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**United States Army
Corps of Engineers**

Alaska District
PO Box 898
Anchorage, AK
99506-0898

FUDS Site Closeout Report

Teller Supply and Storage Site
(Including Brevig Spit Extension)
Seward Peninsula, Alaska

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September 11, 2001

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1. Introduction

This report has been prepared to evaluate the 1994 and 1995 cleanup activities at the former Teller Supply and Storage Site, and the Brevig Spit Extension Site in western Alaska, to determine whether any further work is required at the site. The Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, conducted the cleanup. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) authorizes the cleanup of contamination and unsafe debris, resulting from past military activities at sites no longer owned by the Department of Defense (DOD).

The principal contaminants of concern, at the Teller Field Site, were gasoline and diesel range petroleum hydrocarbons. No other contaminants were identified which would pose a threat to human health or the environment. The two areas requiring cleanup were adjacent to the communities of Teller and Brevig Mission. No other areas of the site were found to contain contamination resulting from past military activities. The majority of the cleanup included the removal of empty drums and unsafe debris. Additionally, three small crushed containers of grease and associated contaminated soil, and seven compressed gas cylinders were removed.

This report supports the conclusion that the work performed in 1994 and 1995 is complete, and that no further action is required at the site to be protective of human health and the environment from past activities by the Department of Defense.

2. Summary of Site Conditions

2.1 Site Location and Description

The Teller Supply and Storage Site is comprised of two areas; Teller Spit, a 24 acre area (Figure 4), and the Brevig Spit Extension Site, a 14 acre area (Figure 5), are located on two spits separating the bays of Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor. The two areas are between the communities of Teller and Brevig Mission, Alaska, which are about five miles apart on the Seward Peninsula (Figure 3). The two spits are kept separated by drainage from the Imuruk Basin via the Tursuk Channel. The Teller Spit can be reached by vehicle from the City of Teller. Brevig Spit can only be reached by boat or aircraft during the summer. These two areas were part of the much larger Teller Depot, which was active during the later part of, and immediately after, WW II. The Teller Depot stretched from just south of the City of Brevig Mission, along the shore of Port Clarence to the small community of Port Clarence. Most of the Teller Depot consisted of open-air storage along the shoreline. Currently the Teller Site is owned by Teller Native Corporation, and is being used for boat mooring by the citizens of Teller. The Brevig Spit is under the jurisdiction of the Brevig Mission Native Corporation.

Teller has a population of 232 (1990). It is located on the Seward Peninsula 72 miles northwest of Nome at the terminus of the Teller Highway at Latitude 65° 16' N and

Longitude 166° 22' W. Teller is a traditional Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle derived from seal, beluga whales, fish, reindeer and other local resources. Subsistence food harvests are supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Thirty-three residents hold commercial fishing permits. There is a herd of over 1,000 reindeer in the area, and the annual roundup provides meat and a source of cash income. Teller has a road link to Nome from May to September and is easily accessible by sea and air. There is a State-owned, 2,600-foot gravel runway with regular flights from Nome. There is no dock at Teller and goods are lightered from barges and offloaded onto the beach. The climate is maritime when ice-free, and then changes to a continental climate after freezing. Average summer temperature ranges from 44 F to 57 F, winter temperature ranges from -9 F to 8 F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.

Brevig Mission has a population of 198 (1990). Brevig Mission is located at the mouth of Shelman Creek, 5 miles northwest of Teller at Latitude 65° 20' North and Longitude 166° 29' West on the Seward Peninsula (Figure 2). While Brevig Mission was originally a non-Native settlement, the population today is predominantly Eskimo who practice a subsistence lifestyle. The people of Brevig Mission subsist on fish, moose, reindeer, seal, and beluga whales. Twenty-one residents hold commercial fishing permits. Brevig Mission is accessible year-round by small aircraft at the State of Alaska airstrip. The site is also accessible by boat during summer months and over the ice from Teller during the winter. A cargo ship stops annually. There is no dock and goods are lightered from barges and offloaded onto the beach. Brevig Mission has a maritime climate with continental influences when the Bering Sea freezes. Summer temperatures average 44 F to 57 F and winter temperatures average -9 F to 8 F. Precipitation averages 11.5 inches, which includes 50 inches of snowfall.

The largest nearby population center is the City of Nome, situated on Norton Sound of the Bering Sea with a population of 3,500 (1990). The population of the Seward Peninsula is 8,288 (1990). Nome is the center of the Bering Straits/Seward Peninsula region.

The two separate cleanup areas of Teller Spit and the Brevig Spit Extension are located on spits extending into Port Clarence and separating Port Clarence from Grantley Harbor. The spits consist mainly of flat sand and gravel deposits, with an average elevation of one to two feet above sea level. The spits are marine beaches saturated to the tidal sea levels with brackish water. Little to no vegetation grows on either site. Marston matting, used both for runway and supply storage areas, was found at both sites. Land affected by the cleanup includes portions of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 37 West and portions of Sections 21 and 36, Township 2 South, Range 38 West, Kateel River Meridian.

2.2 History

During World War II, there was a military buildup on the Seward Peninsula. About 40,000 troops were stationed in Nome, Alaska. The military establishment in and around Nome served to provide a station for the Russian-American Aircraft Lend Lease Program. The U.S. Army buildup of the Teller Supply and Storage Site began near the

end of World War II. A 376-acre portion near the City of Brevig Mission on the Brevig Spit was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Interior to the War Department for a five-year period, beginning July 1, 1945. The 376-acre portion included the former Reindeer Station. This 376-acre parcel was transferred back to the Department of Interior on January 19, 1949. Other portions of the former Teller Depot were occupied without formal acquisition proceedings.

