United States Army
Corps of Engineers

Formerly Used Defense Sites Program

No Department of Defense Action Indicated Report

Hazardous, Toxic, or Radioactive Waste (HTRW)
Areas 8, 15, 25, and 35
Project # F10AK0347-04
Northway Staging Field
Northway, Alaska

April 2011

Prepared By:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Alaska District
Environmental Engineering Branch
P.O. Box 6898
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska 99506-0898

DECLARATION OF PROJECT CLOSURE DECISION
and
NO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTION INDICATED
for
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE HTRW PROJECT
NORTHWAY STAGING FIELD (F10AK0347-04)
NORTHWAY, ALASKA

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Authority for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) for Hazardous, Toxic, or Radiological Waste (HTRW) projects is derived from the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, 10 USC 2701-2707. The decision to closeout this HTRW project is based on the No Department of Defense Action Indicated (NDAI) Report, dated February 2011, which summarizes project information.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The Northway Staging Field is located in interior Alaska near the Canadian border, approximately 285 air miles northeast of Anchorage and 240 air miles southeast of Fairbanks. Northway Airport, which forms the west-central portion of the site, is located approximately 7 miles southwest of the Alaska Highway along Northway Road.

The Northway Staging Field originally consisted of 6,334 acres, which were acquired for use by the Department of the Army from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA). Construction of military facilities at Northway began in 1941 with the airport landing strip. During World War II, the air base served as a refueling and maintenance stop along the string of air bases used to transport planes to the Soviet Union as part of the lend-lease program. The site also served as a staging area for work on the Alaska Highway, the Canadian Oil (CANOL) pipeline project, and a defense fuel pipeline. During the height of operations at Northway, hundreds of buildings were built, including aircraft hangars, warehouses, garages, sawmill, powerhouse, machine shop, and dozens of barracks. By the end of World War II the Army no longer used the site, and until 1966 much of the area was largely owned and operated by the CAA and then the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). In 1966, the FAA transferred the right to use the lands and airport facilities to the State of Alaska. The Northway Staging Field sites are currently owned by various federal, state, and private entities. The principal landowners include Northway Natives, Inc. and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Works (ADOT&PF).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY AND IMPLEMENTATION

Environmental investigations and removal activities were conducted at the Northway Staging Field FUDS property F10AK0347 from 1994 to present. Fifty two (52) individual areas of concern were initially identified at the Northway Staging Field site. A hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste project (HTRW-03) was approved in 1998.

The site was separated into Operable Units during the remedial investigation. In 2009, the Inventory Project Report (INPR) was revised to reassign 10 areas of concerns into three new HTRW projects. The HTRW-04 project which is the subject of this report includes four areas of concern: Areas 8, 15, 25, and 35.

This project is being recommended for closure and No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) status based on the results of Remedial Investigations and Removal Actions that include: soil, surface water and groundwater investigation, Rapid Optical Screening Tool (ROST) investigations, groundwater monitoring, debris cleanup, drum removal, contaminated soil excavation and disposal, and asbestos removal conducted from 1994 to 2009.

DECLARATION

In accordance with the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, has completed all HTRW activities at the Northway Staging Field FUDS (F10AK0347-04) that is comprised of Areas 8, 15,25, and 35.

The accompanying NDAI Report supports the conclusion that all known sources of HTRW have been remediated. The closeout decision is based on the fact that all Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) were met. No further action is required by DOD at this project. This decision may be reviewed and modified in the future if new information becomes available which indicates the presence of eligible HTRW that may cause a risk to human health or the environment. This project closure document has been prepared and approved by the undersigned in accordance with FUDS Program Policy, ER 200-34, 10 May 2004.

Reinhard W. Koenig Date 21 Apr 2011

Reinhard W. Koenig
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Commander

REVIEW AND CONCURRENCE

The State of Alaska, through the Department of Environmental Conservation agrees this project closure is consistent with state cleanup requirements. The decision may be reviewed and modified in the future if information becomes available that indicates the presence of contaminants or waste that may cause unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Date 4/22/11

John Halverson
Department of Defense Environmental Program Manager
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) authorizes the cleanup of contamination resulting from past military activities at sites no longer owned by the Department of Defense (DOD). Environmental investigations and removal activities were conducted at the Northway Staging Field FUDS property F10AK0347 from 1994 to present. Fifty two (52) individual areas of concern were initially identified at the Northway Staging Field site. A hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste project (HTRW-03) was approved in 1998. The site was separated into Operable Units during the remedial investigation. In 2009, the Inventory Project Report (INPR) was revised to reassign 10 areas of concerns into three new HTRW projects. The HTRW-04 project which is the subject of this report includes four areas of concern:

