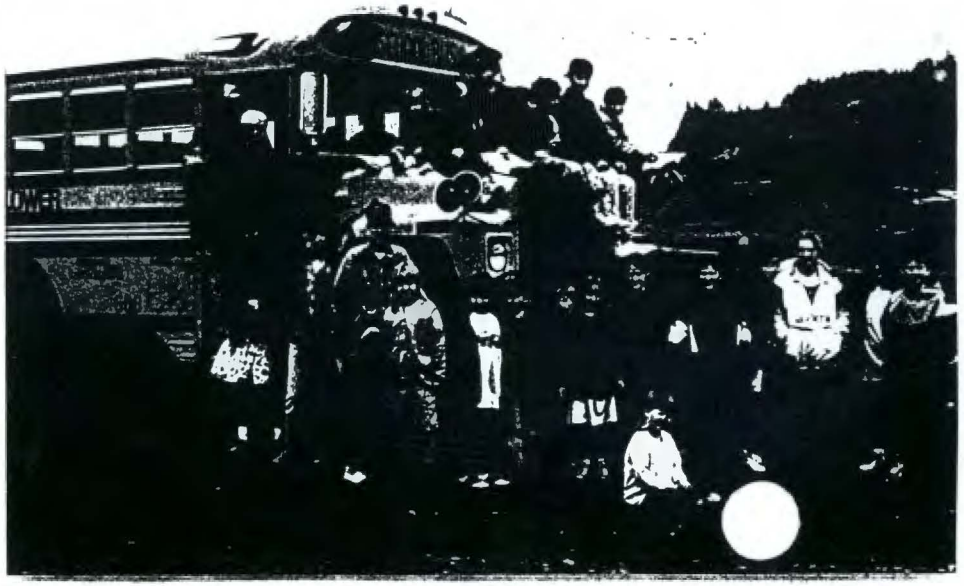
JAMES BUCK
BOX 5531 CHINIAK P.O.
KODIAK ALASKA
99615

Chiniak
School

Chiniak
Bar BQue

Chin Jak
BARBeque

Chin Jak
school



Hello,

I am a property owner in the Chiniak area – I would love to see the EVOST Council purchase the Cape Chiniak area for a State Park.

I would be willing to donate 4 hours a month to cleaning up trash, etc. to the park. We live on the edge of Ft. Abercrombie in Kodiak and whenever we go on walks, we bring trash bags with us to help. I know the parks system is under budgeted and needs all the help it can get.

We love our weekends in Chiniak – we often go to the Cape Chiniak area with island guests to see the historical WWII sites and

to Whale Watch. It's the best place on the road system to catch the Grey whales going by.

Terri Miller
PO Box 8609
Kodiak, Ak 99615

Hallmark

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

May 23, 1997

Terri Miller
P.O. Box 8609
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Miller:

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the recent Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The Cape Chiniak parcel is currently being evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. After an initial evaluation of the Chiniak nomination is completed the information will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities. I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

BEN MILLSTEIN
523 LETA ST.
KODIAK, AK.
99615

ERIC MYERS —

I'VE READ THAT CAPE CHINIAK ON KODIAK ISLAND IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR PURCHASE FROM LESNOI BY EVOS COUNCIL. CHINIAK IS A PARTICULARLY SPECTACULAR SPOT. MY FAMILY VISITS FREQUENTLY & NEVER TIRES OF ITS VANTAGE, BOTH OF THE ISLAND & THE OCEAN. IF PURCHASE BY EVOS WILL HELP SPEED THE END OF CAPE CHINIAK'S DESTRUCTION BY LOGGING, I WOULD LOVE TO SEE IT HAPPEN. NO PLACE IS MORE FIT.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERATION.

SINCERELY,
BEN MILLSTEIN

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

May 23, 1997

Ben Millstein
523 Leta Street
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Mr. Millstein:

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the recent Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The Cape Chiniak parcel is currently being evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. After an initial evaluation of the Chiniak nomination is completed the information will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities. I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

5-23-97

To - Eric Myers and the EVOS Board.

