US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Rock Island District

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
for
Formerly Used Defense Sites

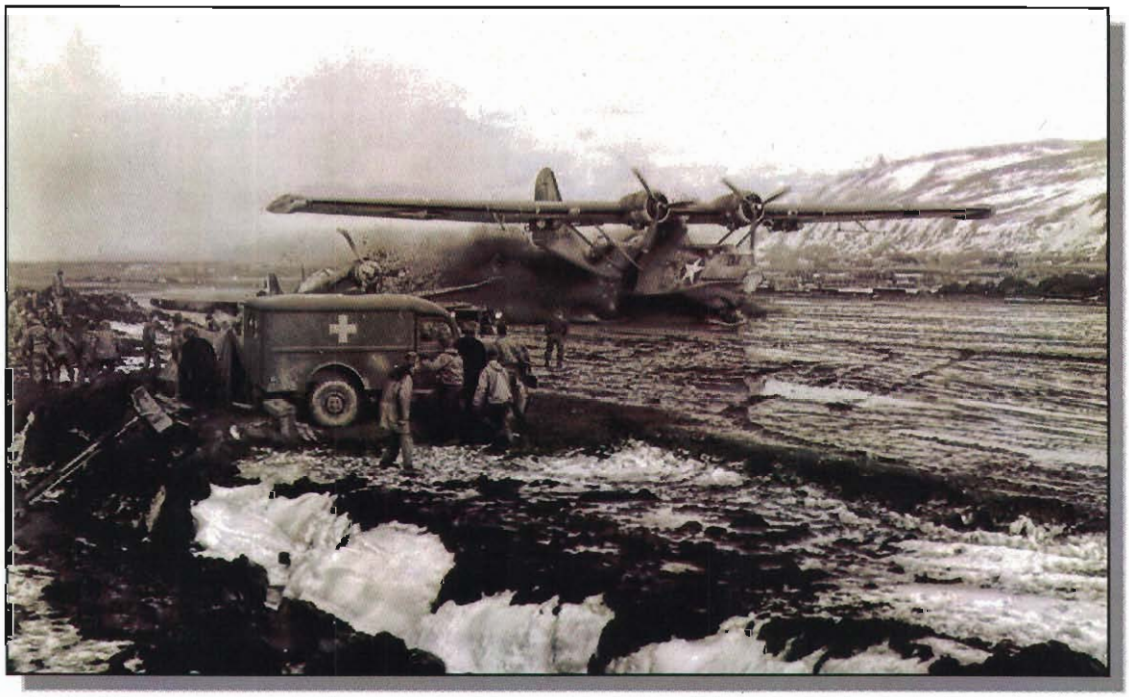
# PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

for

# ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD

ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

MARCH 2006



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a historical records search and site inspection for the presence of Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) located at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska. The investigation was performed under the authority of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). The investigation focused on 10,707 acres of land that was used by the Department of Defense.

The Army Air Force landed at Atka on 16 September 1942. They intended to use the property for long-range fighter and medium bomber support operations against enemy held Kiska Island. To that end, a landing strip was built.

A naval air facility was established at Atka by the Eleventh Air Force, on 20 November 1942, and re-established as an auxiliary air facility, on 13 February 1943. On 1 September 1943, the air facility was decommissioned, and a weather unit remained as the only naval activity.

The site assessment team divided the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field into four distinct MRS areas:

MRS A - Airfield - no MEC presence

MRS B - Korovin Lake - potential MEC presence

MRS C - Ocean Acreage - no MEC presence

MRS D - Rifle Range - potential MEC presence

The site assessment team examined all available sources of historical information pertaining to the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. The team concluded that the only ordnance that might still be on or associated with the property, is small arms ammunition, because of the presence of the rifle range, and the possibility that small arms ammunition might have been dumped in Lake Korovin. Based on the team's assessment of the information available to them, the hazard concern is minimal, and a RI/FS (RAC 4) is therefore recommended for Lake Korovin (MRS B) and the rifle range (MRS D). For the Auxiliary Field (MRS A), and the Ocean Acreage (MRS C), no MEC was found, and an NDAI (RAC 5) is recommended.

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**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
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**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT**
**FOR**
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**ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA**
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Authority

1.1.1 Under the authority of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (10 USC, 2701 et seq.)(DERP), and its policies and procedures relating to Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), including DoD Management Guidance for the DERP, dated September 28, 2001, and Engineering Regulation 200-3-1, Environmental Quality, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program Policy, Rock Island District conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska. This report presents the findings of a historical records search and site assessment for Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) located at the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska (see plate 1 for a general location map).

1.1.2 The investigation focused on approximately 10,707 acres. The Preliminary Assessment of Eligibility (PAE) indicated that the site consisted of approximately 6,800 acres. However, another 3,900 acres not reflected in the Initial Project Report (INPR), which was ocean acreage, was added by the site assessment team as potential FUDS eligible to accurately reflect the total acreage represented by the property boundary seen in historical drawings. In addition to the 10,700 acres, another 7 acres located outside and north of the property boundary, were determined to have been used as a rifle range by the military stationed at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, thus raising the total acreage under government control to 10,707 acres. Between 1942 and 1945, Atka Island was occupied by the U.S. Army Air Force and the U.S. Navy. The U.S. Army Air Force intended to use the property for long-range fighter and medium bomber support operations against enemy held Kiska Island. The U.S. Navy intended to use Atka Island for the establishment of a Naval Air Facility to provide anti-submarine patrol to protect convoys through the Aleutian Chain.

## 1.2 Purpose

As this property was used as by the U.S. Army Air Force and U.S. Navy, it is considered to be a Munitions Response Area (MRA). The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the

MRA for potential MEC presence, to include conventional ammunition, missiles, and Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM). The MRA was subdivided into Munitions Response Sites (MRS) to delineate the various hazards in different portions of the MRA. This was achieved by a thorough evaluation of historical records, interviews, aerial photographs, and an on-site visual inspection.

## 1.3 Scope

1.3.1 This report presents the site history, site description, real estate ownership information, and confirmed MEC presence (prior to and after use by the military), based on available records, interviews, site inspections, and analysis. The analysis provides a complete evaluation of all information to assess current day potential MEC presence, where actual MEC presence has not been confirmed.

1.3.2 For the purpose of this report, MEC includes the following categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks:

1.3.2.1 Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710 (e) (9). These are military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

1.3.2.2 Discarded Military munitions (DMM), as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710 (e)(2). These are military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

1.3.2.3 Munitions Constituents (MC) as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710 (e)(4). This is any material originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.

1.3.2.4 Military Munitions includes all ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces

for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term does not include wholly inert items. None of the materiel addressed in this report is under accountable record control of any DOD organization or activity.

1.3.2.5 Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) may contain MEC. This includes munitions containers and packaging material: munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal and range-related debris. MPPEH additionally includes material potentially contaminated with high enough concentration of explosives such that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g. equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, and ventilation ducts. Munitions debris is considered MPPEH until technically qualified personnel inspect, verify and certify that it does not present an explosive hazard.

## 2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

### 2.1 Corps Of Engineers Investigations

2.1.1 A PAE for Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field was conducted under DERP-FUDS by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District. The Findings and Determination of Eligibility concluded that the site known as Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field had been formerly used by the Department of Defense (document G-1 and Table 2-1).

2.1.2 The PAE concluded that there were eligible categories under the DERP-FUDS program. Due to the fact that the site was used by the War Department and the Department of the Navy and identified as being under military control, a Preliminary Assessment for MEC was recommended: DERP-FUDS Project Number F10AK085104, the principal subject of this report. The investigation focused on approximately 10,707 acres. The PAE indicated that the site consisted of approximately 6,800 acres. However, another 3,900 acres not reflected in the INPR, which was ocean acreage, was added by the site assessment team as Potential FUDS Eligible accurately reflect the total acreage represented by the property boundary seen in historical drawings. In addition to the 10,700 acres, another 7 acres located outside and north of the property boundary, were determined to have been used as a rifle range by the military stationed at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, thus raising the total acreage under government control to 10,707 acres. The project was originally approved on 4 June 1984 and revised on 7 April 2003 (document G-1).

| TABLE 2-1<br>DERP-FUDS PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF ELIGIBILITY PROJECTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project Number | DERP Category | Present Phase | Comments | Location |
| F10AK085101 | CON/HTRW | C | Remedial design activities | Puganax Creek |
| F10AK085102 | HTRW | RI/FS | Remedial investigation/ Feasibility study | Puganax Creek |
| F10AK085103 | BD/DR | RA/C | Landfill removals | Landfills A, B, and C |
| F10AK085104 | MMRP | PA | MEC Presence | Entire Site 10,707 acres (see Plate 1) |

## 2.2 Other Investigations

2.2.1 No other pertinent investigations or assessments were discovered during the Preliminary Assessment process.

# 3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

## 3.1 Location

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field was located on Atka Island, Alaska, 1,200 air miles southwest from Anchorage, and 350 miles west of Unalaska. The site was located adjacent to the local village, and extended for approximately 2 miles north. The location coordinates are Latitude 52° 13′13.24″ N and 174°12′22.86″ W (Sec. 22, T092S, R176W, Seward Meridian). The Congressional District is Alaska, At-Large, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is Region 10 (documents G-1, G-3, and I-9).