Area 8 – Tactical Air Navigation Aid (TACAN)
Area 15 – Titus/Albert Dump
Area 25 – Ammunition Storage
Area 35 – Military Trails

This project is being recommended for closure and No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) status based on the results of remedial investigations and removal actions that include: soil, surface water and groundwater investigation, Rapid Optical Screening Tool (ROST) investigations, groundwater monitoring, debris cleanup, drum removal, contaminated soil excavation and disposal, and asbestos removal conducted from 1994 to 2009.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is an agent for the DOD and has been assigned the responsibility of coordinating activities at FUDS sites. This NDAI report is issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Alaska District (Alaska District), the lead agency for Northway Staging Field Site activities.

2. SUMMARY OF SITE LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Northway Staging Field is located in interior Alaska near the Canadian border, approximately 285 air miles northeast of Anchorage and 240 air miles southeast of Fairbanks. Northway Airport, which forms the west-central portion of the site, is located approximately 7 miles southwest of the Alaska Highway along Northway Road (Figure 1).

The site is approximately located at latitude 68°58' North and longitude 141°55' West within Sections 23-26, 35 and Township 14 North, Range 18 East; Sections 16, 19-21, and 29-33 of Township 14 North, Range 19 East, and Sections 9 an 16 of Township 14 North, Range 19 East, Copper River Meridian.

The Northway Staging Field originally consisted of 6,334 acres, which were acquired for use by the Department of the Army from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA). Construction of military facilities at Northway began in 1941 with the airport landing strip. During World War II, the air base served as a refueling and

maintenance stop along the string of air bases used to transport planes to the Soviet Union as part of the lend-lease program. The site also served as a staging area for work on the Alaska Highway, the Canadian Oil (CANOL) pipeline project, and a defense fuel pipeline. During the height of operations at Northway, hundreds of buildings were built, including aircraft hangars, warehouses, garages, sawmill, powerhouse, machine shop, and dozens of barracks. By the end of World War II the Army no longer used the site, and until 1966 much of the area was largely owned and operated by the CAA and then the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). In 1966, the FAA transferred the right to use the lands and airport facilities to the State of Alaska. The Northway Staging Field sites are currently owned by various federal, state, and private entities. The principal landowners include Northway Natives, Inc. and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF).

2.1 Site/Project Description

This No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) Report addresses only those areas of concern under the HTRW-04 Project (Figure 2):

Area 8 – TACAN
Area 15 – Titus/Albert Dump
Area 25 – Ammunition Storage
Area 35 – Military Trails

Area 8 – TACAN is situated on land owned by Northway Natives, Inc. and is located in the southern portion of the Northway Staging Field approximately 0.7 miles southwest of the VOR Road and Pullin Lake Road intersection (Figure 2). This area of concern is bisected by the VOR Road and is surrounded by undeveloped, forested land. This area formerly contained several structures, however, all former structures, cans, oil filters, and drums have been removed and the site is almost completely revegetated.

Area 15 – Titus/Albert Dump is an area approximately 1,700 feet by 400 feet and is located in the eastern portion of the Northway Staging Field on the south side of the Northway Road (Figure 2). The area is bounded on the north by Northway Road, on the east by two residences and undeveloped land, on the south by a power line right-of-way and undeveloped land, and on the west by undeveloped land. The site is on property owned by heirs of Kenneth Albert.

Area 25 – Ammunition Storage Area is located in the central portion of the Northway Staging Field, approximately 1/8 mile west of the intersection of the VOR Road and Pullin Lake Road (Figure 2). The area is situated on public land owned by the State of Alaska. Area 25 is bounded on the north by Moose Creek, on the east by Pullin Lake Road, and on the south and west by undeveloped land. Information obtained from military maps and as-built drawings indicated two former buildings in this area noted as chemical warfare storage and pyrotechnic storage.

Area 35 – Military Trails includes two separate trail networks. The western trail network is located north of Loop Road and Garbage Lake, and the eastern network is located north of Avis Sam Dump (Figure 2). The western trail network is accessed by a trail that branches from the north end of Loop Road. These trails are situated on public land owned by the State of Alaska.