3. Remedial Planning Activities

3.1 General

In 1986, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District (USACE-POA) identified the Teller Supply and Storage Site as a Formerly Used Defense Site, eligible for cleanup under DERP-FUDS. On November 1989, the Department of Defense authorized the Alaska District to remove petroleum, oil, lubricant (POL) drums, and unsafe debris from the site. In 1993, the USACE-POA Office in Anchorage contracted the construction services of International Technology Corporation (IT) to conduct cleanup activities at various FUDS located throughout the Seward Peninsula. The Teller Supply and Storage Site was one of these sites. The Brevig Spit Extension was added to the IT cleanup contract in September 1994. Table 1 provides a chronology of significant events that have taken place in the planning and implementation of Teller Supply and Storage Site remedial action.

3.2 Significant Chemical Data

The Teller Supply Site contained empty petroleum, oil, lubricant (POL) drums, and unsafe debris only. During a 1986 investigation of the Teller Spit area, no soil staining was observed, and only one soil sample was obtained. Laboratory analysis did not detect any contamination in the soils. The sample location was biased toward an area of potential contamination.

Prior to the cleanup at the Teller Spit area in 1994, a second site survey was conducted. This included a visual inspection of the debris and a search for any previously unidentified Petroleum, Oil, or Lubricants (POL) containers, contaminated soil areas, and empty drums. No containers of waste or contaminated soil were found. The same site survey procedure was also used at the Brevig Spit area in 1995. The only potential contamination at the Brevig Spit Extension area was the soil below damaged vehicle batteries, and below three small buckets of grease. Lead analysis indicated elevated concentration at one location of 309 mg/kg. This level of contamination is below the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Method 2 cleanup level of 400 mg/kg (ADEC 1999). The soil immediately below the small grease containers showed elevated Diesel Range Organics (DRO), Residual Range Organics (RRO), and low concentrations of toluene, methylene chloride, and methoxychlor. Table 2 provides a summary of significant chemical data obtained from the site prior to remedial action.

The visibly stained soil beneath the grease containers was removed. Confirmational samples were collected following soil removal. These samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. None of these analytes were detected. Table 4 shows contaminants remaining on site.

3.3 Establishment of Remedial Action Objectives

The remedial action objectives (RAO) established for this project were to protect human health by:

1. Removal of drums and unsafe debris;
2. Treatment or disposal of associated contaminated soils and containerized hazardous and toxic waste.

The objectives developed by the Alaska District complied with the requirements of the DERP/FUDS program and State of Alaska regulations. The work performed complied with appropriate state and federal regulations.

4. Remedial Construction Activities

The cleanup at this site was conducted by a contract administered by the Corps of Engineers, Alaska District. The contractor was IT Corporation of Monroeville, Pennsylvania. All field activities were performed under the oversight of an Alaska District representative. Fieldwork at the Teller Site occurred in 1994 and at the Brevig Extension Site in 1995.

4.1 Teller Site

Work performed at the Teller Site in 1994 included the removal of

- 685 cubic yards (CYs) of Marston matting (Photo 1)
- Five empty deteriorated drums
- Five deteriorated vehicle carcasses
- A trash dump
- An oxidized, steel boiler

Only exposed surface debris and debris encountered to a depth of six inches were removed. An undetermined amount of Marston matting may remain below the ground surface. No batteries or fuels were present on the vehicle carcasses. No areas of petroleum stained soil were observed. No asbestos-containing materials were observed at the site. The remaining buried debris is not eligible to be removed using DERP/FUDS funding.

A magnetic survey was conducted across the entire site surface by using a 10-foot by 10-foot grid pattern and an Heliflux (Model GA-52C) instrument. Results indicated that metal debris was buried throughout the site at varying depths. Debris concentrations were uniform throughout most of the site but sporadically buried at the northwest tip. After all surface debris was removed, heavy equipment was used to rough grade the surface of the site (Photo 2). Due to the lack of natural vegetation, revegetation was not required.

The miscellaneous, non-hazardous metal debris removed from the Teller Spit was placed in the solid waste landfill owned by the City of Teller. The landfill permit was granted by the State of Alaska (Permit #8932-BA005). A 3,900 square-foot cell was excavated for the disposal of material. Upon closure, the cell was covered with two feet of backfill and restored to original grade. The City of Teller landfill is located about seven miles south of the Teller Site adjacent to the Nome-Teller Highway.

4.2 Brevig Spit Extension

Work performed at the Brevig Spit Extension Site consisted of the removal of

- a small amount of petroleum contaminated soil
- miscellaneous metal debris (Photo 3)
- compressed gas cylinders
- empty drums
- vehicle remains

Due to the lack of natural vegetation, revegetation was not required.

The only stained areas encountered were directly beneath three small, crushed metal buckets containing a heavy grease-like material. The buckets had been crushed, and the contents had leaked onto the ground. The material was sampled and laboratory analysis confirmed that the material was grease. The amount of soil contamination beneath the buckets was minor, and was removed based on visual inspection. The grease-contaminated soil and the buckets were consolidated and transported to the Prison Site "A" (PSA) staging area in Nome (an area where IT staged drums from similar projects on the Seward Peninsula). This material was combined with oily debris from other Nome area sites, and transported to Anchorage, under Manifest Number 95005 for disposal by Entech, Inc. by thermal destruction.

A total of 60 tons of metal debris was removed from the Brevig Spit by helicopter to a staging area at the Teller Site. It was then transported in dump trucks to Nome for disposal at the State of Alaska-permitted PSA landfill (Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Permit #9532-BA003). Debris included military vehicle carcasses, scrap building materials, and sections of Marston matting.

Seven compressed gas cylinders were encountered at the Brevig Spit Extension and decommissioned. The decommissioned cylinders were then transported to the PSA landfill for disposal. Three of the cylinders were "A" size (57 inches high by 9 inches in diameter) high pressure cylinders, and four specialty gas (80 inches high by 12 inches in diameter) low pressure cylinders. All of the severely oxidized cylinders were intact, with valve stems. The U.S. Army Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Specialists from Fort Richardson, Alaska were called to assist in identification. Upon inspection, the two high-pressure cylinders were identified as inert gas cylinders. The low-pressure cylinders were identified as ammonia, compressed gas cylinders (Photo 4).