## 3.2 FUDS Eligible Property

The site assessment team discovered what appeared to be the firing lines of a standard rifle range, comprising 7 acres, located outside the north perimeter boundary of the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. Most likely, this range was used by the military contingent stationed there for marksmanship and qualification training, although it was unclear why this range would have been constructed outside the site boundary. This particular range is potentially FUDS eligible, but was not identified in the FDE. The acreage, which comprised the rifle range boundary, was non-contiguous with the previously identified property site boundary identified as Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, but was determined by the assessment team to have been associated with the same, and most likely used by the military

stationed there. Since these 7 acres were determined to have been used by the military stationed at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, they were added to the previously determined property boundary total of 10,700 acres, raising the total acreage under government control to 10,707 acres (document I-4, and photographs M-5, M-6, and M-7).

3.3 Land Use and Ownership History

3.3.1 Atka Island has been occupied by Unangas for at least 2,000 years. Unangas speak the western dialect, known since the Russian era as "Aleut".

3.3.2 The town site was originally settled in the 1860s with a sustainable cash economy based on sea otter hunting. When the hunting ended in the late 1800s, Atka's viable cash economy disappeared. Reindeer were introduced to the island in 1914. Since the land was unsuitable for agriculture due to its volcanic nature, Atka residents used much of the land for the pursuit of fox farming and sheep raising, through which Atka became relatively affluent. Today, Atka Island's residents have a subsistence living lifestyle hunting sea lions and sea mammals, and sharing the meat among the villagers. Subsistence living is supplemented by wages earned through a small local fish processing plant, through employment by off-shore fish processors, and through education and government-related work (documents G-3, and G-18).

3.3.3 During World War II, Atka residents were evacuated, and their buildings were burned to the ground to prevent Japanese forces from using them and advancing. The community was rebuilt by the U.S. Navy after the war and residents were allowed to return. Only a few of the original buildings built by the U.S. Navy after the War still exist on Atka. Most buildings on the island are in serviceable condition (photographs M-1, and M-14).

3.3.4 Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field is currently owned by the Atxan Native Corporation (ANC) and the Alaskan Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOTPF). The property is currently used for public facilities, and for a state-owned 3,287 foot by 84 foot wide asphalt, lighted runway. Air service to and from Atka Island is provided twice weekly from Unalaska and Cold Bay (documents G-1, G-3, Table 3-1, and Plate 1).

3.3.5 Land north and south of the property site is controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (Aleutian Islands Wilderness)(document I-6).

| TABLE 3-1<br>CURRENT LAND OWNERS/USAGE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRS | FORMER USAGE | CURRENT OWNERS | CURRENT USAGE | ACREAGE | COMMENTS |
| A | Auxiliary Field | Atxan Native Corporation (ANC) | Public Facilities | 6,665 | See Plate 1 |
| | | Alaskan Department of Transportation And Public Utilities (ADOTPF) | Airport | | |
| B | Korovin Lake | ANC | Fishing Recreation | 135 | |
| C | Ocean Acreage | NA | NA | 3,900* | |
| D | Rifle Range | ANC | Wildlife Refuge | 7* | |
| | | | Total Acreage | 10,707 | |
| * Potential FUDS Eligible | | | | | |

3.3.6 The land acreage of 6,800 acres was relinquished by the Department of Defense to the Department of the Interior on 22 October 1953 (documents G-23, and I-5).

3.3.7 Land use is generally consistent with past practices. However, a new dock and port facility, operated by the City of Atka, were recently completed at the fish processing plant, 5 miles from town (document G-3).

3.3.8 Demographics provided by the Alaska Department of Commerce give a 2004 population of approximately 92 persons living in Atka Village. Total housing units during the 2000 census numbered 41 (document G-3).

## 3.4 Physical Property Characteristics

### 3.4.1 General Property Topography and Climate

The topography of the site consists of rolling hills, with grass heights ranging from short in and around the municipal areas, to tall, further out in the wildlife refuge areas. There is nothing remarkable about the terrain features. Property slope is fairly steep, with water running off to all low lying bodies of water, such as Korovin Lake, Engineer Lake, Puganax Creek, and

a portion of Nazan Bay. Atka lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 20 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation averages 60 inches per year, and snowfall averages 61 inches per year. There are frequent winds and severe storms in the winter, and calm, foggy weather in summer (documents G-1, G-3, I-4, and photographs M-1, M-2, M-3, and M-8).

### 3.4.2 Regional Geology

3.4.2.1 Atka Island is situated in the central part of the Aleutian Islands, and is part of the Andreanof Island Group. Atka sits atop the Aleutian Ridge, an ensimatic volcanic archipelago that separates Pacific oceanic crust south of the ridge from older oceanic crust north of the ridge that forms the floor of the deep Bering Sea.

3.4.2.2 Atka Island is geographically and geologically composed of two parts, which are joined by a 3 kilometer-wide isthmus separating Korovin and Nazin Bays. The northern part of the island consists of an uppermost Tertiary and Quarternary volcanic terrane, the informally named Korovin volcanic complex, that includes historically active Korovin Volcano and an older stratovolcano, Mount Kliuchef. The elongate southern part of the island consists of Tertiary rocks underlying an east-west-trending mountainous ridge. Numerous elongate bays, rocky headlands, and small islands mark the shoreline of the southern part of the Island (reference B-10, and document I-10).

### 3.4.3 Hydrogeology

Drinking water is supplied to the residents of Atka Island by a stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the City. It is stored in two 30,000-gallon water tanks before it is distributed to the residents on the island (documents G-3, G-9, and G-11).

### 3.4.4 Threatened and Endangered Species

Information in Table 3-2 was compiled from the Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, http://ecos.fws.gov. Several threatened and/or endangered species have been identified in the vicinity of the former auxiliary field. A complete listing of species indigenous to the area can be seen in Appendix G (document G-2).

| TABLE 3-2<br>NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
|---|---|---|
| RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION | TYPE | FEDERAL STATUS |
| Wildlife | Short-tailed Albatross | Endangered |
| | Spectacled Eider | Threatened |
| | Steller's Eider | Threatened |
| | Northern Sea Otter | Threatened |
| | Steller Sea-lion (western) | Endangered |
| Plants | Aleutian Shield Fern | Endangered |

3.4.5 Archeological Sites and Historic Landmarks

There are no known archeological sites or historic landmarks on the property formerly known as Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. However, a historical document identified a native cemetery at Atka Village (document G-7).

## 4. HISTORICAL PROPERTY SUMMARY

### 4.1 Chronological Property Summary

4.1.1 The growing significance of air power in modern warfare, coupled with concern over Japanese aggression in China, caused the United States, in the late 1930s, to study closely the defensive and strategic position of Alaska.

For many years, our Alaskan position had been neglected; but a drastic change of policy was proposed by the Hepburn Board in December 1938, when it recommended the construction there of submarine, destroyer, and air bases. The board emphasized in its report that air bases in the Alaskan area would be essential in time of war and that the Aleutians themselves would be of great tactical importance. After surveying the various possibilities offered for development, the board urged the establishment of naval air bases at Sitka, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor, and submarine bases, as well, at the last two points.

4.1.2 It was in Alaska that the first naval construction regiment and the first naval construction brigade were formed, at Dutch Harbor in September 1942, and at Adak in May 1943, respectively. In connection with the campaign to drive

the Japanese from their footholds on Kiska and Attu, and to develop U.S. facilities in the Aleutians, nine new bases were built by the Seabees in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor and the islands westward. The principal new bases were Adak, built before the U.S. occupation of Amchitka, and Attu, which was developed after it had been taken from the Japanese. Other bases were Kiska, after its occupation by U.S. Forces; Sand Bay, on Great Siskin Island; Ogliuga; Amchitka; Shemya; Atka; and Tanga.

4.1.3 The Army Air Force landed at Atka on 16 September 1942. They intended to use the property for long-range fighter and medium bomber support operations against enemy-held Kiska Island. To that end, a landing strip was built. Work began on the runway on the 8 October 1942. Construction of the runway continued on a 24-hour a day schedule. By 1 November 1942, the first of the runway mats were laid. By the end of 1942, 4,000 feet of runway complete with taxi-way and four hard stands had been completed.

4.1.4 Atka was established as a naval air facility by the Eleventh Air Force on 20 November 1942, and re-established as an auxiliary air facility on 13 February 1943. On 1 September 1943, the air facility was decommissioned and a weather unit remained as the only naval activity. The Seabees constructed facilities including housing, storage buildings, and a nose hangar adjacent to the Army landing strip. The 160 men and 15 officers were housed in tents, and mess facilities were provided in Quonset huts. Two small buildings were used for recreation (document G-12).