The western trail network is bounded on the north, east, and west by undeveloped land and on the south by Loop Road and Garbage Lake. The eastern trail network is accessed by a trail located at the northeast corner of Area 22 (Avis Sam Dump). The trails begin on private land owned by Roy Sam and extend to the north into land owned by Northway Natives, Inc. This portion of Area 35 is bounded on the north, east, and west by undeveloped land; and on the south by Area 22.

3. REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

The objective of the DERP-FUDS Program is to reduce, in a timely, cost-effective manner, the risk to human health, safety, and the environment resulting from past DOD activities. The project Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) established specific goals for the protection of human health and the environment.

The remedial action objectives for the Northway Staging Field site are the following:

- Minimize potential contaminant migration by removing specified quantities of containerized and non-containerized wastes.
- Minimize potential human health hazards by removing material and debris.
- Promote restoration and improve area aesthetics.

This document summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the multiple investigation and remedial/removal action reports and other documents contained in the Administrative Record file. See Section 6 for a complete list of references. The Alaska District encourages review of these documents in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the Northway Staging Field Site and associated investigative activities.

3.1 Area 8 TACAN

In 1994, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI). A debris inventory and geophysical investigation were performed. Soil and groundwater screening samples were collected and analyzed for diesel range organics (DRO), gasoline range organics (GRO), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and metals. DRO at a concentration of 810 and 2,220 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) was detected in surface and subsurface soil samples respectively. DRO and GRO were detected in groundwater at a level 30 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 6 mg/L respectively. Therefore, fuel contamination in soil and groundwater was identified (D&M, 1995).

In 1996, HLA/Wilder, removed a 55 gallon drum containing organic sludge and numerous cans varying in size from the TACAN site. Most of the containers were empty, but several contained paint, insect repellent, and used oil filters (HLA/Wilder, 1998b).

In 1997, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Phase III Remedial Investigation. Seven soil borings (SB) were advanced at the TACAN site. Soil samples were collected from each of these borings, and groundwater samples were collected from six of the seven boreholes. All of the samples were analyzed for GRO, DRO, RRO and BTEX . Seven of the soil samples and two of the groundwater samples were also analyzed for SVOCs. Fuel related contaminants were detected in the soil and groundwater. GRO was detected in two of the 14 soil samples, both of which were collected from boring SB-2, at concentrations of 0.71 and 6.9 mg/kg. DRO were also detected in this sample at concentrations of 120 and 48 mg/kg respectively. RRO was detected in the sample from SB-3. Low levels of BTEX were detected in all of the borings. At six of the seven borings, concentrations were close to or below detection limits. SVOC was detected at low levels
(0.31 to 1.6 µg/kg) in four of the borings, and at higher detections (9.4 to 2,500 µg/kg) in SB-2. DRO compounds were detected in all groundwater samples from TACAN at concentrations ranging from 0.35 to 43 mg/L. GRO compounds were detected in three of the six wellpoints at concentrations ranging from 0.011 to 0.67 mg/L. RRO compounds were detected in all of the samples at concentrations ranging from 0.8 to 32 mg/L. Benzene was detected in four of the six groundwater samples. The highest benzene concentration was 24 µg/L at wellpoint SB-2 (D&M, 1999).

In 1999, Montgomery Watson conducted a Remedial Investigation to determine if groundwater was a localized pool trapped by permafrost or migrating offsite. The remedial investigation was also to determine if groundwater was a viable drinking source. Six boreholes were advanced around the perimeter of the TACAN site to determine the depth to permafrost. Within the site, three groundwater monitoring wells (MW02, MW03, and MW04) were installed and sampled for DRO, GRO, BTEX, PAHs, and drinking water parameters. Findings indicated that the supra-permafrost aquifer was confined by permafrost on the east, west, and south. DRO exceeded drinking water limits of 1.5 mg/L at MW02, but all other petroleum-related analytes at the three wells were below drinking water limits (Montgomery Watson, 2000).

From 2000 to 2002, MWH Americas, Inc. sampled the three groundwater monitoring wells at TACAN. Groundwater was analyzed for DRO, GRO, and BTEX. DRO concentrations exceeded the ADEC groundwater cleanup levels of 1.5 mg/L at monitoring well MW02 in each of the samples collected over the course of the investigation. Concentrations of detected analytes at monitoring wells MW03 and MW04 were below ADEC cleanup levels (MWH Americas Inc., 2002).