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed purchase of cape chiniak and adjacent land by Evos. The picture that has been painted of cape chiniak by locale citizens can only be discribed as a lie. For instance -
Cape chiniak is one of the most toxic areas in alaska along with long island, two summers ago they done extensive drilling here, I believe thirty or so holes were drilled and ~~meff~~ were toxic to various degrees. This information is currently being dug up for you, it will be sent to you. There are at least 20 major trash dumps left by the military in the area. How many toxic areas don't they know about??
I can show you were barrels of fuel oil or like substance are burried and half burried in the ground.
I can show you several areas were there are transformers in ponds or just laying around, these contain toxic PCB.s
I can show you, three ponds that a bug doesn't even live in, or no bird will land in it. One of these are at least three acres. There are many underground Fuel tanks recognized by there Fill pipes and vent pipes.

Lesnoi releases themself from liability with no trespassing signs.

There are dozens of underground bunkers in the area in states of deterioration, some are caving in and are not safe to be around. There are two giant steel towers that are rusting apart, they need to be took down, kids climb on them. There are several creeks with signs that read "Do not drink contaminated water" There are dozens of cement slabs and Hot tar roofs around where buildings once stood. A scattering of rusted out Quantson huts in the area.

There are several large deteriorating buildings around that are extreamly dangerous, pipes falling from the ceilings Floors caving in, One building is several acres large with 3 Floors. The espestus in these areas is thigh deep and in the tens of tons the siding was espestus the insulation was espestus the walls and ceilings was espestus, its all still there. except what the wind blows around the area. What is known as little navy is one area of buildings what is known simply as the site is another. The area known as the air strip has 100 tons of heavy steel traction plate that is all tore up and sticking up like razor blades kids ride bikes in this area, it needs

Kids play in these buildings

Espestos has been found in bird nests from cape graville to Roslyn River. Eagles have been seen leaving the site with Rats that have been living in toxic waste.

to be cleaned up. There are between 50 and 75 miles of logging road in the area and at least 150 large gravel pits tore up in the area. There are roads cut across steep hill sides and erosion will be a factor. I am including pictures for you to look at in hopes you will come out and see for yourself. A lot of people besides myself do not want to see the money wasted on a place like this the military destroyed. It will never be cleaned up, it will cost ~~too~~ millions to clean it. large amounts of earth will have to be sent away, its vary extensive. There are prestine areas that can be bought and saved in there natural state, Cape chinink is not one of them. I would be happy to show you around the area should you wish. Most people here in Chinink are only concerned in there personal gain, they will tell you anything. So will ~~Le~~snoi. Please excuse my penmanship.

At your service,
sincerely,
Russell Stenglein

Please respond.

Box 5572 Chinink, Ak. 99615

907-486-8142

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

June 3, 1997

Russell Stenglein
Box 5572
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Dear Mr. Stenglein:

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the recent Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The Cape Chiniak parcel is currently being evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. Your comments and concerns about the abandoned military facilities and associated hazardous wastes have been noted. The pictures you provided are very helpful in understanding the nature and extent of the problem. A copy of your comments and photographs will be kept with the parcel file and shared with the habitat evaluation work group. After an initial evaluation of the Chiniak nomination is completed the information will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities. I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone 907-278-8012 Fax 907-276-7178

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Habitat Work Group: Art Weiner
Mark Kuwada
Ken Holbrook
Gary Muehlenhardt
Carol Fries

FAXED

FROM: Tami Yockey

DATE: June 3 **TOTAL PAGES:** 4

Re: Cape Chiniak Parcel

Additional information on the Chiniak parcel. There are many photos in the file at the Restoration office.

****
*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
****

TX/RX NO. 4487

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK	[15] 2698918	CAROL FRIES
	[17] 2713992	KEN HOLBROOK
	[39] 2672464	MARK KUWADA
	[40] 7863901	G. MUEHLENHARDT
	[50] 2698902	ART WEINER

ERROR

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

May 23, 1997

Terri Miller
P.O. Box 8609
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Miller:

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the recent Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The Cape Chiniak parcel is currently being evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. After an initial evaluation of the Chiniak nomination is completed the information will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities. I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

May 22,1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, # 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RE: Cape Chiniak Property Nominated By Leisnoi Corporation for Purchase as a State Park

Dear Trustee Council:

I have lived in Kodiak for over 26 years and I have spent many summer vacations at the Cape Chiniak Property. And, I am not the only one; every summer there are flocks of tourists and local Kodiak residents who drive out to Cape Chiniak to enjoy the unique beauty and environment. This property is unique in its accessible beauty and healthy environment. I have seen sea otters, whales, eagles, fox, sealions, and many other animals all in one small trip to to Cape Chiniak.