4.1.5 A single 50 by 80-foot nose hangar for land-planes was built, as all aircraft services and runways were also operated by the Army. Two buildings were erected for administration. The hospital was established in tents. Power was supplied by three 10-kw gasoline-driven generators.

4.1.6 Construction at Atka was accomplished by a detachment from the 21st Construction Battalion. Later, this detachment was relieved by two companies of Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) 510, which arrived on 31 August 1943. On V-J day, the naval weather unit at Atka was still in operation and aircraft facilities were available through the Army. The weather unit was disestablished in 1946 (documents G-4, G-5, G-7, and G-14).

4.1.7 Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field was declared excess to the needs of the Army Air Force in December of 1945. Recommendations were forwarded up the chain for disposal of the

real estate at Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska. At this point, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field was in an inactive status, and provisions were underway to transfer certain facilities at the field to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Proposal for such a transfer was granted providing the Army Air Force could regain control should an emergency arise (documents G-15, and G-16).

4.1.8 Permission for the Army Air Force to abandon buildings constructed on Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, was granted by the Army Air Force Command on 8 July 1950, due to the buildings accelerated state of decay, and their remote locations. The buildings were hastily constructed under emergency conditions during the War (documents G-20, and G-21).

4.1.9 The Army Air Force temporarily suspended disposal of the buildings on Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field on 6 September 1950 due to the beginning of the Korean War (document G-22).

4.1.10 Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field was transferred to the Department of the Interior on 22 October 1953 (document G-23).

4.2 Operations Involving Military Munitions

4.2.1 The site assessment team divided the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field into four distinct MRS areas:

4.2.1.1 MRS A: Auxiliary Field (Excludes Korovin Lake)

This major portion of the site is comprised of 6,665 land acres. MRS A, along with 135 acre Lake Korovin (MRS B), was the site property of 8,000 acres referenced in the 2003 INPR as Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. Attempts were made by the site assessment team to identify those areas used as range or ordnance storage areas. The site assessment team located a few former structures built by the U.S. Navy, still standing today, but nothing was found to associate these structures with military munitions use during the War. The site assessment team also located the former landing strip, which supported flight operations for the Army Air Force and Navy contingent assigned there. Perforated steel planking (PSP), which had played an integral part of the former 4,800-foot landing strip, was still present. A disposal area at the end of the runway, designated as "Disposal Site B", of which shredded and rusting shards of steel planking was a part, had been previously identified under DERP-FUDS BD/DR Project Number F10AK085103. Today, almost all the buildings formerly associated with the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, have been razed. The team then looked for the

"Ammunition & Bomb Dispersal Area", identified in a Project Location and General Layout map of the site from 1943. The team could find no such area. Most likely, this area was not constructed, as shown in a later map from 1945. Quite often, contingency areas would be drawn up on paper and never constructed. This apparently was the case with the "Ammunition & Bomb Dispersal Area". This confirms the same opinion expressed in the narrative report of the File Review on Alaska Construction, 1941-1944, written by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District. This particular MRS was determined by the site assessment team to have **no MEC presence** (documents G-1, I-1, I-2, I-3, and I-4, and photographs M-1, M-3, M-4, M-9, M-10, M-11, and M-14, and Plate 3).

#### 4.2.1.2 MRS B: Korovin Lake

This MRS comprised 135 water acres, and was identified as a disposal area for small arms ammunition. The site assessment team conducted an interview with Mayor George Dirks, who indicated that his brother, Nick, was fishing in the lake and recovered some small arms ammunition. The site assessment team could not confirm that small arms ammunition had been dumped in the lake. Because the team could not confirm the existence of small arms ammunition in the lake, they determined that this MRS had a **potential MEC presence** (document J-1, and Plate 3).

#### 4.2.1.3 MRS C: Ocean Acreage

This MRS comprised 3,900 water acres, and essentially accounted for the remaining acreage determined to be part of the former property site. The site assessment team determined that this MRS had **no MEC presence** (document I-5, and Plate 3).

#### 4.2.1.4 MRS D: Rifle Range

This MRS is located 0.6 miles outside of the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field property boundary, thus adding an additional 7 acres onto the property total. The site assessment team identified its existence through a historical 1945 site layout map, and by visually identifying the obvious firing lines present at the top of the hill during the on-site visit. The team determined that, although outside of the property boundary, this range was most likely used by the military contingent stationed on Atka for marksmanship and qualification training. Only small arms ammunition, none above .50 caliber, was used on this rifle range. When exactly this range was constructed, is unknown, because this range is only depicted on the 1945 site map layout. The site assessment team interviewed Mr. Nevzoroff, a life-long resident of Atka, who claimed to have found what he

thought to be a mortar round when he was a boy playing at the range. He remembered finding this item behind the firing line at the rifle range. The site assessment team scrutinized the historical maps to determine if such a round, most likely one suited for training, had come from a range on the site. No such range supporting mortar round training was found. Nevertheless, the site assessment team noted Mr. Nevzoroff's claim concerning the mortar round, and swept the area with a magnetometer to attempt to locate the existence of similar such items at this location. No such items were located. What the assessment team determined that Mr. Nevzoroff had most likely found, was a 40MM training round. Historical documentation was found to indicate that 40MM training ammunition had been shipped to Atka. Whether or not such ammunition was used at Atka could not be determined. Based on the information gathered concerning this area, the site assessment team determined that this MRS had a **potential MEC presence** (documents F-1d, G-25, H-7, I-4, and J-2).

4.2.1.4.1 Residuals from the lead and diphenylamine do not pose a problem. Lead is considered a hazard when it has a diameter of less than .0004 inches. As the lead on this range was a solid slug contained in the full metal jacket of the projectile, it is not considered to be a hazard.

4.2.1.4.2 Diphenylamine is used as a stabilizer in propellant. This constituent was fully consumed during the firing of the cartridges and is also not considered a hazard.

4.2.1.4.3 Barium nitrate is used in propellant to assure complete ignition. The likely reaction product is barium oxide. Barium oxide is a solid and it is likely that it was expelled from the muzzles of the guns during firing. The barium oxide will react with water in the environment to form barium hydroxide.

4.2.1.4.4 All three compounds are soluble in water and it is believed that none of these compounds exist on the surface. Any barium that remains would be in the groundwater (documents F-1a, F-1b, F-1c, F-1d, G-25, I-4, and J-2, and photographs M-5, M-6, M-7, and M-13).

4.2.2 Operations Involving HTRW

Operations involving HTRW at this site have been previously identified and addressed under DERP-FUDS HTRW Project Number F10AK085102.

#### 4.2.3 CWM Storage/Use

Historical records did not provide any evidence of CWM storage or use at the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field.

### 4.3 Map Analysis

Several historical maps were obtained pertaining to the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. The first map is a "Project Location and General Layout" of the site, dated 1943. This map shows an "Ammunition and Bomb Dispersal Area", located northeast of Engineer Lake. A similar map, dated 1945, shows essentially the same area, but this time, the "Ammunition and Bomb Dispersal Area" is absent. Along those same lines, the rifle range does not appear on the 1943 map, but appears on the 1945 map (documents I-1, I-3, and I-4).

### 4.4 Aerial Photographic Interpretation

The site assessment team acquired several aerial photographs of the site. The first aerial photograph shows a late afternoon view of the rugged Atka Island shoreline. The next photograph is a 1944 aerial view of the 4,800-foot Atka Naval Facility airstrip approach. Nazan Bay can be seen bordering the airstrip on the left. The last photograph is an aerial photograph taken in January 1945 of the Atka Island runway approach (documents H-1, H-2, and H-3).

## 5. EVALUATION OF PRESENCE OF MILITARY MUNTIONS AND TECHNICAL DATA

Each area was evaluated to determine confirmed, potential or no MEC presence. Confirmed MEC presence is based on verifiable historical evidence or direct witness of MEC (with explosive components and/or inert debris/fragments) since site closure. Additional field data is not required to identify a confirmed MEC MRS.

Verifiable historical records evidence is based on MEC items actually seen on site since site closure and authenticated by: historical records (Archive Records, Preliminary Assessment Reports, Site Investigation Reports) local fire departments and law enforcement agencies, bomb squads, military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units, newspaper articles, photographs or maps.

Direct witness of MEC items consists of the site assessment team(s) and other credible witnesses (landowners, workers on-site, soldiers who served there, etc,) as determined by the PA Research Team Leader verifying that they have seen MEC

presence on the surface or subsurface since MRA closure.

Potential MEC presence is based on a lack of confirmed MEC presence. Potential MEC presence is inferred from records, present day site features, non-verifiable direct witness or indirect witness. Additional field data is needed to confirm potential MRS sites.

