



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

**Department of Environmental
Conservation**

DIVISION OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
Contaminated Sites Program

555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: 907-269-7503
Fax: 907-269-7687
www.dec.alaska.gov

File: 1530.38.011

November 09, 2020

Christy Baez
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 6898
Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-6898

Re: Decision Document: Yakutat AFB Air Corps Tank Farm
Cleanup Complete Determination

Dear Ms. Baez

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Contaminated Sites Program (ADEC) has completed a review of the environmental records associated with the Yakutat Air Force Base (AFB) Air Corps Tank Farm located at Yakutat, Alaska. This site is also referred to by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as the Yakutat AFB Air Corps Operations Reserve (ACOR) Tank Farm or L Concern. The former Air Corps Tank Farm is located to the southwest of Engineer's Road, approximately 2 miles from the Yakutat airport. Based on the information provided to date, it has been determined that the contaminant concentrations remaining at former Air Corps Tank Farm do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment and ADEC will consider the former Air Corps Tank Farm cleanup complete unless new information becomes available that indicates residual contaminants may pose an unacceptable risk.

This cleanup complete determination is based on the administrative record for the Yakutat AFB Air Corps Tank Farm, which is located in the ADEC office in Anchorage, Alaska.

Site Name and Location:

Yakutat AFB Air Corps Tank Farm
Engineer's Road
Yakutat, AK 99689

Name and Mailing Address of Contact Party:

Christy Baez
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 6898
Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-6898

DEC Site Identifiers:

File No.: 1530.38.011
Hazard ID.: 3715

Regulatory Authority for Determination:

18 AAC 75

Site Description and Background

Fifteen above ground fuel storage tanks and the associated pipeline system were built as part of the Air Corps Tactical Gas System (Figure 1) during WWII and held nearly 750,000 gallons of fuel. Yakutat Army Base War Department maps indicate that the fuel tanks (Figure 2) were supported by concrete saddles and were connected by service lines to pipeline system laterals. The laterals were connected by a drainage lateral that drained toward a pumphouse located near the center of the tank farm. The pumphouse was at the low point of the tank farm and drained all lateral lines. The reserve tank farm was connected by a main line to the Army Dock where gasoline deliveries were loaded directly from tankers. The piping system was buried in trenches, generally 2-5 feet below ground surface (bgs). A booster pump and associated oil-water separator on the main pipeline moved fuel to truck fill stands located along Engineer's Road and on the Air Base. Concrete vaults were constructed at lateral line junctions and lateral line-main line junctions. The fifteen above ground storage tanks were removed shortly before the tank farm site was relinquished to the State of Alaska in 1948.

The former Air Corps Tank Farm was split into and investigated as five areas of concern known as Concerns L1 through L5. ADEC previously concurred with the closure of Concern L2, as documented in the "FUDS Closeout Report, Yakutat Air Base, Yakutat Air Base, Yakutat, Alaska 99689, Containerized HTRW FUDS Project F10AK060601" dated September 24, 2009. Concern L5 was found to have no contamination in soil or groundwater above ADEC's most stringent cleanup levels as documented in the "Remedial Investigation Report, Final, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Yakutat Area, Alaska" dated March 2003. L1, L3 and L4 were split into eight work sites as follows:

- Concern L1 – Former South Drum Dump (Figure 3)
- Concern L3 – Former Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) 1 (Figure 4)
- Concern L3 – Former AST 3 (Figure 5)
- Concern L3 – Former AST 7 (Figure 6)
- Concern L3 – Former AST 8 (Figure 7)
- Concern L3 – Former AST 11 (Figure 8)
- Concern L3 – Former AST 14 (Figure 9)
- Concern L4 – Former Truck Fill Stand No. 4 (Figure 10)

Contaminants of Concern

During the 2001 site remedial investigation activities at this site, samples were collected from surface and subsurface soil, and groundwater, and analyzed for gasoline range organics (GRO), diesel range organics (DRO), residual range organics (RRO), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), organochlorine pesticides, chlorinated herbicides and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals. Based on these analyses, the following contaminants were detected above the applicable cleanup levels and are considered Contaminants of Concern at this site:

- Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)
- Diesel Range Organics (DRO)
- Arsenic
- Barium
- Benzene
- Benzo(a)anthracene
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Cadmium
- Chromium (VI)
- Lead

- Naphthalene
- Toluene

Cleanup Levels

The more restrictive of either the migration to groundwater (MTGW) or human health (HH) cleanup levels established in 18 AAC 75.341(c) Table B1 and 18 AAC 75.341(d) Table B2 apply to this site. The horizontal extent of remaining contamination at the truck fill stand is limited to approximately 20' x 20'. Groundwater samples were collected during site activities at approximately 9.2 to 16 feet bgs. The groundwater cleanup levels established in 18 AAC 75.345 apply at this site.

Table 1 – Approved Cleanup Levels

Contaminant	Soil (mg/kg)	Groundwater (µg/L)
GRO	260	2000
DRO	230	1500
Arsenic	0.20	0.52
Barium	2100	3800
Benzene	0.022	4.6
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.70	0.30
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.2	0.25
Cadmium	9.1	9.2
Chromium (VI)	0.089	0.35
Lead	400	15
Naphthalene	0.038	1.7
Toluene	6.7	1100

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

ug/L = micrograms per liter

Characterization and Cleanup Activities

In 1994, a field investigation was conducted to identify and categorize Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) eligible hazards and to identify public health and environmental hazards related to Department of Defense (DoD) use of the site. Areas of Concern (AOC) L1, L2, L3, L4 and L5 were identified during a site walk-over and no samples were collected.

In 1997, a site inspection was conducted however, the location of AOC L1, L3, and L4 could not be identified. The location of the aboveground storage tank cradles could not be located and no areas of cleared or stressed vegetation were observed within the presumed location of the tank farm. No samples were collected.

In 2001, a remedial investigation was conducted to characterize suspected contaminated areas. The connecting pipeline system was not removed. The report presents the results from the second phase of field activities, conducted during the 2001 field season.

Additional activities at each of the concerns followed as described below.

Concern L1 – Former South Drum Dump:

In 2001, one surface soil sample was collected and analyzed from the drum dump west of Tank 1 and four surface soil samples were collected and analyzed from the drum dump area west of Tank 8. No

chemicals of potential concern (COPCs) were identified in soils collected from the drum dump west of Tank 1. Arsenic was detected at concentrations ranging from 1.48 mg/kg to 5.13 mg/kg in the surface soil samples. However, samples did not exceed the background concentrations of arsenic 14.16 mg/kg. Three soil borings were advanced to depths from 12 to 15.5 feet bgs west of Tank 8. Several COPCs were identified associated with the drum dump. Results indicated GRO concentrations at 17,000 mg/kg and 11,000 mg/kg, benzene concentrations at 23.0 mg/kg and 5.20 mg/kg, and toluene concentrations at 80.0 mg/kg and 16.0 mg/kg which exceeded ADEC Method Two soil cleanup levels. Concentrations of arsenic at 2.7 mg/kg to 6.3 mg/kg, chromium VI at 16 mg/kg to 26.0 mg/kg and selenium at 3 mg/kg and 3.9 mg/kg were also detected at the drum dump. However, it was determined that these were naturally occurring mineral element. The soil borings were converted to monitoring wells, one groundwater sample was collected per well.

Groundwater was encountered between 9.2 - 11.4 feet bgs. Groundwater results indicated that at the drum dump west of Tank 8, GRO concentrations were at 4890 µg/L and 4940 µg/L. In addition, groundwater results indicated exceedance concentrations of benzene at 58.5 µg/L and 59 µg/L, arsenic at 72.1 µg/L and 90.5 µg/L, barium at 4130 µg/L, cadmium at 7.5 µg/L, chromium at 148 µg/L to 989 µg/L, and lead at 92.4 µg/L to 407 µg/L.