In 2004, USACE conducted a Rapid Optical Screening Tool (ROST) investigation to further delineate the areas of fuel contamination. Possible fuel contamination was identified in 20 of the 42 ROST probes but the fluorescence response in many probes was just above background and indicates that only minor contamination remains. The report concluded that contamination was limited in extent and localized at two locations at the TACAN site. The groundwater monitoring wells installed in 1999 were removed because they were unusable due to frost jacking and vandalism (USACE, 2005a).

In 2006, Dihthaad Global Services, LLC, removed 1,426 net tons of contaminated soil based on the 2004 ROST investigation results and transported the soil offsite for treatment/disposal. Confirmation samples were collected from the excavation bottom and the sidewalls and sample results verified that the contaminated soil was removed. Four new groundwater monitoring wells were installed down gradient of the excavation to confirm no contamination migration. Groundwater samples were analyzed for GRO, DRO, RRO and BTEX. An RRO concentration of 1.64 mg/L in MW-2 was the only contaminant exceeding ADEC cleanup levels at the TACAN wells. Groundwater samples from MW-1, MW-3, and MW-4 were below ADEC cleanup levels (Dihthaad, 2007).

In 2007, groundwater samples were collected from the TACAN wells and analyzed for DRO, RRO, and BTEX. DRO concentrations were detected in each of the TACAN wells but were below the ADEC cleanup levels. An RRO concentration of 1.8 mg/L in MW-3 was the only contaminant exceeding ADEC cleanup levels at the TACAN wells. However, RRO results in this well were likely biased high because it was impacted by method blank contamination. BTEX analytes were not detected at any wells (FES, 2008a).

In 2008, no groundwater contamination was detected above ADEC groundwater cleanup levels (FES, 2008b).

In 2009, the four monitoring wells installed in 2006 were decommissioned (FES, 2010).

3.2 Area 15 Titus/Albert Dump Area

In 1994, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Focused Remedial Investigation (FRI). A debris inventory and mapping were performed. Twenty four surface soil, five subsurface soil and five groundwater samples were collected from locations around Area 15. All samples were analyzed for DRO, GRO, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and pesticides. All results for DRO, GRO, VOCs, PCBs, and pesticides were either non detect or below the ADEC cleanup levels. Pentachlorophenol was detected at one surface soil location above the ADEC Method 2 cleanup level. The source of pentachlorophenol is not known; however, it is typically associated with wood preservatives (Dames & Moore 1995). Based on the results of this investigation further chemical data collection was considered unwarranted at this site due to the lack of human health and environment risk (D&M, 1995).

In 1995, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Phase II Remedial Investigation. A magnetic locator survey was conducted and indicated the presence of buried metallic debris. A soil vapor survey was performed and a subsurface soil sample was collected and analyzed for DRO, total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH), VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides, and metals. Results of the vapor survey and soil sample did not indicate the presence of chemical contaminants (D&M, 1996).

During the summer of 1996, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Phase III Remedial Investigation. A test pit was excavated to identify and characterize the buried debris. The excavation of the test pit continued until all metallic debris had been removed. Four 55-gallon drums and miscellaneous metal, wood, and rubber debris were removed and disposed offsite.

Subsurface soil samples were collected from the test pit to characterize potentially impacted soils. The samples were analyzed for DRO, GRO, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides, ethylene glycol, and metals. A Tier 2 risk assessment was performed to evaluate the potential human health risks associated with the identified chemical contaminants. No contamination was detected above the ADEC cleanup levels (D&M, 1997).

In 1996, HLA/Wilder removed and disposed of 2.5 cubic yards of asbestos containing material, two used oil filters, and field phone batteries. Confirmation samples were collected from the removal area and sampled for lead, BTEX, and TRPH. Ten locations were sampled. Three locations had elevated lead concentrations and one location had an elevated concentration of TRPH. All other compounds were either none detect or below the ADEC cleanup levels (HLA/Wilder, 1998b).

In 1997, HLA/Wilder removed and disposed of approximately 989 cubic yards of 55-gallon steel drums, metal debris, vehicle parts, food cans, paint cans, oil cans, and domestic trash. Approximately 1.5 cubic yards of asbestos containing material, additional field phone batteries, one 55 gallon drum partially full of tar, and one drum full of grease and used absorbents were also removed and disposed offsite (HLA/Wilder, 1998a).