Inference from historical records is based on no MEC items actually seen on site since site closure and would include documentation (records, aerial photographs, maps) indicating possible MEC presence derived from common practice in production, storage, use, or disposal at that time and from records indicating known MEC usage.

Inference from present day site features would be the indication of possible MEC presence from such obvious features as target circles, depressions, mounds/ backstops, OB/OD areas/pits, etc.

Indirect witness would be people who have stated that they have heard of MEC presence on-site (hearsay evidence).

No MEC presence areas are based on a lack of confirmed or potential MEC presence. All historical records and present day site assessments do not indicate confirmed or potential MEC presence. There is no reasonable evidence, either direct or inferred, to suggest present day MEC presence. Additional field data is not needed to assess areas with no MEC presence.

## 5.1 General Evaluation of Conventional MEC Presence

The War Department usage of this site is discussed in sections 2, 3, and 4 of this report. Historical documents and personal interviews indicated that most likely only small arms ammunition were used at the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. The only range visually verified by the site assessment team, was the rifle range, but no small arms ammunition was found (document I-4, and photographs M-5, M-6, and M-7).

## 5.2 General Evaluation of MC Presence

### 5.2.1 MEC Technical Data

Table 5-1, on the next page, has been developed to list the small arms ammunition that most probably was used on the former rifle range identified on Atka Island. As there is no evidence that any particular type of small arms ammunition was used, this list is included for reference only. The ammunition

types listed are speculative and thought to be the ones most likely used during WWII (document F-1a).

TABLE 5-1
SMALL ARMS AMMUNTION TYPES

| Item | Model | Filler Weight |
|---|---|---|
| Caliber .30 ball | M2 | Lead Antimony, 50 grams single or double base powder |
| | M1 | Tracer Composition |
| Caliber .45 ball | M1911 ball | Lead antimony covered by gilding metal jacket, 5 grams single or double base powder |
| Caliber .50 ball | M2 | Soft steel |
| | M1 | Tracer Composition |

5.2.2 Munitions Constituents

Table 5-2 lists small arms constituents present in small arms ammunition. It should be noted that both powder and tracer constituents listed in the table would have been almost completely expended once the ammunition was fired.

TABLE 5-2
SMALL ARMS AMMUNTION CONSTITUENTS

| Item | Percent | Chemical Formula | CASRN Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | | Pb | 7439-92-1 |
| Smokeless Powder | | | |
| Nitrocellulose | 4-84 | $C_6H_8N_2O_9$ | 9004-70-0 |
| Nitroglycerin | 15-21 | $CH_2NO_3CHNO_3CH_2NO_3$ | 55-63-0 |
| Barium Nitrate | 0-1.5 | $Ba(NO_3)_2$ | 10022-31-8 |
| Potassium Nitrate | 0-1 | $KNO_3$ | 7757-79-1 |
| Diphenylamine | 1 | $(C_6H_5)_2NH$ | 122-39-4 |
| Graphite (Coating) | | C | |
| Tracer | | | |
| Calcium Resinate | 4 | $Ca(C_{20}H_{29}O_2)$ | 9007-13-0 |
| Magnesium | 28 | Mg | 7439-95-4 |
| Strontium Nitrate | 33.3 | $Sr(NO_3)_2$ | 10042-76-9 |
| Strontium Oxylate | 8 | $Sr(C_2O_4)$ | 815-24-7 |
| Potassium Perclorate | 20 | $KClO_4$ | 231-912-9 |

5.2.3 Lead, diphenylamine and barium compounds are listed in 40 CFR 302.4 due to toxicity.

5.2.4 The lead and diphenylamine do not pose a problem. Lead is considered a hazard when it has a diameter of less than .0004 inches. As the lead on this range was a solid slug contained in the full metal jacket of the projectile, it is not considered to be a hazard.

5.2.5 Diphenylamine is used as a stabilizer in propellant. This constituent was fully consumed during the firing of the cartridges and is also not considered a hazard.

5.2.6 Barium nitrate is used in propellant to assure complete ignition. The likely reaction product is barium oxide. barium oxide is a solid and it is likely that it was expelled from the muzzles of the guns during firing. The oxide will react with water in the environment to form barium hydroxide.

5.2.7 All three compounds are soluble in water and it is believed that none of these compounds exist on the surface. Any barium that remains would be in the groundwater.

5.3 General Evaluation of RCWM Presence

5.3.1 Each area was evaluated to determine confirmed, potential or no RCWM presence. Confirmed RCWM presence is based on verifiable historical evidence or direct witness of RCWM (with explosive components and/or inert debris /fragments) since site closure. Additional field data is not required to identify a confirmed RCWM MRS.

5.3.1.1 Verifiable historical records evidence is based on RCWM items actually seen on site since site closure and authenticated by: historical records (Archive Records, Preliminary Assessment Reports, Site Investigation Reports) local fire departments and law enforcement agencies, bomb squads, military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units, newspaper articles, photographs or maps.

5.3 1.2 Direct witness of RCWM items consists of the site assessment team(s) and other credible witnesses (landowners, workers on-site, soldiers who served there, etc,) as determined by the PA Research Team Leader verifying that they have seen RCWM presence on the surface or subsurface since MRA closure.

5.3.2 Potential RCWM presence is based on a lack of confirmed RCWM presence. Potential RCWM presence is inferred from records, present day site features, non-verifiable direct witness or indirect witness. Additional field data is needed to confirm potential MRS sites.

5.3.2.1 Inference from historical records is based on no RCWM items actually seen on site since site closure and would include documentation (records, aerial photographs, maps) indicating possible RCWM presence derived from common practice in production, storage, use, or disposal at that time and from records indicating known RCWM usage.

5.3.2.2 Inference from present day site features would be the indication of possible RCWM presence from such obvious features as target circles, depressions, mounds/ backstops, OB/OD areas/pits, etc.

5.3.2.3 Indirect witness would be people who have stated that they have heard of RCWM presence on-site (hearsay evidence).

5.3.3 No RCWM presence areas are based on a lack of confirmed or potential MEC presence. All historical records and present day site assessments do not indicate confirmed or potential RCWM presence. There is no reasonable evidence, either direct or inferred, to suggest present day RCWM presence. Additional field data is not needed to assess areas with no RCWM presence.

5.4 Property-Specific Locations:

MRS areas were designated to identify whether ordnance was used in a particular area:

5.4.1 Auxiliary Field (MRS A): This area was identified as **having no MEC presence**.

5.4.2 Korovin Lake (MRS B): This area was identified as **having potential MEC presence,** based on historical interviews suggesting that small arms ammunition was dumped in the lake.

5.4.3 Ocean Acreage (MRS C): This area was identified as **having no MEC presence.**

5.4.4 Rifle Range (MRS D): This area was identified as having **potential MEC presence**, based on a historical site map and related interviews (documents I-3, I-4, J-1, and J-2).

## 6. EVALUATION OF HTRW PRESENCE AND AREAS

6.1 General Evaluation of HTRW Presence

Operations involving HTRW at this site have been previously identified and addressed under DERP-FUDS HTRW Project

Number F10AK085102.

## 7. EVALUATION OF CON/HTRW AND BD/DR PRESENCE

7.1.1 Operations involving CON/HTRW and BD/DR presence at this site have been previously identified and addressed under DERP-FUDS HTRW Project Numbers F10AK085101 and F10AK085103.

## 8. PATHWAY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 Ground-Water Pathway

#### 8.1.1 Hydrogeologic Setting

Property slope was fairly steep, with water running off to all low lying bodies of water, such as Korovin Lake, Engineer Lake, Puganax Creek, and a portion of Nazan Bay. Drinking water is supplied to the residents of Atka Island by a stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the village. It is stored in two 30,000-gallon water tanks before it is distributed to the residents on the island (documents G-3, G-9, and G-11).

#### 8.1.2 Ground Water Targets

There are no ground water targets as water is supplied by a stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the City.

#### 8.1.3 Ground Water Conclusions

There is a small concern that any potential barium which may have remained after site closure ended up in the groundwater. There is a possibility that the ground water will flow into the low lying bodies of water, such as, Korovin Lake, Engineer Lake, Puganax Creek, and a portion of Nazan Bay. Sport fishing and fish processing is done in these bodies of water. In water, the more toxic soluble barium salts are likely to precipitate out as the less toxic insoluble sulfate or carbonate. Barium is not very mobile in most soil systems. Absorption of barium was measured in sandy soil and a sandy loam soil at levels closely corresponding to those to be expected for field conditions. It is unlikely that any barium left over from site activity conducted 60 years ago would exceed the normal levels naturally found in soil.

### 8.2 Surface Water Pathway

#### 8.2.1 Hydrogeologic Setting

There are several streams on the site property which

drain off into the lower lying lakes and ponds, such as Korovin Lake, Engineer Lake, Puganax Creek, and a portion of Nazan Bay. Stream water provides drinking water for the site's populace.