Groundwater samples from well AP-078 was analyzed by the VOC method and were diluted at the analytical laboratory at a factor of 20 to prevent analytical instrument contamination problems due to non-target interference (GRO). This dilution elevated minimum quantification levels of some VOC analytes above ADEC groundwater cleanup levels.

Concern L3 - Former ASTs 1, AST 3, AST 7, AST 8, and AST 11:

Two surface soil locations were sampled at each of the 15 tank foundations. Benzene was detected in five of the thirty surface soil samples with concentrations ranging between 0.00787 mg/kg to 0.0937 mg/kg. Benzo(a)pyrene was detected in surface soils from every tank except Tank 5, ranging between 0.00158 mg/kg to 3.830 mg/kg.

A total of 15 soil borings were advanced and later turned into monitoring wells, one at each tank foundation. Benzene was detected in the soil boring samples from eight of the 15 tank foundations with concentrations ranging between 0.0063 mg/kg to 0.02 mg/kg. Groundwater samples were collected and no analytes in groundwater exceeded ADEC groundwater cleanup levels. Low concentrations of fuel constituents (i.e., GRO, benzene, toluene, and some PAHs) were reported in the groundwater sample from Tank 14.

Tank results:

Tank 1: Surface soil: benzo(a)pyrene concentration at 1.61 mg/kg, no COPCs were detected in the soil borings and groundwater.

Tank 7: surface soil: benzo(a)pyrene concentration at 1.94 mg/kg, no COPCs were detected in the soil borings and groundwater.

Tank 8: Surface soil: benzo(a)pyrene concentration at 0.935 mg/kg and 3.83 mg/kg, soil boring: benzene concentration at 0.02 mg/kg, no COPCs were detected in the groundwater sample.

Tank 14: Surface soil: benzene concentration at 0.0937 mg/kg, no COPCs were detected in the soil borings and groundwater.

Concern L4 – Former Truck Fill Stand No. 4:

In 2001, surface soil samples were collected at two locations. DRO was detected in both surface soil samples at concentrations of 91.6 mg/kg and 236 mg/kg and benzo(a)pyrene was detected at a concentration of 1.57 mg/kg. One boring (AP-095 as shown in the attached figure) was advanced to 17' bgs between the end of the fuel pipeline and wood tank foundation to assess subsurface contamination. No analytes exceeded ADEC Method Two soil cleanup levels in the two subsurface samples taken from the boring. A monitoring well was installed and sampled at the boring location. Groundwater was

encountered at 13 feet bgs. No analytes in the groundwater samples exceeded ADEC groundwater cleanup levels.

Concerns L1, L3 and L4

In 2003, a removal action (RA) was conducted to remove or inert pipes at the L Concern. During the removal action, the report noted five localized areas of potential petroleum contamination based on field screening. The 2003 work included draining, pigging, inerting, and closing in place about 6,158 linear feet (LF) of 4-inch and 6-inch diameter petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) pipeline, as well as draining and removing about 1,587 LF of 4-inch and 6-inch diameter POL pipeline. Additional work included treating about 2,775 gallons of POL-contaminated water, removing and recycling about 4,900 gallons of fuel, removing and disposing of about 1,905 gallons of POL-contaminated sludge, recycling about 15 tons of metal scrap (pipe, valves, and misc. metal). Finally, the activities included removal and disposal of about 5,000 pounds of presumed asbestos containing material, removal and disposal of all valves and pipe from eight valve pits and backfilling the pits to match existing grade, and removal of POL-contaminated sludge from one pump house and pressure washing of the interior.

In 2004, a focused RI was conducted and groundwater samples were collected. The objective of the 2004 RI was to provide a comparison of the 2001 and 2004 groundwater data to determine if the concentrations measured in 2001 were reflective of the true groundwater quality, or were instead attributable to sediment affects associated with insufficient well development. Approximately one half of the existing monitoring wells were developed, purged, and sampled as part of the 2004 RI field activities. The remaining monitoring wells were not sampled due either to an insufficient groundwater column in the well or well damage. With the exception of one sample, the target metal analytes were not detected at concentrations exceeding project to-be-considered criteria.