A surficial mound of suspected buried material was brought to the attention of the USACE-POA during a public meeting. This mound was located and a magnetic survey was conducted to determine the presence of buried metallic materials. The survey did not detect any buried metallic materials.

5. Community Relations Activities

The design and cleanup at the project areas were conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), were consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). As part of this process, two (one for the Teller Site, and one for the Brevig Extension Site) Environmental Assessments (EA), and two Finding of No Significant Impacts (FNSI) were prepared which described the proposed action. These documents were made available to State and Federal agencies and the public for review and comment. During the cleanup activities, several community meetings were held to discuss local concerns, and to keep the community informed of ongoing activities. Representatives from local Native corporations, the City of Nome, the Nome Chamber of Commerce, and the public attended these meetings. A concerted effort was made to ensure active participation from area residents during activities at the Teller and Brevig Mission areas. Interviews were conducted in Teller, as well as Nome, Wales, and Elim in an effort to hire local personnel. Four qualified Teller residents were selected for laborer and operator positions. A summary of pertinent community relations and project actions is provided in Table 3.

6. Demonstration of QA/QC from Cleanup Activities

Performance Standards for this project were defined in the cleanup contract documents in the form of Special Contract Requirements, Contract Clauses, and Technical Specifications. Additionally, the contract provided a Scope-of-Work (SOW) that defined specific tasks and activities that the contractor was required to accomplish at the site.

The contract required the contractor to submit project plans, which included the Sampling/Analysis Plan, a Work Plan, and a Quality Control Plan. These plans were

reviewed by ADEC and USACE-POA for compliance with regulatory requirements, Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QA/QC) procedures, and protocols. Chemical quality control requirements were defined in the contract Scope-of-Work. Accordingly, only Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or ADEC approved analytical methods were used. All procedures and protocols are documented in the Final Remedial Action Reports, Teller Site (IT 1995) and Teller Site/Brevig Spit Extension (IT 1996). All data quality objectives were achieved and the quality of the chemical data supports the decisions that were made at the site. Details can be found in the Final Remedial Action Report (IT 1996). Field compliance was obtained using the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program throughout the remedial action.

Construction Quality Control is primarily governed by Technical Specification Section 01440, Contractor Quality Control. This specification section requires the contractor to establish and maintain an effective quality control system. The quality control system consists of plans, procedures, and organization necessary to produce an end product that complies with the contract requirements. The system covers all construction activities, both on-site and off-site. The USACE-POA, through its quality assurance program, monitors the contractors quality control system and requires compliance.

7. Summary of Remedy

All the completion requirements as outlined in the remedial action objectives have been met. The RAOs were to protect human health through:

1. Removal of drums and unsafe debris.

All drums and surface debris and debris to a depth of six inches, were removed from both the Teller and Brevig Spit areas of the site.

2. Treatment or disposal of associated contaminated soils and containerized hazardous and toxic waste.

Grease buckets, small quantities of associated POL contaminated soil, and seven compressed-gas cylinders were removed from the site.

8. References

A complete reference list of all reports relevant to the completion of work at this site is provided below.

The following documents are available at the Alaska District, Corps of Engineers:

ADEC 1991, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, "Solid Waste Disposal Permit," Permit No. 9132-BA008 for PSA landfill, Fairbanks, AK, December 4, 1991.

IT 1995, International Technology Corporation, "Final Remedial Action Report: Teller Site," and "Supporting Documentation Teller Site," Monroeville, PA, March 1995.

IT 1996, International Technology Corporation, "Final Remedial Action Report: Teller Site/Brevig Spit Extension"; and "Supporting Documentation Teller/Brevig Spit Extension," Addendum 1 - 1995 Work Season; Monroeville, PA, June 1996.

USACE 1986, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, "Memorandum for Record: Sampling of Toxic and Hazardous Materials (THM) at Sites on the Seward Peninsula," Anchorage, AK, September 1, 1986.

USACE 1989a, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, "Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Inventory Project Report (IPR), Teller Supply and Storage Site, Teller, Alaska," Anchorage, AK, May 5, 1989.

USACE 1989b, United States Army Corps of Engineers, North Pacific Division, "Memorandum For Commander, Alaska District, ATTN: CENPA-EN-PM-C, Subject: Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP); Teller Supply and Storage Site, PN F10AK000231," Notification of approved project, Portland, OR, December 18, 1989.

USACE 1993, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, "Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact: Seward Peninsula Sites, Alaska," Anchorage, AK, October 1993.

USACE 1995, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, "Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact: Environmental Restoration and Debris Removal, Various Sites, Seward Peninsula, Alaska," Anchorage, AK, June 1995.

The following documents are at the agency listed or the Public Library:

ADEC 1999, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, "Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control Regulations", as amended through January 22, 1999.

DeLorme Mapping, Alaska Atlas & Gazetteer, 1st ed., Freeport, Maine, 1992.

USGS 1950, United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, "Teller (B-3), Alaska," 1:63360 series topographic map, (minor revisions 1981), 1950.

These documents can be accessed on the Internet:

Alaska Center (1997), <http://alaskan.com>," State of Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs, "Alaska's Cities, Towns and Villages," <http://alaskan.com/namesedd.html>..