8.2.2 Surface Water Targets

The only surface water targets located on the site would be the livestock grazing the property.

8.2.3 Surface Water Conclusions

Surface water would have little impact on any barium which might still remain on the site, since the barium may have seeped into the groundwater long since site closure. Drinking water is supplied to the residents of Atka Island by a stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the City. It is stored in two 30,000-gallon water tanks before it is distributed to the residents on the island (documents G-3, G-9, and G-11).

8.3 Soil Exposure and Air Pathways

8.3.1 Physical Conditions

There is no identified source for exposure to soil and air pathways. Any remaining barium would not have remained on the surface of the ground, but may have seeped into the groundwater below.

8.3.2 Soil and Air Targets

There are no identified soil or air targets, since the one constituent of any concern, barium, has most likely seeped beneath the surface of the ground.

8.3.3 Soil Exposure and Air Pathway Conclusions

There is little concern for human exposure to soil and air pathways. The one remaining constituent of concern, barium, may have seeped beneath the surface of the ground into the groundwater. Since the constituent is soluble with water, none would have remained on the surface.

## 9. **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

9.1 Areas That May Warrant No Further Action By DoD

9.1.1 It was determined by the site assessment team that MRS A and MRS C **have no MEC presence**. The site team observed no MEC presence while conducting the site assessment.

The team determined from historical documentation that ammunition was stored on Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, but none was discovered during the site assessment in these areas (documents G-11, and G-25).

9.2 Potential Hazards That May Warrant FUDS Projects

9.2.1 MRS B has a **potential for MEC presence**, based on a personal recollection of an individual, who alleges that small arms ammunition was dumped into Lake Korovin (document J-1). In addition, MRS D, although outside of the property boundary, was determined by the site assessment team, **to have a potential for MEC presence**, based on personal recollections of individuals aware of the rifle range, and because of the specific purpose for which the range was constructed (documents G-11, and J-2).

9.2.2 The only constituent possibly still present on the property of any concern is the barium residue from the small arms ammunition, if left over as a constituent in the ground on the rifle range, and in Lake Korovin, if it can be documented that small arms ammunition was definitely dumped into the lake. Any remaining residue may have seeped into the groundwater on the range, and leached into the water in Lake Korovin, which provides sport fishing.

## 10. **RECOMMENDATION**

The PA site assessment team examined all available sources of historical information pertaining to the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. Based on the team's assessment of the information available to them, a RI/FS (RAC 4) is recommended for Lake Korovin (MRS B) and the rifle range (MRS D). An NDAI (RAC 5) is recommended for the project area (MRS A) and ocean acreage (MRS C).

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX A

## REFERENCE SOURCES AND RECORDS REVIEWED

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **FEDERAL AGENCIES** | | | |
| **Department of Defense** | | | |
| Defense Technical Information Center and Secure STINET<br>8725 John J. Kingman Road<br>Suite 0944<br>Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6218 | Computer Search (STINET and DTIC) | (703) 427-8274<br>(703) 767-8228 | On-line computer search. No information relating to site. |
| Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB)<br>Historical Accident Database<br>2461 Eisenhower Avenue<br>Alexandria, VA 22331-0600 | Computer Search | (703) 325-1369 | On-line computer search. No information relating to site. |
| **Army** | | | |
| MANSCEN Library<br>597 Engineer Loop<br>Bldg 3202, Suite 200<br>Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8928 | Joyce Waybright | (573) 563-4109 | No information relating to site. |
| JMC History Office<br>ATTN: AMSJM-PA<br>Building 390<br>Rock Island, IL 61299 | George Eaton | (309) 782-1450 | No information relating to site. |
| U.S. Army RDECOM<br>ATTN: AMSRD-SCI-H<br>5232 Fleming Road<br>Aberdeen PG, MD 21010 | Kathleen Ciolfi | (410) 436-4430 | No information relating to site. |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **Department of Defense (continued)** | | | |
| **Army (continued)** | | | |
| HQ, USACE-Office of History<br>Humphreys Engineer Center<br>Attn: CEHO-ZA<br>7701 Telegraph Road<br>Alexandria, VA 22310 | Staff | (703) 428-6554 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B |
| U.S. Army Military History Institute Reference Library<br>22 Ashburn Drive<br>Carlisle Barracks<br>Carlisle, PA 17013-5008 | Louise Friend | (717) 245-3103 | No Information relating to site. |
| U.S. Army Military History Institute Archives<br>22 Ashburn Drive<br>Carlisle Barracks<br>Carlisle, PA 17013-5008 | David Keough | (717) 245-3189 | No Information relating to site. |
| U.S. Army Military History Institute<br>Photo Archives<br>22 Ashburn Drive<br>Carlisle Barracks<br>Carlisle, PA 17013-5008 | Mike Winey | (717) 245-3434 | No Information relating to site. |
| Rock Island Arsenal Museum<br>ATTN: SIORI-CFS-M<br>Bldg. 60<br>Rock Island, IL 61299-5000 | Chris Leinicke | (309) 782-5021 | No information relating to site. |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **Department of Defense (continued)** | | | |
| **Army (continued)** | | | |
| USACE, Alaska District<br>ATTN: CEPOA-PM-C<br>P.O. Box 898<br>Elmendorf Air Force Base<br>Anchorage, AK 99506-0898 | Richard Jackson | (907) 753-5606 | Provided various documents relating to site. |
| EOD<br>716th Ordnance Company<br>ATTN: APVR-RSP-EOD<br>Building 7340<br>Richardson Drive<br>Fort Richardson, AK | 1SG Bobich | (907) 384-7601 | No information relating to site. |
| U.S. Army Ordnance Museum<br>ATTN: ATSL-DOS-M<br>Building 2601<br>Aberdeen PG, MD 21005-5201 | Dr. Atwater | (410) 278-3602 | No information relating to site. |
| Scientific & Technical Information Library System<br>Defense Ammunition Center<br>John L. Byrd Jr. Technical Library<br>ATTN: SJMAC-ESM<br>1 C Tree Road<br>McAlester, OK 74501-9002 | Computer Search (STILAS) | (918) 420-8771 | No information relating to site. |
| U.S. Army Center of Military History<br>103 Third Avenue<br>Fort McNair<br>Washington, D.C. 20319-5008 | Staff | (202) 685-2733 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B. |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **Department of Defense (continued)** | | | |
| **Air Force** | | | |
| Air University Library<br>600 Chennault Circle<br>Building 1405<br>Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424 | Reference Services | (334) 953-2888 | No information relating to site. |
| Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA)<br>Information Systems Division<br>600 Chennault Circle, Bldg. 1405<br>Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424 | Sheila Roten<br>Essie Roberts | (334) 953-6884<br>(334) 953-2439 | No information relating to site. |
| Air Force Historical Research Agency<br>Research Division<br>600 Chennault Drive, Bldg. 1405<br>Maxwell AFB, AL 36112 | Joe Caver | (334) 953-5834 | No information relating to site. |
| 11AF/HO<br>Command Historian's Office<br>10427 Kuter Avenue, Suite 320<br>Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-2684 | John Cloe<br>Command Historian | (907) 552-5217 | No information relating to site. |
| Elmendorf Air Force Library<br>10460 22nd Street<br>Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-2684 | Staff | (907) 552-3787 | No information relating to site. |
| **Navy** | | | |
| Naval Historical Center<br>Washington Navy Yard<br>Naval Aviation History Branch<br>901 M Street, SE<br>Washington, DC 20374-5060 | Staff | (202) 433-4407 | No information relating to site. |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **Department of Defense (continued)** | | | |
| **Navy (continued)** | | | |
| Naval Historical Center<br>Washington Navy Yard<br>Operational Archives<br>901 M Street, SE<br>Washington, DC 20374-5060 | Staff | (202) 433-2833 | No information relating to site. |
| NAVEODTECDIV<br>Technical Library<br>2008 Stump Neck Road<br>Indianhead, MD 20640-5070 | Dawn Risko | (301) 743-6834 | No information relating to site. |
| Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC)<br>Technical Information Center<br>ATTN: Code 72<br>1100 23rd Avenue<br>Port Hueneme, CA 93043 | Brian Thompson | (805) 982-1124 | No information relating to site. |
| Naval Historical Center<br>Washington Navy Yard<br>Navy Department Library<br>901 M St., SE<br>Washington, DC 20374-5060 | Staff | (202) 433-4132 | No information relating to site. |
| U.S. Naval War College Archives<br>686 Cushing Road<br>Newport, RI 02841-1207 | Dr. Evelyn Cherpack | (401) 841-2435 | No information relating to site. |
| U.S. Naval War College Library<br>686 Cushing Road<br>Newport, RI 02841-1207 | Alice Juda<br>Maggie Rauch | (401) 841-4551 | No information relating to site. |
| U.S. Naval War College Museum<br>686 Cushing Road<br>Newport, RI 02841-1207 | Tony Nicolosi<br>Bob Cembrola | (401) 841-4052 | No information relating to site. |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| GOVERNMENT SOURCES | | | |
| **Department of Defense (continued)** | | | |
| **Navy (continued)** | | | |
| Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC)<br>NAVFAC Historian Office<br>CB Logistics Center, Code 09<br>Building 99<br>4111 San Pedro Street<br>Port Hueneme, CA 93043 | Carol Marsh | (805) 982-5563 | No information relating to site. |
| Marine Corps Historical Center<br>Washington Navy Yard<br>901 M St., SE<br>Washington, DC 20374-5040 | Staff | (202) 433-3447 | No information relating to site. |
| **National Archives and Records Administration** | | | |
| NARA-Archives I<br>(Old Military and Civil Textual Division)<br>Pennsylvania Avenue and 7th Street, NW<br>Washington, DC 20408 | Staff | (202) 208-1903<br>(202) 208-0370<br>(202) 219-6273 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B |
| NARA-Archives II<br>(Cartographic and Architectural Branch)<br>8601 Adelphi Road<br>College Park, MD 20740 | Staff | (301) 713-7040 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B |
| NARA-Archives II<br>(Still Picture Branch)<br>8601 Adelphi Road<br>College Park, MD 20740 | Staff | (301) 713-6660 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B |
| NARA-Archives II<br>(Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch)<br>8601 Adelphi Road<br>College Park, MD 20740 | Staff | (301) 713-7060 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **National Archives and Records Administration (continued)** | | | |
| NARA-Archives II<br>(Textual Reference Branch)<br>8601 Adelphi Road<br>College Park, MD 20740 | Staff | (301) 713-7250 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B |
| NARA-Pacific Alaska Region<br>(Anchorage)<br>654 West Third Avenue<br>Anchorage, AK | Diana Kodiak | (907) 271-2443 | See Appendix B, Section III, Parts A and B |
| Washington National Records Center<br>4205 Suitland Road<br>Suitland, MD 20746-8001 | Staff | (301) 457-7190 | See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A and B |
| National Personnel Records Center<br>(Military Personnel Records)<br>9700 Page Avenue<br>St. Louis, MO 63132-5100 | Wilson Sullivan | (314) 538-9174 | See Appendix B, Section III, Parts A and B |
| **Department of Agriculture** | | | |
| Homer Service Center<br>Farm Service Agency<br>4014 Lake Street, Suite 201<br>Homer, AK 99603-7692 | Staff | (907) 235-8177 | No information relating to site. |
| Homer Service Center<br>Natural Resources Conservation Service<br>4014 Lake Street, Suite 201<br>Homer, AK 99603-7692 | Staff | (907) 235-8177 | No information relating to site. |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **Department of the Interior** | | | |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | Website http://ecos.fws.gov/ | | Provided list of endangered and/or threatened species via their website. |
| Bureau of Land Management<br>Alaska State Office<br>222 W. 7th Avenue, No. 13<br>Anchorage, AK 99513 | Staff | (907) 271-5960 | No information relating to site. |
| USGS<br>Denver Federal Center<br>P.O. Box 25286<br>Denver, CO 80225 | Customer Service | (303) 202-4700 | No information relating to site. |
| **Department of Commerce** | | | |
| NOAA National Climatic Data Center<br>Federal Building, Room 305<br>Ashville, NC 28801 | Yolanda Goosch<br>Sam McCowan | (704) 271-4272 | State climatic data provided. |
| **United States Congress** | | | |
| Library of Congress<br>Prints and Photographs Division<br>101 Independence Avenue, SE<br>Washington, DC 20540-4650 | Staff | (202) 707-5000 | See Appendix B, Section II Parts A and B |
| Library of Congress<br>Geography and Map Division<br>101 Independence Avenue, SE<br>Washington, DC 20540-4650 | Staff | (202) 707-5000 | See Appendix B, Section II Parts A and B |
| **State Agencies** | | | |
| University of Alaska Anchorage Consortium Library, Archives and Manuscripts Department<br>3211 Providence Drive<br>Anchorage, AK 99508 | Dennis Walle<br>Archivist/Curator | (907) 786-1849 | No information relating to site. |