Concern L1 - Former South Drum Dump:

In 2004, groundwater samples were collected and were analyzed for the eight RCRA metals, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, silver, and mercury. Analytical result indicated that monitoring well AP-078 contained 21 µg/L of lead. In comparison, the 2001 groundwater sample collected from monitoring well AP-078 reportedly contained 40.7 µg/L lead. The reported metal concentrations of the field-filtered samples were generally less than their respective unfiltered samples. The field-filtered sample from monitoring well AP-063 contained 37.6 µg/L chromium. The reason for this high chromium concentration is unknown. Similarly, the field-filtered sample from monitoring well AP-063 contained 0.919 µg/L selenium while selenium was not detected in the unfiltered sample.

Concerns L1, L3 and L4

In 2005, a Rapid Optical Screening Tool/Laser-Induced Fluorescence (ROST/LIF) focused remedial investigation of the soil was conducted at L Concern. The objectives of the RI were to delineate the lateral and vertical extent of petroleum contamination using the ROST/LIF technology, identify the locations of highest non-aqueous phase liquids concentration, collect and analyze soil samples to correlate the ROST/LIF screening results, collect and analyze soil samples for metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

A total of 87 ROST/LIF probes were pushed at the 14 areas of investigation at Concern L. Nine correlation soil samples were collected at Concern L. All 9 samples were analyzed for GRO, DRO, and RRO. The two samples from the drum dumps were also analyzed for volatile organic carbons (VOCs), metals (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver) and PAHs to confirm soil sample results from previous investigations. In addition to the correlation and confirmation samples, three site characterization and three background samples were collected. Site characterization samples

were analyzed for PAHs, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH)-Extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH) fraction, TPH-Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons (VPH) fraction, and BTEX.

ROST/LIF Results:

Concern L1 – Former South Drum Dump:

A total of eight ROST/LIF probes were advanced and one confirmatory soil sample was collected and was below the method detection limit for DRO. All other readings at this site were at or below background. The ROST/LIF determined that the gasoline contamination was limited horizontally and extended below groundwater vertically.

Concern L3 – Former AST 1, AST 3, AST 7, AST 8, and AST 11:

AST 1 had four ROST/LIF probes installed, ASTs 7, 8, and 14 had five installed to at least 16 feet bgs, and ASTs 3 and 11 did not have any probes installed. One confirmatory soil sample was collected at AST 7 and was below the method 2 cleanup levels for DRO. Probes were advanced in a circular layout to encompass the 2001 sample exceedance locations to at least 18 feet bgs. All the analytical sample results were below CULs. The results showed POL contamination was limited horizontally and vertically and near outfall piping of ASTs.

Concern L4 – Former Truck Fill Stand No. 4:

Five ROST/LIF probes advanced in circular layout to at least 16 feet bgs to the northwest, west and southwest (Figure 9-12) of the 2001 sample exceedance (Figure 3-14). No significant POL contamination was found in any of the five ROST/LIF probes advanced in the area. Two probes had LIF responses with maximum percentages up to 1.6% at depths between 13 to 13.4 ft bgs and 14.5 to 14.8 ft bgs. LIF peaks at these intensities generally do not indicate DRO or GRO contamination above regulatory cleanup levels. All other readings at this site were at or below background. All the probes were advanced to a depth of at least 16 ft-bgs. These results indicate that there is no significant POL contamination in the soils at the Separator Tank area. POL contamination was limited horizontally and vertically and was found near outfall piping of fill stand tank.