U.S. Census Bureau (1997a), "The Official Statistics," <http://www.census.gov/>

Table 1 - Chronology of Significant Events

Event	Dates	Remarks
Teller Depot activated.	WWII	Established by the U.S. Army without formal acquisition procedures.
Memorandum of Agreement	November 19, 1946	Transferred 376 acres from the USDOJ to the War Department for a five-year period beginning July 1, 1945.
Military abandons site.	End WWII	Sometime after the end of W.W.II.
Retransfer of land back to USDOJ.	January 19, 1949	Retransferred the 376 acres back to the USDOJ.
Site Inspection by USACE-POA.	1986	USACE-POA site-inspection team included a project manager/engineer, two chemists, an archaeologist, and a biologist. The chemists investigated and took samples for chemical analysis of contents of one drum and the soil near the drum. Drum contents were water and diesel. Soil was non-detect for EP toxicity metals, PCBs, pesticides, chlorinated hydrocarbons, PNAs, and POL identification.
INPR Completed	November 1989	Final Inventory Project Report (USACE 1989a) was approved by the USACE, Headquarters. INPR defines Project Eligibility.
Remedial Investigation	1989	Remedial Investigation by Harza Engineering under subcontract to JMM. The objective of the RI was to provide information for the debris cleanup and site restoration design. RI included only the Teller Supply and Storage Site (South Teller Spit). RI Report indicated this site was a debris only site and no HTRW was involved.
Remedial Design	1989-1991	Plans and specifications were prepared for the cleanup of the Teller Supply and Storage Site (South Teller Spit area), along with the Nome Area sites and other remote sites by James Montgomery, Consulting Engineers. The project was designed as a firm fixed price contract.
Project put "on the shelf."	1991-1993	Due to funding shortfalls, project was postponed.
Revised Remedial Action Design	1993	When funding became available, the project was updated and included with the other Nome Remote Sites projects.
EA and FNSI	October 1993	The USACE-POA prepared and issued the Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (USACE 1993). The EA and FNSI were distributed to other state and federal agencies, as well as to the public, for review and comment.
Remedial Action Contract Award.	December 13, 1993	Project was awarded to IT on December 13, 1993 as a cost-plus-fixed-fee delivery order on the Kansas City District's preplaced contract.
Initial Site Visit by IT.	May 20, 1994	Initial site visit to the Teller Site by IT prior to mobilization.
Remedial Action - Site Remediation	August 25 - Sept. 7, 1994	IT mobilized to the site, conducted remedial activities on site, and demobilized from the site. Representatives from USACE-POA were present. The Final Remedial Action Report: Teller Site (IT 1995) documents activities on site during this time. All RAO's were achieved.

Initial Site Visit by IT.	June 7, 1995	Initial site visit to the Brevig Spit Site by IT prior to mobilization.
Remedial Action - Site Remediation	June 7 - 22, 1995	IT mobilized to the site, conducted remedial activities on site, and demobilized from the site. Representatives from USACE-POA were present. The Final Remedial Action Report: Teller Site/Brevig Spit Extension (IT 1996) documents activities on site during this time. All RAO's were achieved. The Brevig Spit work resulted from input from an earlier public meeting that identified potential military debris and HTW.

Table 2 - Summary of Pre-remedial Action Analytical Results¹

CONTAMINANT	SOIL - under Battery Posts	SOIL - under Grease Containers
Lead	309	
DRO		42,600
RRO		280,000
Methyl Chloride		0.01
Toluene		0.001
Methoxychlor		0.490

¹ All concentrations are in mg/kg.

² Concentration given are maximums for each area per sampling event. All samples were taken with a bias toward areas that appeared to be the most contaminated.

³ Data qualifiers are not shown in the table. See the chemical data t/remedial action report for complete information.

Table 3 - Pertinent Community Relations and Project Coordination Activities

Activity	Description	Reviewers
Environmental Assessments	October 1993 and June 1995: Environmental Assessment prepared by the USACE-POA to determine the potential impacts of the proposed action. Resulted in Finding of No Significant Impact.	State Agencies including ADEC and ADNR, Federal Agencies including BLM, and the public.
Contractor Work Plan	Describes methods, material, and personnel that the contractor intends to use to implement the proposed action.	USACE-POA, ADEC
Contractor Sampling and Analysis Plan	Describes the contractor's proposed sampling methodology including sampling locations, test methods, and quality control/quality assurance procedures.	USACE-POA, ADEC
Coastal Zone Consistency review and determination.	Review and determination by the ADNR and other state agencies to insure that the proposed action is consistent with work requirements in Coastal Zones. Determination completed prior to EA (October 1993).	USACE-POA, ADNR
Landfill Permit	Permit from ADEC that provides stipulations for the construction,	USACE-POA, ADEC

Activity	Description	Reviewers
	operation, and closure of the landfill at PSA. Permit issued 1991 (ADEC 1991)	
Labor Agreement Meeting	April 12, 1994: IT conducted a meeting with the International Union of Operating Engineers and Laborers International Union of North America to review a Labor Agreement, establish communications, and organize an employee interview process.	IT, IUOE, LIUNA
Public Meeting	April 19, 1994: IT held a preseason public meeting in Nome to provide information and answer questions.	USACE-POA, IT, public
Reindeer Herder's Meeting	April 25, 1994: IT met with the Reindeer Herder's Association to coordinate site activities.	USACE-POA, IT, Reindeer Herder's Association
Site Inspection	September 1994: At the conclusion of the project, representatives from Teller, the USACE, the ADEC, and IT toured the project area and inspected both the Teller Site and the debris landfill. No adverse comments were noted.	The City of Teller, the USACE-POA, the ADEC, and IT.
Public Meeting	October 21, 1994: IT held a post-season public meeting to provide information and answer questions.	USACE-POA, IT, public, local unions, Nome city officials
Community Relations Plan	Prepared by IT for USACE-POA. Dated April 19, 1994.	USACE-POA
Newspaper Articles	The Nome Nugget: May 5, 1994; May 12, 1994; June 2, 1994; June 16, 1994; July 21, 1994; September 8, 1994; October 27, 1994. June 15, 1995;	
Public Meeting	May 11, 1995: IT held a preseason public meeting in Nome to provide information and answer questions.	USACE-POA, IT, public, local union officials, and Nome city officials.
Public Meeting	September 12, 1995: IT held a post-season public meeting in Teller to provide information and answer questions.	USACE-POA, IT, representatives from local native corporations, public.
Public Meeting	September 21, 1995: IT held a post-season public meeting in Nome to provide information and answer questions.	USACE-POA, IT, representatives from local native corporations, public.