| Reference Sources and Records Reviewed (continued) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organizations | Name | Telephone | Nature of Support |
| **GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| **State Agencies (continued)** | | | |
| State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO)<br>Office of History and Archeology<br>3601 C Street, Suite 1278<br>Anchorage, AK 99503 | Staff | (907) 269-8721 | No information relating to site. |
| **County and Local Agencies** | | | |
| Anchorage Museum of History and Art Museum Archives<br>121 West Seventh Avenue<br>Anchorage, AK 99501 | Diane Brenner<br>Archivist<br>Kathleen or Jude Baldwin<br>Librarian | (907) 343-6189 | No information relating to site. |
| On-line Computer Library Center And First Search<br>6565 Frantz Road<br>Dublin, OH 43017-3395 | Computer Search (OCLC) and (First Search) | (800) 848-5878 | No information relating to site. |
| **NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES** | | | |
| Coast Defense Study Group, Inc.<br>731 Baltimore Pike<br>Bel Air, MD 21014 | Publication | | No information relating to site. |
| Council on America's Past<br>518 Why Worry Lane<br>Phoenix, AZ 85021 | Heliogram Publication | (800) 396-4693 | No information relating to site. |

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX B

# REFERENCES

# APPENDIX B

## REFERENCES AND ABSTRACTS

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# SECTION I

# REFERENCES AND ABSTRACTS

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

APPENDIX B

SECTION I

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B-8. Memorandum, Subject: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No. F10AK0851, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska, U.S. Engineer District, Alaska, 4 August 2003 (G-1).

B-9. Document, Subject: Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS), Listings by State and Territory as of 11/10/2005, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, http://www.fws.gov/tess (G-2).

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# SECTION II

# NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION ARCHIVES FINDINGS

## PART A

## POSITIVE FINDINGS

## ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
## ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

SECTION II
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION ARCHIVES FINDINGS
PART A
POSITIVE FINDINGS

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD, AK

Also Researched Under: Atka Island, AK; Andreanof Island Group, AK; Aleutian Islands, AK; Korovin Lake, AK; and Adak Army Air Force Facilities, AK

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***COLLEGE PARK, MD***

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Box 295
Memorandum Relative to Shipment of Chemical Warfare Service Munitions to Alaska Posts, 2 February 1945

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Box 295
Memorandum Relative to Shipment of Rockets and Components to Alaska, 28 February 1945

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Correspondence Relative to Discontinuance and Disposal of Atka, Alaska Airfield and Garrison, Site, 13 October - 6 December 1945

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Box 676
Letter Relative to Post War Construction Program, Alaska, Including Atka Island and Campbell Creek Fields, 19 March 1946

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Box 3219
Department of Interior Recommendations on Proposed Military Public Land Withdrawals in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands

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Entry 25M: General Correspondence, Confidential, 1943
Box 374
Report, Service Ammunition Issues During Month of November and Classification of Expenditures for U.S. Naval Magazine, Naval Operating Base, Adak Island, Alaska, 3 December 1943

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Report, Service Ammunition Issues During Month of June and Classification of Expenditures for U.S. Naval Magazine, Naval Operating Base, Adak Island, Alaska, 29 June 1944

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Weekly Report, Mark 32 Mods. Nose Detonating Fuzes, 27 November 1944

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Entry 1003A: Confidential General Correspondence, 1948 - 1949
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Naval Message Relative to Rocket Requirements, U.S. Naval Magazine, Naval Operating Base, Adak, Alaska, 24 September 1948

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Report of Stowage, Distribution of, and Available Space for Ammunition, Explosives, and Inert Ordnance for Quarter Ending 31 December 1948, U.S. Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska

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Box 119
Report of Overseas Facilities, Atka Island, Alaska, 30 September 1943

Entry 1011: Security Classified Subject Files, 1940 - 1945
Box 126
Table, Alaska Military Construction, Showing Status of Construction at Adak Airfield and Atka Island Air Field and Garrison Dock, 29 February 1944

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Entry 215: Formerly Security Classified General Correspondence, 1946 - 1947
Box 187-O
Report, War Department Plan for Overseas Bases (Post Occupation Period), 1 May 1947

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Box 83
Annual Inspection Report, Alaskan Air Command, 8 April 1949, Including Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

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Box 83
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Entry 494: Correspondence Relating to Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955
Box 84
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Correspondence Relative to Disposition by Abandonment of Some 240 Buildings at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Fields, Atka Island, Alaska, 15 July - 4 October 1949

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Box 155
Report of Excess, Atka and Camp Earle Air Force Auxiliary Fields, Alaska, 5 June 1950

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Box 156
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Box 1
Aerial Photograph, Atka Island

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Entry: Accession 59A-2394
Box 1
Real Property Record, Description of Installation, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, Including Details Relative to Site Housing, Administrative, Operational and Storage Facilities, 15 September 1948