In 2008, remedial action pipeline closure activities were conducted to remove or inert pipes in the L Concern that ran to Truck Fill Stand No. 4. With the completion of this RA all the remaining components of the fuel system were removed or closed in place. The 2008 work included the removal of 127 linear feet (lf) of damaged and/or obstructed sections of the mainline, approximately 756 gallons of aviation gasoline was removed, two gaskets presumed to be asbestos containing material were cut and removed and disposed from flanges on the mainline, the draining of residual fluids (i.e. fuel), swabbing and pigging, and the blind-flanging, inerting and abandoning-in-place of the remaining 1090-foot intact segment of the mainline. Activities also included 18 qualitative headspace screenings of excavated soils, collecting 20 samples of in situ soil for semi-qualitative field headspace screening and collected five samples of in situ soils for laboratory analyses of potential contaminants related to aviation gasoline. Screening and soil sampling results did not identify any soils impacted above CULs along the pipeline system.

In 2016, a RA was conducted at eight work sites within AOCs L1, L3 and L4 and 468.1 tons of petroleum contaminated soil were excavated from the remaining hotspots.

Concern L1 – Former South Drum Dump:

Approximately 317.5 tons of contaminated soil was excavated. An excavator was used to retrieve and crush the pile of corroded drum carcasses that had been removed during excavation. The drum carcasses were loaded and removed. Water was encountered at 8.5 feet bgs and water-saturated soil was placed on liner material to allow water to drain back into the excavation. The excavation sidewalls and floor were

field screened with the (photoionization detector) PID. 15 confirmation soil samples and 124 field screening samples were collected from the excavation floor and sidewalls. Based on screening results, five confirmation soils samples were collected from the sidewalls at 8 feet bgs for GRO and BTEX. Screening results and olfactory observations suggested that contamination remained in the floor, but that the lateral extent of contamination had been reached. All the analytical confirmation soil sample results were below ADEC cleanup levels. With the completion of the excavation, a groundwater monitoring well was installed in the former source area of the excavation. The well was developed, purged and sampled for GRO and BTEX and all the groundwater analytical results indicate that the remaining dissolved phase contamination is below ADEC cleanup levels. Site was backfilled with from South Drum Dump north overburden stockpile, as well as 21 loads of backfill.

Concern L3 - Former AST 1, AST 3, AST 7, AST 8, and AST 11 and L4 – Truck Fill Stand No. 4:

A total of 99.2 tons of contaminated soil was excavated from the former AST 1, AST 3, AST 7, AST 8, AST 11, and AST 14 locations. The concrete cradles that supported the previously removed AST and a monitoring well near the cradle were removed. All of the excavations initially measured approximately 10 feet by 10 feet except for AST 8 which measured 22 feet by 22 feet. Each excavation boundary centered on surface soil sample locations collected during previous investigations that targeted the site for removal action. The excavator was used to remove soil within the marked excavation boundary to a depth of 2 feet bgs. Field screening locations were selected and marked. Material was collected and screened with the PID. Based on screening results, confirmation soil samples were collected from the excavation floor and sidewalls for GRO, BTEX, and PAH analysis.

Analytical data from soil sampling showed residual contamination of benzo(a)pyrene at a concentration of 2.14 mg/kg at Concern L3- Former AST 3. This sample location was excavated and the area was resampled. None of the remaining samples exceeded ADEC cleanup levels. Additional analytical data from three soil sample showed residual benzo(a)pyrene at Concern L3- Former AST 1 at 0.234 mg/kg, AST 3 at 0.267 mg/kg, and AST 7 at 0.172 mg/kg, all below CULs. Confirmation soil sample analytical results indicated no exceedances of CULs at Concern L- Former AST 8, AST 11 and AST 14.

Four loads of backfill were taken to Concern L. Three of the loads were dumped at the access spurs to Concern L3 – Former AST-3, AST-7, and AST-14, and the fourth load was dumped near Concern L1 - South Drum Dump. The excavator was used to backfill the Concern L3 – Former AST 8 excavation with material from the Concern L1 - South Drum Dump east overburden stockpile. The loader was used to backfill the remaining Concern L3 – Former AST 1, AST 3, AST 7, AST 8, and AST 11 sites with the delivered material. To the extent possible, the excavations were slightly mounded to promote runoff, allow for settling, and prevent surface water infiltration. All of the AST sites were revegetated.