Table 4 – Summary of Contaminants Remaining On-Site¹

ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIUM:

- Surface Water Groundwater Air
 Soil Sediment Biota

1. Compound of Potential Concern	2. units	3. Detection frequency	4. Minimum Concentration (above SQL)	5. Maximum Concentration (above SQL)	6. Detection Limits	7. Background Concentration	8. ADEC Method 2 Cleanup Level (carcinogen)	9. Detection Frequency above ADEC Method 2 (carcinogen)	10. ADEC Method 2 Cleanup Level (non-carcinogen)	11. Detection Frequency above ADEC Method 2 (non-carcinogen)	12. ADEC Method 1 Cleanup Level	13. Detection Frequency above ADEC Method 1
Lead	mg/kg	2/2	24.2	309	7.8 ²				400	0/2		

¹ Data qualifiers are not shown in the table. See the chemical data/remedial action report for complete information.

² Highest reporting limit shown.

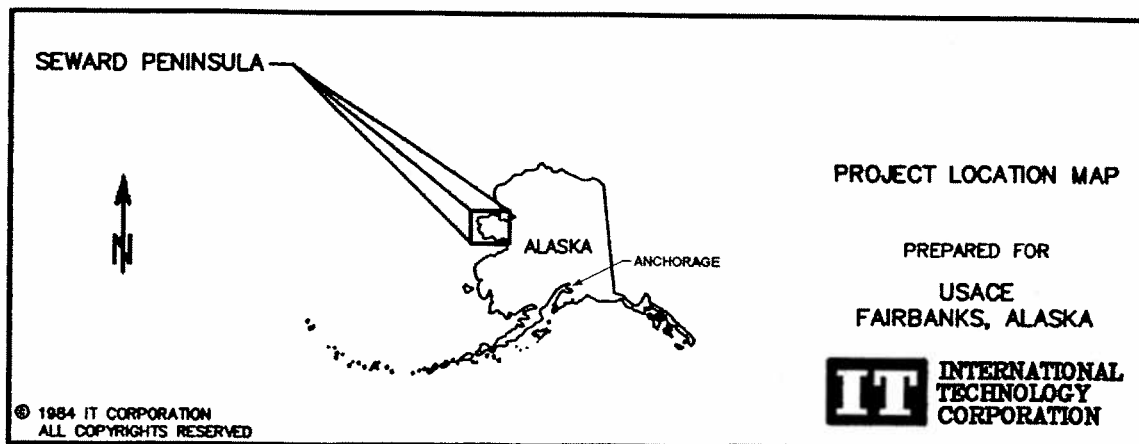


Figure 1 - LOCATION MAP

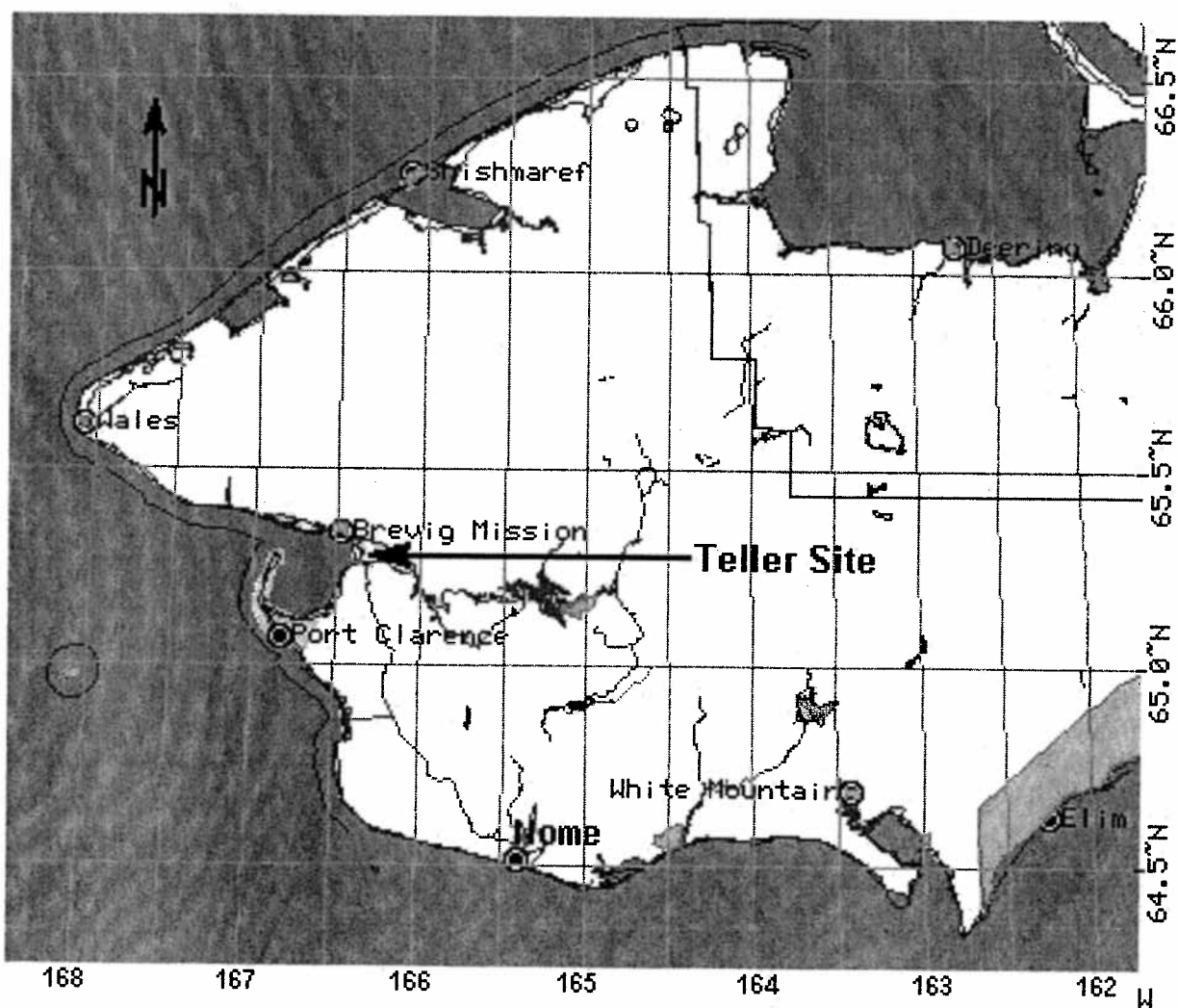


Figure 2 - VICINITY MAP

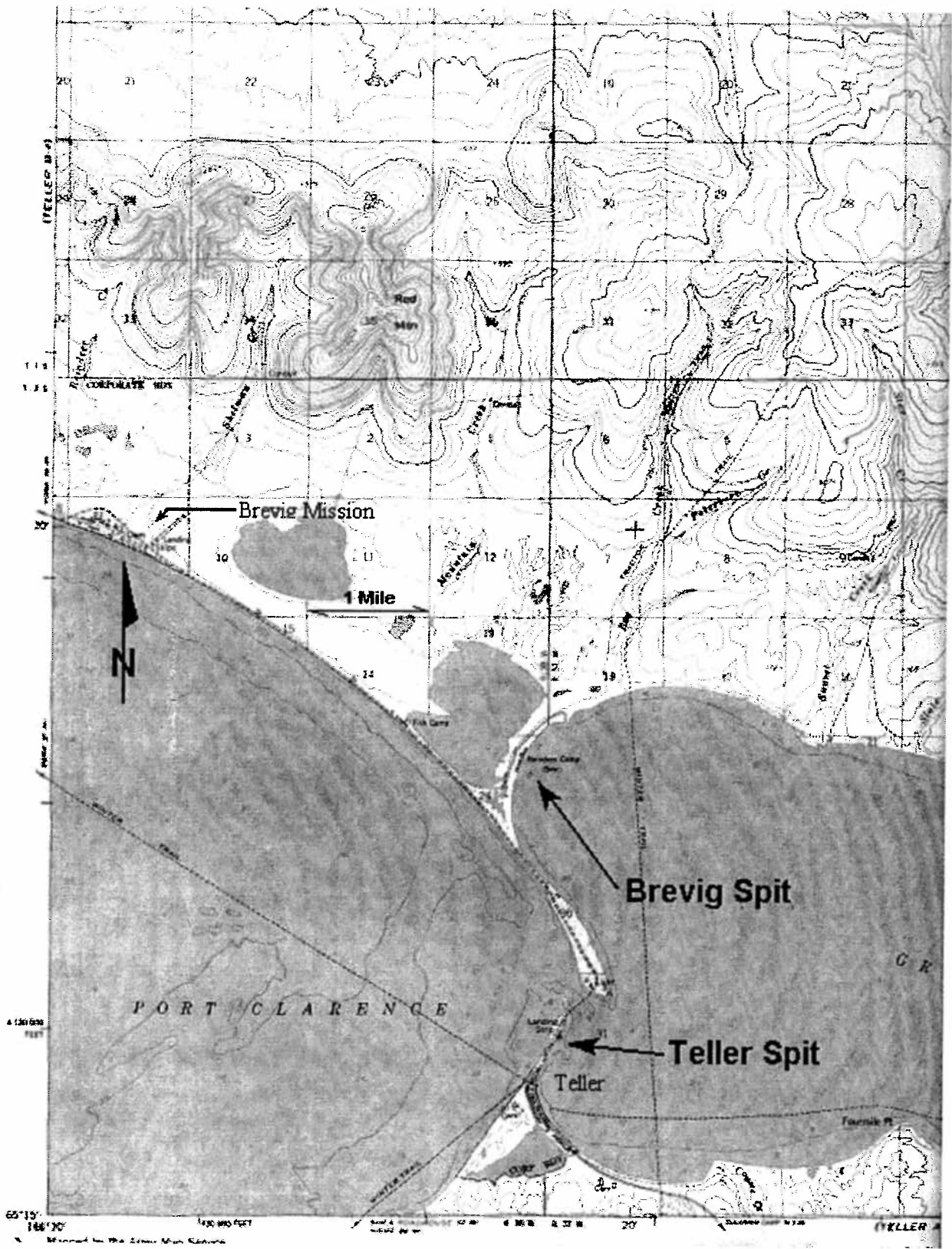


Figure 3 - SITE MAP

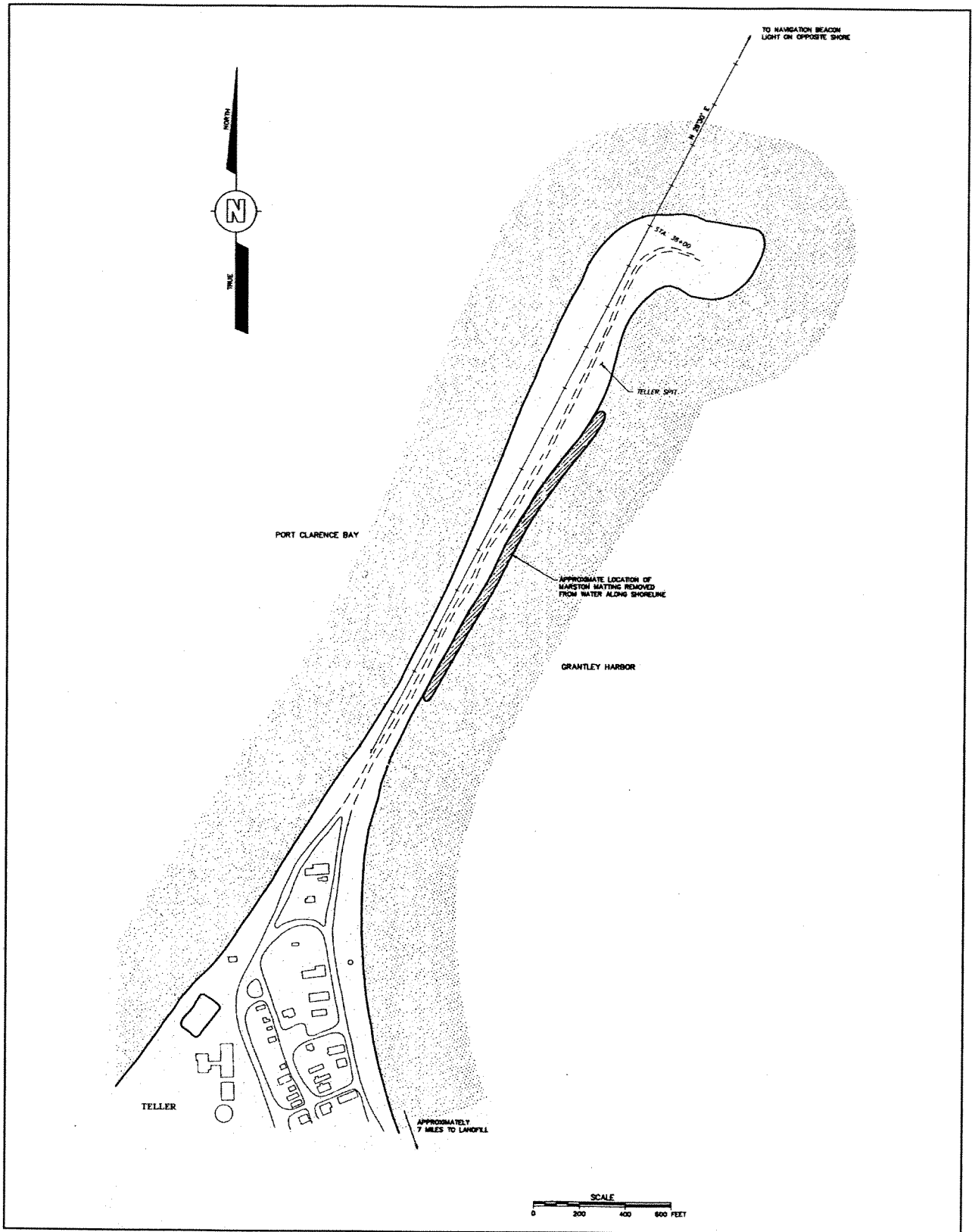


Figure 4 - SITE PLAN TELLER SPIT

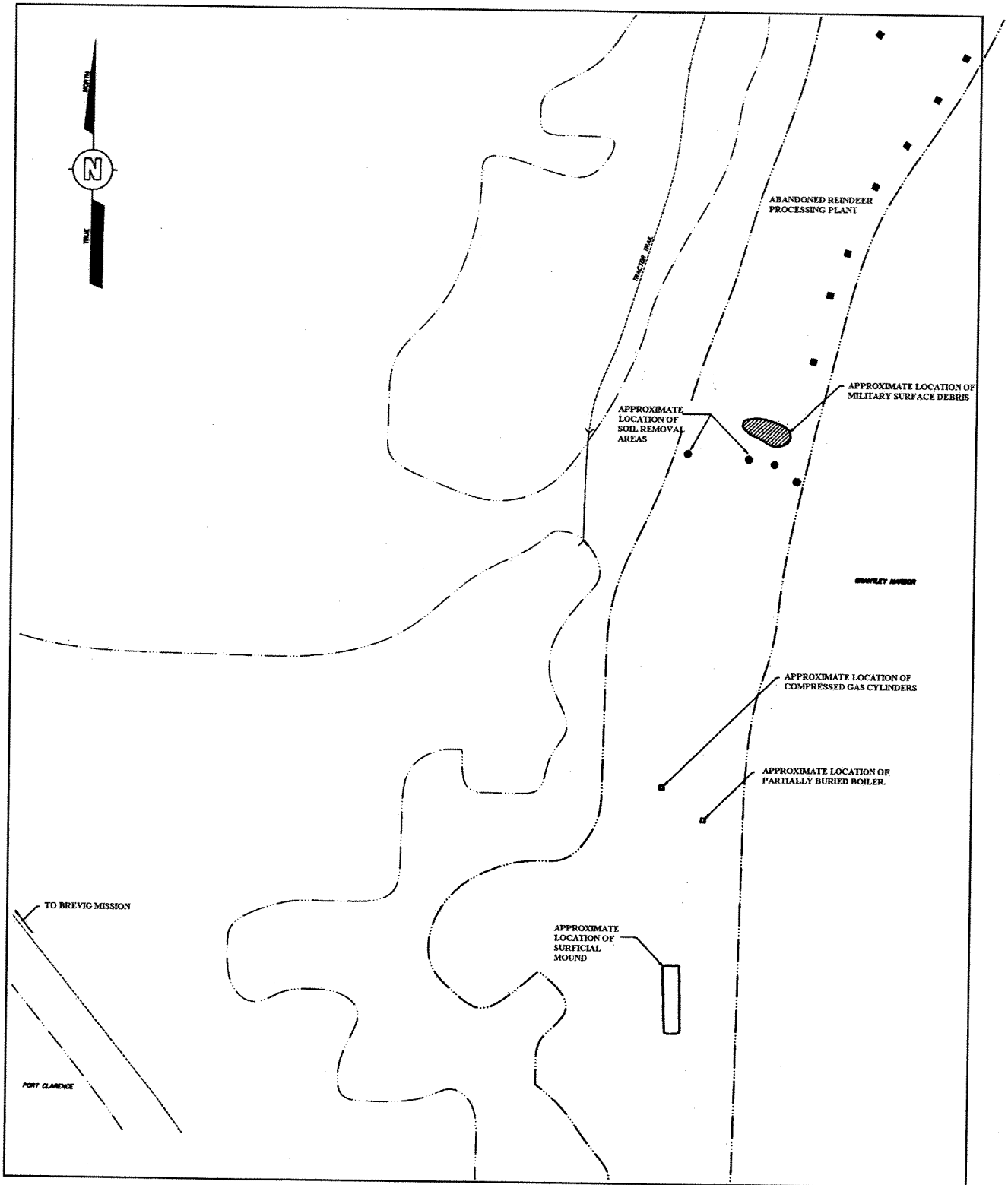


Figure 5 - SITE PLAN BREVIG SPIT EXTENSION



Teller
IT Corporation - Jim Samuels

Contract DACW 41-89-D0133
5/20/94 / 1223

Matting, looking southwest

PHOTO 1 - Matting, Looking Southwest

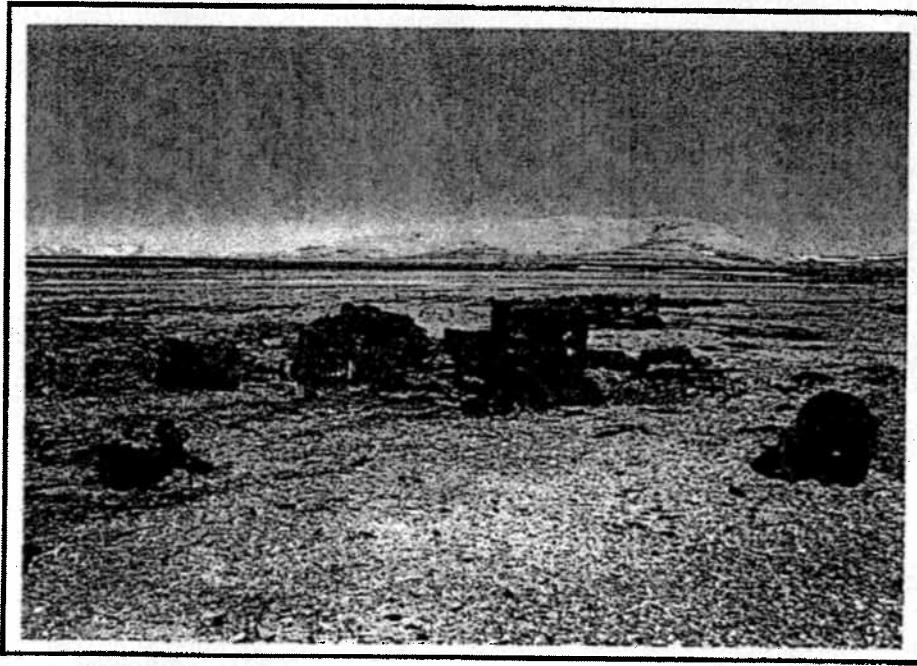


Teller
IT Corporation - Mike Thornton

Contract DACW41-89-D0133
8/27/94 / 1804

Final Grading Spit, looking north