It is very important to protect the critical wildlife and habitat from further development, such as logging. This land has great value all by its self. I support the purchase of this property as a state park.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Hyer

Jacqueline Hyer
Ph: (907) 486-6129

263 Amherst
Kensington, CA. 94708

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

May 27, 1997

Jaqueline Hyer
263 Amherst
Kensington, CA 94708

Dear Ms. Hyer:

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the recent Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The Cape Chiniak parcel is currently being evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. After an initial evaluation of the Chiniak nomination is completed the information will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities. I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

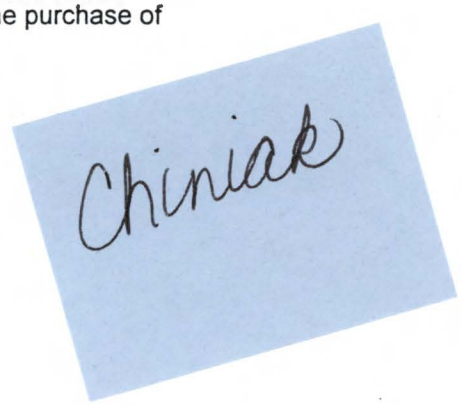
Eric Myers

From: The Walsers
To: Eric Myers
Subject: Cape Chiniak
Date: Wednesday, May 14, 1997 7:52AM

Sir,
I am writing in support of nominating the land purchase of the Cape Chiniak area by EVOS. As a founding member of the Friends of Cape Chiniak Park, I cannot stress the importance of retaining this unique ecological habitat. To see the marbled murrelets and eagles displaced by the logging industry is an incredible crime. Rather than see the murrelet join the endangered species as in the lower 48, I prefer to see the State of Alaska lead in the protection of old growth forests. The community of Chiniak helped to repair the damages done by the Exxon Valdez oil spill throughout the beach es of Cape Chiniak. My family especially values the preservation of this pristine area for many future generations. Please consider the purchase of this area.

Thank you.

Deborah J. Walser



David G. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, AK 99615

Dear Mr. Myers,

I am writing in regard to the proposed purchase of Cape Chiniak with EVOS money. Mrs. Lucas is not the only resident of Chiniak. I have lived in Chiniak with my family for almost 8 years. I have traveled around this area for 18 years total. The logging is the least of the problems Chiniak has - starting in the WWII era up until the 1970's Chiniak became the toxic waste dump of the world. There are unknown amounts of waste oil, fuel, solvents and who knows what else, buried on the property these "friends of Chiniak" want to see become a park. Then move on to "Little Navy" and on the tracking station areas... PCB's, asbestos, fuel oil.. to name a few.

When we first moved out here, my wife and I found a pile of transformers marked "U.S. Navy" - soon after we had spotted them (they were still intact then) they had been shot to pieces. How many gallons of PCB coolant per transformer?

How is that site ever to be "restored"? Who would be liable for the clean-up after this purchase? Who is liable for injury or poisioning from these places? Me, as a taxpayer?

Just because Mrs. Lucas has bad dreams about Chiniak trees being cut (I am a carpenter, by the way) means you're going to invest in one of the top 10 most contaminated places in our state? How is that supposed to be restored? The trees grow back. Things will flourish in a couple of years. Yet the trash, dilapidated buildings, rubble, and don't forget the toxins, will still remain. I assume you have seen the area. We're not talking a couple of truckloads of stuff. We are talking 10,000's of yards of soil to be removed. The U.S. Government in the super clean-up fund can't even touch it. Does the state want that kind of park? How many years will it be fenced off before it is cleaned up for public use?

I'm sure Leisnoi is jumping up and down to have found a sucker to buy this mess. With the purchase goes the liability. Have you seen the ground water samples? Never mind surface. In the newspaper article (Kodiak Daily Mirror), restoration is your key phrase. How many billions does this EVOS fund have for restoration? You can't sweep this stuff under the rug.

I hope that the squeaky wheel gets the grease syndrome doesn't take the place of

sound judgement here. There is way more to Chiniak than meets the eye.

A friend of our family was the man at the tracking station who used to bury the waste, everything. Too bad he has passed on; I'm sure he could shed some light on things. There are a few men around that used to work there and I'm sure they'd be happy to answer questions.