Concern L4 – Former Truck Fill Stand No 4:

A total of 51.4 tons of contaminated soil was excavated. Contaminated soil was excavated to 2 feet bgs from within the pre-determined 30-foot by 15-foot boundary centered on soil samples collected during previous investigations. The PID was used to screen the floor and sidewalls. Field screening conducted later in the project suggested residual benzo(a)pyrene contamination remained in the excavation floor. Additional material was manually excavated from the excavation floor at that sample location and containerized in a 1 cubic yard bulk sack. 15 confirmation soil samples were collected for GRO, BTEX, and PAHs analysis at depths of 1 to 2 feet bgs. Soil sample results indicated exceedance of CULs in benzo(a)pyrene at a concentration of 1.26 mg/kg. This sample location was excavated and the area was resampled. None of the remaining samples exceeded ADEC cleanup levels. Two soil samples northwest of the excavation exceeded the most stringent CUL for naphthalene at concentrations of 0.0668 mg/kg and 0.139 mg/kg. Given that the 2005 ROST/LIF probe results near the two soil exceedances indicated no significant POL contamination in the soil and were taken at a depth to at least 16 ft bgs, a

groundwater sample taken between the source and the soil exceedances did not exceed ADEC's naphthalene groundwater cleanup level, and observed concentrations of naphthalene in soil decrease by approximately half over a distance of 10 feet moving downgradient, the remaining naphthalene contamination in soil is considered de minimis.

A loader was used to backfill the Concern L4- Former Truck Fill Stand No. 4 excavation, but the operation was suspended due to saturated soil conditions. A dozer was used to finish backfilling, grade out the ruts and holes along the short access spur to the site, re-configure a short natural drainage swale along the access spur, and smooth out ruts in the access spur across the borrow ditch bordering Airport Road. The excavation footprint and portions of the access spur were re-vegetated.

In 2019, twenty-two preexisting monitoring wells at L Concern were decommissioned. Monitoring well AP-098 was not located. It was later determined that this well had already been decommissioned by USACE in 2016. With the completion of this RA, all of the monitoring wells at L Concern had been decommissioned in accordance with ADEC monitoring well guidance documents.

Cumulative Risk Evaluation

Pursuant to 18 AAC 75.325(g), when detectable contamination remains on-site following a cleanup, a cumulative risk determination must be made that the risk from hazardous substances does not exceed a cumulative carcinogenic risk standard of 1 in 100,000 across all exposure pathways and does not exceed a cumulative noncarcinogenic risk standard at a hazard index of one across all exposure pathways.

Based on a review of the environmental record, ADEC has determined that residual contaminant concentrations at the former Air Corps Tank Farm meet the human health cumulative risk criteria for residential land use.

Exposure Pathway Evaluation

Following investigation and cleanup at the site, exposure to the remaining contaminants was evaluated using ADEC's Exposure Tracking Model (ETM). Exposure pathways are the conduits by which contamination may reach human or ecological receptors. ETM results show all pathways to be one of the following: De-Minimis Exposure, Exposure Controlled, or Pathway Incomplete. A summary of this pathway evaluation is included in Table 2.

Table 2 – Exposure Pathway Evaluation

Pathway	Result	Explanation
Surface Soil Contact	De-Minimis	Contamination was detected and removed. Soil samples results indicate contamination remaining is below Method 2 human health cleanup levels.
Sub-Surface Soil Contact	De-Minimis Exposure	Contamination remains in the sub-surface, but is below Method 2 human health cleanup levels.
Inhalation – Outdoor Air	De-Minimis Exposure	Contamination remains in the sub-surface, but is below human health and inhalation cleanup levels.
Inhalation – Indoor Air (vapor intrusion)	De-Minimis Exposure	Subsurface soil contained benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and naphthalene at concentrations below Method 2 human health cleanup levels that do not pose a vapor intrusion concern. Exposure via this pathway is considered de-minimis.