In 1998, the area suspected of being the landfill was excavated to a depth of 4 feet and screened through a two-inch power screen by HLA/Wilder. Approximately 54 cubic yards of debris were separated from the soil and removed from the site. Screened soil was placed back onsite and graded to drain away from the Albert residence to the satisfaction of Mr. Albert. In addition, a 55-gallon drum approximately one-third full of asphalt tar material was removed (HLA/Wilder, 1998b).

In 2006, USACE conducted a removal action. The high lead soil sample locations identified in 1996 were further delineated. Lead contaminated soils were excavated and removed for offsite disposal. Old decomposed batteries were also removed. Nine confirmation samples and three QA/QC samples were collected and all results were below the ADEC cleanup level except two samples (510 and 430 mg/kg lead). The 95% upper confidence limit (UCL) of 324 mg/kg, as allowed by 18 AAC 75.380 (c)(1), was calculated for the remaining lead at the site. This is below the residential cleanup level of 400 mg/kg. The site was backfilled and graded to match the surrounding surface profile (USACE, 2007).

Scattered debris, such as bottles and cans, remain. DERP-FUDS is not authorized to address debris that does not present a substantial risk to human health, safety, and the environment.

3.3 Area 25 Ammunition Storage Area

In 1994, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Focused Remedial Investigation (FRI). A debris inventory and magnetic survey were performed. The only debris observed was some widely scattered metal banding located near the south edge of the area. One magnetic anomaly was detected in Area 25, at the center of the south edge of the site. The anomaly measured approximately two by three feet in area. Screening and analytical surface soil samples were collected at locations that exhibited surface staining or were devoid of vegetation. Elevated total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations were detected in the surface soils in this area (D&M, 1995).

In 1995, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Phase II Remedial Investigation. Surface water mapping was performed. Additional surface soil and subsurface soil samples were collected and analyzed for TRPH, DRO, SVOCs, and metals from areas of suspected contamination at Area 25. DRO and TRPH were detected at elevated concentrations of 8,400 mg/kg and 34,300 mg/kg respectively. The soil samples were used to better define the extent of contamination and complete a Tier 2 risk analysis (D&M, 1996).

In 1996, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Phase III Remedial Investigation. In order to further evaluate the potential ecological risk, additional surface soil samples were collected and analyzed for DRO. DRO was detected in three of the six samples. The analytical results indicate elevated DRO levels in isolated areas, none of which appear to be extensive. There was no visible evidence of a source of the DRO in this area. A Tier 3 risk analysis was conducted using the existing surface soil data for Area 25 (D&M, 1997).

In 2004, a ROST investigation was conducted to further delineate petroleum contamination identified during previous investigations. The results did not show any indication of petroleum contamination and the confirmation samples were all below ADEC cleanup levels (USACE, 2005b).

3.4 Area 35 Military Trails

In 1994, Dames & Moore, Inc. conducted a Focused Remedial Investigation (FRI). As part of the investigation a debris inventory and a limited magnetic survey were performed. One subarea of Area 35 containing military drums was identified. Surface soil screening samples were collected from three locations within Area 35. No elevated TRPH levels were detected in surface soils (D&M, 1995).

In 1996, HLA/Wilder removed and disposed of five 55-gallon bung-top steel drums. Confirmation samples were collected from the removal area. Elevated TRPH levels were detected in one of the surface soil samples (HLA/Wilder, 1998b).

During the 1997 removal action, approximately 3 cubic yards of metallic debris were removed and disposed of by HLA/Wilder (HLA/Wilder, 1998b).

In 2006, USACE conducted a removal action. Seven empty drums and two drums of asphalt contaminated soil were removed from the site. All soil confirmation samples were below ADEC cleanup levels (USACE, 2007).

4. SUMMARY OF REMEDY

The site remedy consisted of cleanup of drums, removal of fuel product and contaminated soil, disposal of debris, disposal of contaminated soil off site, and restoration activities. By removal of all containerized hazardous wastes and contaminated soils the migration of contamination was minimized. All Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) for the HTRW-04 project were met. No Department of Defense Action Indicated (NDAI) has been determined for the four areas of concern:

Area 8 – TACAN
Area 15 – Titus/Albert Dump
Area 25 – Ammunition Storage
Area 35 – Military Trails

The remedy for this project is protective of human health and the environment because the toxicity, volume, and mobility of contaminants have been reduced. No further action is required at these sites and there is no significant threat to public health, safety or the environment resulting from past activities by the Department of Defense. This decision is based on the results of remedial activities, which were conducted in many phases from 1994 to 2009 at these four areas of concern at Northway Staging Field Site, Northway, Alaska. Detailed information supporting the NDAI Report is also contained in the Administrative Record for this site.

5. COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

A Community Relations and Public Involvement and Response Plan (CR/PIRP) was developed for this project at the same time as the initial Northway Staging Field Work Plan in 1994. The CR/PIRP described the measures used to meet the community relations goal of keeping Northway residents and other interested people informed about project activities. It provided a means for Northway residents to share their knowledge about the Northway area and its history with the project team. It further allowed the residents and other interested persons to provide their feedback and comments on project activities, and gave all interested persons an opportunity to become involved in the project.

6. REFERENCES

Dames & Moore, Inc., 1995. 1994 Focused Remedial Investigation, Northway Staging Field Site, Northway, Alaska. June. F10AK034703_03.10_0001_a

Dames & Moore, Inc., 1996. Phase II Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Northway Staging Field, Northway, Alaska. May. F10AK034703_03.10_0508_a

Dames & Moore, Inc., 1997. Phase III Remedial Investigation. Northway Staging Field, Northway, Alaska. July. F10AK034703_03.10_0503_p

Dames & Moore, Inc., 1999. Phase III Remedial Investigation. Northway Staging Field, Northway, Alaska. Final Addendum Report. February. F10AK034703_03.10_0504_a

Dihthaad Global Services, LLC, 2007. Remedial Action Report, Northway Staging Field RA, Northway, Alaska. March. F10AK034703_07.08_0501_p

Fairbanks Environmental Services (FES), 2008a. Final 2007 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Northway Alaska Communication System and Northway Staging Field (Ham Lake and TACAN) Formerly Used Defense Sites, Northway, Alaska. March. F10AK034703_07.02_0510_a

FES, 2008b. Final 2008 Groundwater Monitoring and Ex-Situ Treatability Report, Northway Alaska Communication System and Northway Staging Field (Ham Lake and TACAN) Formerly Used Defense Sites, Northway, Alaska. December. F10AK034703_03.10_0512_a

FES, 2010. 2009 Groundwater Monitoring and Ex-Situ Treatability Report, Northway Alaska Communication System and Northway Staging Field (Ham Lake and TACAN) Formerly Used Defense Sites, Northway, Alaska. March. F10AK034704_07.08_0500_p

HLA/Wilder JV, 1998a. Remedial Action Report, Debris Removal Action, Northway Staging Area, Northway, Alaska. April. F10AK034701_02.04_0500_p

HLA/Wilder JV, 1998b. Remedial Action Report, Removal Action, Northway Staging Area, Northway, Alaska. September. F10AK034702_02.22_0500_p

Montgomery Watson, 2000. Remedial Investigation Report, Northway Staging Field - Ham Lake and TACAN Sites, Northway, Alaska. May. F10AK034703_03.10_0511_a

MWH Americas, Inc., 2002a. Final Remedial Action Report, Northway Staging Field and Northway ACS Sites, Northway, Alaska. December. F10AK034703_07.16_0001_p