PHOTO 2 - Final Grading Spit, Looking North

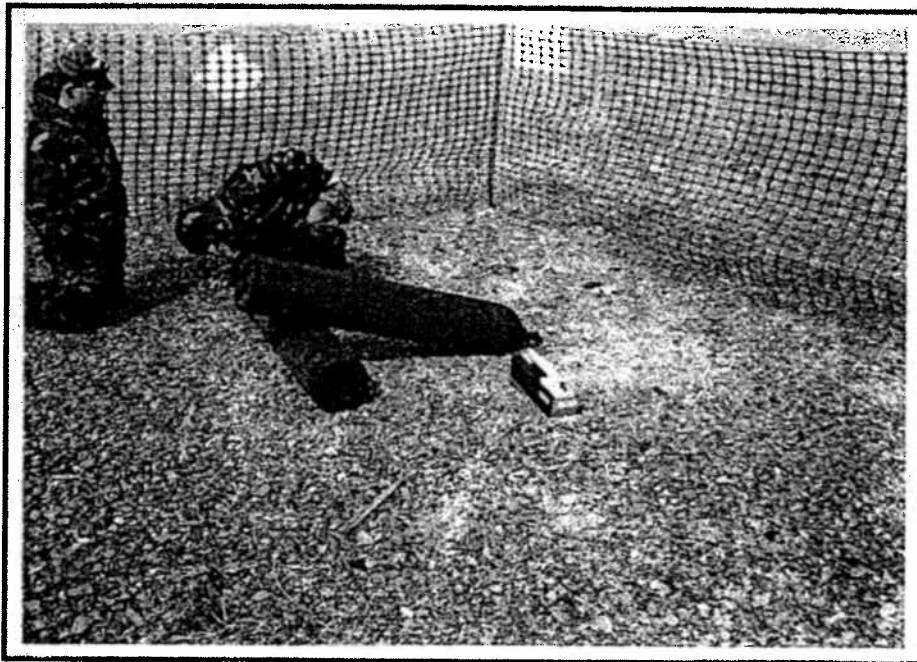


Teller Site/Brevig Spit Extension
1995 Work Season - June 7, 1995

Nome Area Sites Project
Contract DACW41-89-D0133

Truck frame debris at the Brevig Spit Extension

PHOTO 3 - Truck Frame Debris at the Brevig Spit Extension



Teller Site/Brevig Spit Extension
1995 Work Season - June 8, 1995

Nome Area Sites Project
Contract DACW41-89-D0133

X-ray testing of cylinders at the Brevig Spit Extension by EOD representatives

PHOTO 4 - X-ray Testing of Cylinders at Brevig Spit Extension

APPENDIX A

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED CLOSURE OF THE TELLER SUPPLY STORAGE AND BREVIG SPIT EXTENSION SITE

Public Notice

A public notice was published in the Nome Nugget on September 20 and again on October 4, 2001. The public notice invited community input and comment on the proposed closure of these sites. Copies of this closure document were made available to the residents of Nome at the City Hall. Copies were also sent to the Brevig Mission Native Corporation, Native Village of Brevig Mission, City of Brevig Mission, and Native Village of Teller. The public notice afforded the public with an opportunity to review the close-out report and to provide comments to either the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) or to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Responsiveness Summary

No comments on any of these sites were received by either the ADEC or the USACE during the 30 day review period.