Groundwater Ingestion	De-Minimis Exposure	Groundwater depth is approximately 16 feet bgs. Groundwater contained detections of GRO and toluene at concentrations below 18 AAC 75.345 Table C cleanup levels.
Surface Water Ingestion	Pathway Incomplete	Surface water was observed approximately 800 feet northwest downgradient of the site. Contamination is not expected to migrate to surface water; therefore the exposure pathway is considered incomplete. Surface water is not used as a drinking water source.
Wild and Farmed Foods Ingestion	De-Minimis Exposure	Contamination remains in the surface and subsurface soil, but it is of limited volume and concentration, and is located within a developed area unlikely to be used for collection or farming of food.
Exposure to Ecological Receptors	De-Minimis Exposure	Contamination remains in the surface and subsurface soil, but it is of limited volume and concentration, and is located within a developed area unlikely to attract ecological receptors.

Notes to Table 2: “De-Minimis Exposure” means that in ADEC’s judgment receptors are unlikely to be adversely affected by the minimal volume or concentration of remaining contamination. “Pathway Incomplete” means that in ADEC’s judgment contamination has no potential to contact receptors. “Exposure Controlled” means there is an institutional control in place limiting land or groundwater use and there may be a physical barrier in place that prevents contact with residual contamination.

ADEC Decision

Soil contamination at Yakutat AFB Air Corps Tank Farm has been cleaned up to concentrations below the approved ADEC cleanup levels suitable for residential land use. This source area will receive a “cleanup complete” notation on the Contaminated Sites Database, subject to the following standard conditions.

Standard Conditions

1. Any proposal to transport soil or groundwater from a site that is subject to the site cleanup rules or for which a written determination from the department has been made under 18 AAC 75.380(d)(1) that allows contamination to remain at the site above method two soil cleanup levels or groundwater cleanup levels listed in Table C requires DEC approval in accordance with 18 AAC 75.325(i). A “site” as defined by 18 AAC 75.990 (115) means an area that is contaminated, including areas contaminated by the migration of hazardous substances from a source area, regardless of property ownership.
2. Movement or use of contaminated material in a manner that results in a violation of 18 AAC 70 water quality standards is prohibited.
3. Groundwater throughout Alaska is protected for use as a water supply for drinking, culinary and food processing, agriculture including irrigation and stock watering, aquaculture, and industrial use. Contaminated site cleanup complete determinations are based on groundwater being considered a potential drinking water source. In the event that groundwater from this site is to be used for other purposes in the future, such as aquaculture, additional testing and treatment may be required to ensure the water is suitable for its intended use.

This determination is in accordance with 18 AAC 75.380 and does not preclude ADEC from requiring additional assessment and/or cleanup action if future information indicates that contaminants at this site may pose an unacceptable risk to human health, safety, or welfare or to the environment.

Appeal

Any person who disagrees with this decision may request an adjudicatory hearing in accordance with 18 AAC 15.195 – 18 AAC 15.340 or an informal review by the Division Director in accordance with 18 AAC 15.185. Informal review requests must be delivered to the Division Director, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2617, within 20 days after receiving the department's decision reviewable under this section. Adjudicatory hearing requests must be delivered to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation, 410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 303, P.O. Box 111800, Juneau, Alaska 99811-1800, within 30 days after the date of issuance of this letter, or within 30 days after the department issues a final decision under 18 AAC 15.185. If a hearing is not requested within 30 days, the right to appeal is waived.

If you have questions about this closure decision, please contact Rachael Petraeus at (907) 269-7520 or email at rachael.petraeus@alaska.gov.

Sincerely,



Rachael Petraeus
Project Manager

cc: Melinda Brunner, ADEC

Enclosure: Figures 1-12