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Real Property Record, Report of Disposal, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Including List of Buildings Approved For Abandonment, 30 March 1951 - 31 December 1953

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Box 1
Real Property Record, Report Of Excess, Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Territory of Alaska, Including Map of Atka Island, 1945

Entry: Accession 59A-2394
Box 1
Report, Army Air Force Airfields in United States Possessions, Including Map Showing Alaska and Aleutian Islands Airbases, Atka Field

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Special Form, Foreign Airport Description, Atka Army Air Base, Atka, Alaska, Including Details Relative to Installation Mission, Location, and Facilities, 25 May - 9 July 1944

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Entry: Alaska Department, Classified Historical Reports of Military Installations
Box 392
Historical Report, U.S. Troops, Atka, Alaska, Including Military and Logistical Operations, Photographs, and Mapping, 15 July 1944

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Sheet: 1374-3-28
Map of Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Atka Island, Alaska, Showing Conditions on 30 June 1943

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RG 80-G (Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798 - 1947)

Number 293798
Aerial View, Airfield of U.S. Naval Auxiliary Facility, Atka Island, Alaska, 22 October 1944

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Aerial View, Airfield of U.S. Naval Facility, Atka, Alaska, 29 October 1944

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Aerial Photograph, Land and Seaplane Airport, Atka Island, Alaska, 15 June 1945

Number 319938
Aerial Photograph, Atka Landplane Airstrip, Atka Island, Alaska, 26 April 1945

Number 430499
Aerial Photograph, North View of Airfield at Atka, Alaska, February 1951

## *U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OFFICE OF HISTORY ALEXANDRIA, VA*

Real Estate Records

Box 1
Realty Control File Summary (Land Acquisitions and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940), Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Alaska

# SECTION II

# NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION ARCHIVES FINDINGS

## PART B

## NEGATIVE FINDINGS

## ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
## ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

SECTION II
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ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD, AK

Also Researched Under: Atka Island, AK; Andreanof Island Group, AK; Aleutian Islands, AK; Korovin Lake, AK; and Adak Army Air Force Facilities, AK

***CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY - HISTORICAL RESEARCH BRANCH WASHINGTON, DC***

Historical Data Cards
Posts, Camps, and Stations File
WW II Posts, Camps, and Stations

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Sanborn Map Collection

***LIBRARY OF CONGRESS - PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION WASHINGTON, DC***

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Subject Catalogues
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RG 26 (Records of the U. S. Coast Guard)
- Entry: Narrative Histories of World War II
- Entry 59A-2499: Direction Finder Files, 1944 - 1947
- Entry 82C: Central Correspondence, 1942 - 1953
- Entry 100: Real Property Surveys

RG 38 (Records of the Office of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations)
- Entry 275: Security Classified General Files Relating to the Development of Shore Stations, 1920 - 1942

RG 49 (Records of the Bureau of Land Management)
Entry: Land Entry Papers

RG 71 (Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks)
Entry 19: General Correspondence, 1925 - 1944

RG 74 (Records of the Bureau of Ordnance)
Entry 25: General Correspondence, 1936 - 1942
Entry 62: General Correspondence, 1925 - 1942

RG 80 (General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798 - 1947)
Entry 22: General Correspondence, 1926 - 1949

RG 153 (Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General)
Entry: Reservations File, 1800 - 1950

***NARA - ARCHIVES II - TEXTUAL BRANCH***
***COLLEGE PARK, MD***

RG 16 (Records of the Department of Agriculture)
Entry 17: General Correspondence of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1906 - 1965

RG 18 (Records of the Army Air Force)
Entry 2: Unclassified Decimal File, June 1944 - 1946
Entry 46: The Air Inspector Decimal File, 1945 - 1947
Entry 290: Central Decimal Files, 1939 - 1942
Entry 292: Unclassified Central Decimal Files, October 1942 - 1944
Entry 293: Decimal Files, 1939 - 1942
Entry 294: Security Classified Decimal File, October 1942 - 1944
Entry 295: Correspondence Relating to Airfields, 1939 - 1942
Entry 296: Correspondence Relating to Camps and Forts, 1939 - 1942
Entry 298: Correspondence Relating to Territorial Departments, 1939 - 1942
Entry 299: Correspondence Relating to Foreign Bases, Air Forces, Miscellaneous Commands, Districts, Government - Owned Plants, the National Guard, and Schools, 1939 - 1942
Entry 300: Formerly Security Classified Correspondence Relating to Foreign Countries, 1942 - 1944

RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads)
Entry 54: Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the Defense Department, 1941 - 1945

RG 38 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations)
Entry: CNO Administrative Correspondence, July 1943 - June 1946
Entry 2: General Correspondence, July 1942 - June 1946

RG 51 (Records of the Office of Management and Budget)
Entry 149A: War Projects Unit, General Files, 1940 - 1945

RG 52 (Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery)
Entry: Subject Files, 1941 - 1953

RG 57 (Records of the United States Geological Survey)
Entry 27: Correspondence and Related Records, 1906 - 1945

RG 69 (Records of the Public Works Administration)
Entry: Central Decimal Files, 1935 - 1944

RG 71 (Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks)
Entry: Contract Correspondence, 1927 - 1942
Entry 1001: Naval Property Case Files, 1941 - 1958

RG 72 (Records of the Bureau of Aeronautics)
Entry 62B: General Correspondence, 1943 - 1945
Entry 67: Confidential Correspondence, 1922 - 1944
Entry 67A: Confidential General Correspondence, 1922 - 1947
Entry 75A: Records of Divisions and Offices, Office Services Division, Central Correspondence, Secret Correspondence, 1939 - 1947
Entry 1001: Unclassified General Correspondence, 1948 - 1959
Entry 1003A: Unclassified General Correspondence, 1948 - 1949
Entry 1004B: Secret General Correspondence, 1949
Entry 1021: Records Relating to Inactive Air Stations, 1943 - 1959

RG 74 (Records of the Bureau of Ordnance)
Entry 1014: General Correspondence, 1948 - 1959

RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)
Entry 19: Accession 82-0007
Entry 26: Accession 82-0004
Entry 41: Accession 72-4033
Entry 43: Accession 70-0395
Entry 51: Accession 77-0052
Entry 109: Accession 62-1472
Entry 136: Accession 73-0043
Entry 202: Accession 65-3184
Entry 214: Accession 63-1540
Entry 221: Accession 63-1555
Entry 242: Accession 63-1401
Entry 250: Accession 53-0309
Entry 255: Accession 53-0350
Entry 276: Accession 57-0374
Entry 280: Accession 57-0374
Entry 300: Accession 66-3182
Entry 423: Accession 72-3434
Entry 433: Accession 52-0259
Entry 435: Accession 53-0325
Entry 436: Accession 55-0325
Entry 437: Accession 56-0398
Entry 438: Accession 51-0059
Entry 444: Accession 55-0323
Entry 106B: General Correspondence, 1918 - 1945
Entry 391: Construction Completion Reports, 1917 - 1943
Entry 393: "Historical Records of Buildings" and "Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905 - 1942
Entry 1023: General Correspondence Relating to Airfields and Related Facilities, 1940 - 1945

RG 80 (General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1800 - 1947)
Entry 1: General Correspondence, July 1942 - June 1943
Entry 13: Office of the Secretary of the Navy (General Records), General Correspondence, July 1942 - June 1943
Entry 14: Office of the Secretary of the Navy (General Records), General Correspondence, July 1945 - June 1946
Entry 16: Formerly Security Classified General Correspondence of the CNO/Secretary of the Navy, 1940 - 1947
Entry 153: Army - Navy Munition Board: Navy Section, Correspondence and Reports, 1922 - 1942
Entry 255: Reports from Shore Establishments, December 1943 - May 1944

Entry 256: Index to Reports from Shore Establishments, December 1943 - May 1944
Entry 273: General Correspondence, 1947 - 1951
Entry 1318: General Correspondence, 1941 - 1945

RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)
Entry 1892: Classified Geographic File, 1936 - 1945
Entry 1892A: General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1936 - 1945

RG 107 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of War)
Entry 102: Project Decimal Files, 1943 - 1946
Entry 158: Special Assistant for Construction - MJ Madigan, General Correspondence, 1940 - 1945
Entry 159: Special Assistant for Construction - MJ Madigan, Projects, 1940 - 1945
Entry 211: Establishment of Airfields and Air Bases, 1940 - 1945
Entry 213: Office, Assistant Secretary of War for Air Robert A. Lovett, Decimal File, 1940 - 1944

RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)
Entry 1036B: Historical Files, 1908 - 1962

RG 112 (Records of the Office of the Surgeon General)
Entry 31: Geographic Series, 1938 - 1946

RG 121 (Records of the Public Building Service)
Entry 80: Title Papers and Site Registers, 1938 - 1943

RG 143 (Records of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts)
Entry 35: Military Construction Program Project Files, 1957 - 1964