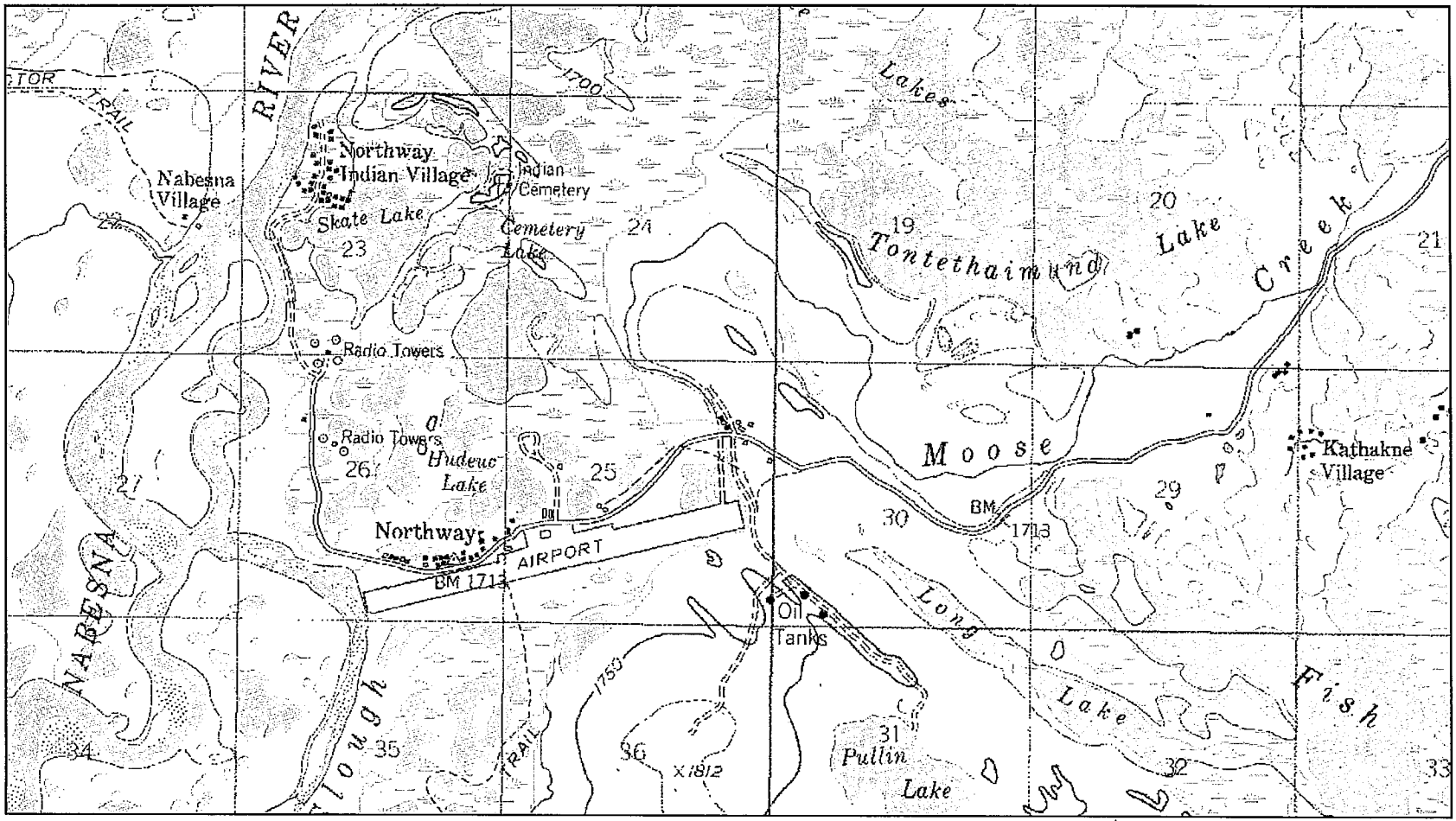
MWH Americas, Inc., 2002b. Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Alaska Communications System, Ham Lake and TACAN Sites. December. F10AK034703_03.10_0500_a

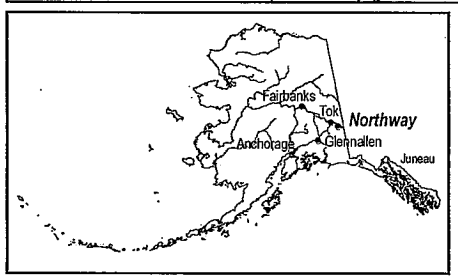
USACE, 2005a. Contamination Delineation Northway Staging Field – TACAN Site 08. Northway, Alaska. May. F10AK034703_03.10_0505_a

USACE, 2005b. Contamination Delineation Northway Staging Field, Former Ammunition Storage Area (Area 25), Northway, Alaska. October. F10AK034703_03.10_0505_a

USACE, 2007. 2006 Delineation with Removal Action Report. Area 15 and 35, Northway Staging Field FUDS. February.

USACE, 2009. Northway Staging Field Revised Inventory Project Report (INPR). August. F10AK0347--_01.08_0500





0 3,000 6,000 Feet

N
W E
S

(Source: USGS 1:63,000 Quadrangle Tanacross A-2, revised 1972)

Figure 1 - Site Vicinity and Location map

Northway FUDS
Northway, Alaska

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Alaska District