As far as the oil spill goes, what washed up out here could be put in a pickup truck. Although yours and Exxon's clean up bills will be about the same.

Again, logging is the least of the problems with Cape Chiniak. Trees will re-grow. Toxic waste is another deal altogether.

The information is out there. Please take the time to look it up.

Thank You,

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

May 13, 1997

David G. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Dear Mr. Pingree:

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the recent Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The Cape Chiniak parcel is currently being evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. Your comments regarding the possibility of hazardous waste on the land have been noted and a copy will be included in the Cape Chiniak nomination file. After an initial evaluation of the Chiniak nomination is completed the information will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities. I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FAX
p. 1 of 1

Friends Of Cape Chiniak Park
P. B. 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Chiniak file

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Tr
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Ak. 99501-3451

To the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

In regard to the nominated lands by Leisnoi Corporation of the Cape Chiniak parcel, we would like to express our wholehearted approval and support. We hope it will become a State Park.

Kodiak Island is relatively small and the "civiziled" area even much smaller. Kodiak Island does not have much easily accessable land set aside for the people. This parcel would be a treasure for the citizens because it is accessable. It would ensure protection of it and care of it, whereas it has had none.

We are a new group that has formed, calling ourselves Friends of Cape Chiniak Park. Our goals are: #1 to be a support group, working with the local Kodiak State Park, to help monitor and be a watch group for the proposed lands when they become a State Park; and #2 to help organize support and public comment for the parcel to the EVOS.

Please look favorably at the Cape Chiniak parcel.

Sincerely, Judy Lucas

Friends of Cape Chiniak Park
Judy Lucas, spokesperson

FAX
p. 1 of 1

Friends Of Cape Chiniak Park
P. B. 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

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Please look favorably at the Cape Chiniak parcel.

Sincerely, Judy Lucas

Friends of Cape Chiniak Park
Judy Lucas, spokesperson

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

May 15, 1997

Judy Lucas
Friends of Cape Chiniak Park
P.O. Box 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Lucas:

Thank you for your letter in regard to the Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The next step in the process is to have the Cape Chiniak parcel evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. An initial evaluation is under way and will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

Please know that the Trustee Council is very interested in public comment on restoration program activities. I will be sure to forward a copy of your letter to the Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Judy Lucas	(resident of Chiniak)	486-6129	Box 5630 Chiniak, AK 99615

Add to mailing list? Yes____ No____ Newsletters only____ Technical Docs +____

Date of call: May 5, 1997 Talked to: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Cape Chiniak habitat nomination

Comments:

Called in support of the Chiniak nomination. They have established a group called "Friends of Cape Chiniak Park" to support the purchase of Cape Chiniak.

Lots of people want the area protected. The local parks advisory board recently met to express support as well.

FAX
p. 1 of 1

Friends Of Cape Chiniak Park
P. B. 5630
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

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645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Ak. 99501-3451

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Please look favorably at the Cape Chiniak parcel.

Sincerely, Judy Lucas

Friends of Cape Chiniak Park
Judy Lucas, spokesperson

Larry Amox
727 Thorstein
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

5-3-97

M. Erin Myer - EVOS

Dear Sir.

Please consider the purchase of all Leisnoi timber Holdings on Long Island and at Cape Chiniak.

All this corporation and its shareholders are concerned about is money. If you get the chance please travel here and observe the beauty of the last virgin spruce forest that is being raped by a few people all for the sake of the almighty Dollar.

It is my understanding that Leisnoi still has not recieved federal regnociation as a certified Native corporation yet they have claimed their land and are destroying it. Several speicies of Bird and plant life are being destroyed by the devastation caused by logging practices. There are woodpeckers that will not have a place to go - we have only a few Hawks that live there that will die due to loss of Habitat.

Sir, please consider this purchase and stop the Rape of Chiniak and Long Island.

Respectively yours
Larry Amox

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178

Chiniak File

May 15, 1997

Larry Amox
727 Thorsheim
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Mr. Amox:

Thank you for your letter in regard to the Cape Chiniak parcel nominated by Lesnoi Corporation under the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

The next step in the process is to have the Cape Chiniak parcel evaluated from the perspective of how acquiring these lands could benefit the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. Part of that evaluation will include determining whether there is a federal or state land management agency that would be able to assume responsibility for these lands. An initial evaluation is under way and will then be made available to the Trustee Council as a whole to assist in deciding how best to proceed.

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Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director