RG 156 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance)
Entry 36: General Correspondence, 1915 - 1941
Entry 39: Confidential Correspondence, 1917 - 1940

RG 159 (Records of the Office of the Inspector General)
Entry 26: General Correspondence, 1939 - 1947

RG 160 (Records of the Army Service Forces)
Entry 25: Director of Plans and Operations, Liaison and Control Branch, Subject File, 1942 - 1944
Entry 27: Command Installations Branch, Correspondence File, 1942 - 1946

Entry 138: Readjustment Division, Central Decimal Files, 1943 - 1944
Entry 139: Readjustment Division, Central Decimal Files, 1943 - 1946

RG 162 (Records of the Federal Works Agency)
Entry 21: Records of the War Public Works Program, 1941 - 1949

RG 165 (Records of War Department General and Special Staffs)
Entry 258: Reports and Correspondence Relating to Construction, Utilization, and Disposal of Army Installations, 1944 - 1947
Entry 484C: Legislative and Liaison Division, Card Files and Approved WPA National Defense Projects, 1941 - 1942
Entry 484D: Federal Works Agency Project Files, 1940 - 1942
Entry 484E: Security Classified Federal Works Agency Project Files, 1942 - 1945
Entry 484G: Airport Development File, 1940 - 1942
Entry 484H: Civil Aeronautics Administration Airport Development Program, 1940 - 1945

RG 168 (Records of the National Guard Bureau)
Entry: Army - NGB Decimal File, 1922 - 1962

RG 175 (Records of the Chemical Warfare Service)
Entry 1: Central Correspondence Files, 1918 - October 1942
Entry 1A: Records of The Office of the Chief Chemical Officer, 1946 - 1954
Entry 2: General Correspondence, 1918 - 1940
Entry 4: General Correspondence, 1918 - 1942
Entry 7: Records of the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer, 1948 - 1960

RG 218 (Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)
Entry: Series 1942 - 1959 (Geographic File)

RG 225 (Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees)
Entry 4: General Correspondence, 1922 - 1946
Entry 4A: Army and Navy Munition Board Central Files, 1922 - 1941
Entry 5: Security Classified General Correspondence, 1922 - 1945

RG 269 (General Records of the General Services Administration)
Entry 62: Real Property Disposal Case Files

RG 270 (Records of the War Assets Administration)
Entry 3: Office of War Information Subject Files, 1946 - 1949
Entry 8: Records of the Real Property Review Board, 1946 - 1949
Entry 9: Subject File of the Central Office of Real Property, 1946 - 1949

RG 291 (Records of the Federal Property Resources Service)
Entry 5: Real Property Disposal Case Files

RG 319 (Records of the Army Staff)
Entry 47: Army Intelligence Project Decimal File, 1941 - 1945

RG 334 (Records of Interservice Agencies)
Entry 15: Armed Forces Explosives Safety Board

RG 336 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation)
Entry: Historical Program Files, 1940 - 1950

RG 337 (Records of Headquarters Army Ground Forces)
Entry 1: Army Field Forces. Headquarters, Chief of Staff, Combat Arms Advisory Group, Inspection Reports, 1948 - 1964
Entry 29A: Troop Training Division, Maneuvers, Special Projects, Subject Correspondence File, March 1942 - 1944
Entry 30: G3 Section Inspection Reports
Entry 55: General Correspondence, 1942 - 1945
Entry 55A: Project Decimal File, March 1942 - 1947
Entry 56: Adjutant General Section, Communications and Records Division, Decimal File, 1951 - 1952
Entry 57: General Headquarters, U.S. Army, General Correspondence, 1940 - 1942
Entry 57A: General Headquarters, U.S. Army, 1940 - 1942, Projects

RG 338 (Records of the U. S. Army Commands, 1942 -)
Entry: Alaska Defense Command
Entry: Unit Histories, 1940 - 1947
Entry 24: Western Defense Command, Central Correspondence, 1942 - 1946

RG 340 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force)
Entry 47: Security Classified General Correspondence, 1945 - 1948

RG 389 (Records of the Office of the Provost Marshall General)
Entry 457: Construction Files, 1942 - 1949
Entry: 459A: Decimal File, 1943 - 1949

RG 407 (Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917 -)
Entry: 1940 - 1952 Army - AG Project Decimal File, Unclassified
Entry 360: 1903 - 1950 Army - AG Project Decimal File, Formerly Classified
Entry 427: WW II Operations Reports, 1940 - 1948

RG 429 (Records of the Organizations in the Executive Office of the President)
Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys
Entry 17: Records Relating to Property and Installation Surveys, 1978 - 1984

***NARA - ARCHIVES II - CARTOGRAPHIC BRANCH***
***COLLEGE PARK, MD***

RG 18 (Records of the Army Air Corps)
RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads)
RG 74 (Records of the Bureau of Ordnance)
RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)
RG 80 (Records of the Department of the Navy)
RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)
RG 145 (Records of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service)
RG 370 (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
RG 373 (Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency)

***NARA – ARCHIVES II – MOTION PICTURE, SOUND, AND VIDEO BRANCH***
***COLLEGE PARK, MD***

RG 69 (Records of the Work Projects Administration)
RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)
RG 200 (National Archives Gift Collection)
RG 335 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Army)

RG 342 (Records of U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Installations)
RG 428 (General Records of the Department of the Navy)

***NARA - ARCHIVES II - STILL PICTURES BRANCH***
***COLLEGE PARK, MD***

RG 18 (Records of the Army Air Force)
RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads)
RG 71 (Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks)
RG 74 (Records of the Bureau of Ordnance)
RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)
RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)
RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)
RG 165 (Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs)
RG 181 (Records of the Naval Districts and Shore Establishments)
RG 342 (Records of U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Installations)
RG 428 (General Records of the Department of the Navy)

***NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER - AVIATION HISTORY OFFICE***
***WASHINGTON, DC***

Aviation History File
Command Histories

***NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER - OPERATIONAL ARCHIVES***
***WASHINGTON, DC***

Administrative Histories: The Navy in World War II

***U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OFFICE OF HISTORY***
***ALEXANDRIA, VA***

Book of Military Reservations
Image Collections
Installation Books
Map Collection
Military Collection
Site Plans Showing the Future Development of Army Installations, Post World War II

***WASHINGTON NATIONAL RECORDS CENTER***
***SUITLAND, MD***

RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)
- Accession 58-1075
- Accession 56-0398
- Accession 52-0117
- Accession 52-0323
- Accession 52-0434
- Accession 64-1551
- Accession 64-2125
- Accession 65-3183
- Accession 66-3183
- Accession 67-4792
- Accession 68-1925
- Accession 68-1932
- Accession 69-2580
- Accession 69-2583
- Accession 70-1100
- Accession 70-1101
- Accession 70-1102
- Accession 70-1103
- Accession 70-1116
- Accession 70-1119
- Accession 70-2644
- Accession 70-2646
- Accession 71-2966
- Accession 71-2967
- Accession 71-2968
- Accession 72-4032
- Accession 72-4035
- Accession 72-4037
- Accession 73-0041
- Accession 73-0042
- Accession 73-0050
- Accession 74-0028
- Accession 76-0051
- Accession 77-0002
- Accession 79-0002

# SECTION III

# REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS

## PART A

## POSITIVE FINDINGS

## ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
## ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

SECTION III
REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS
PART A
POSITIVE FINDINGS

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

## *NARA, PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (ANCHORAGE)*
## *ANCHORAGE, AK*

RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
Box #10
Document, Survey of Port facilities at The Port of the Territory of Alaska 1953
Maps, Port Facilities at ATKA, Alaska, July 1952

RG 181, Records of the Naval Districts and Shore Establishments
Map folder #36/03/02, Entry 143
Map, Naval Auxiliary Air Field Facility, ATKA Island, Alaska, 30 June 1943

## *NARA, PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (SEATTLE)*
## *SEATTLE, WA*

RG 181, Records of the Naval Districts and Shore Establishments
Box #8
Report, Alaska Sector Construction Activities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1 July 1942 to 1 March 1944
Map, Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, ATKA Island, Alaska, 30 June 1943

## *NARA, NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER*
## *ST. LOUIS, MO*

RG 342, Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations
Accession number 342-59-A-3040
Box #2
Memo, Subject: Transmittal of WD AGO Form 337, ATKA Air Force Auxiliary Field, 23 May 1950, w/endorsements.

# SECTION III

# REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS

## PART B

## NEGATIVE FINDINGS

## ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
## ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

SECTION III
REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS
PART B
NEGATIVE FINDINGS

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

## *NARA, PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (ANCHORAGE) ANCHORAGE, AK*

RG 30, Records of the Bureau of Public Roads
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 80, General Records of the Department of Navy
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 269, General Records of the General Services Administration
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 270, Records of the War Assets Administration
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 338, Records of U.S. Army Commands
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 342, Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations
All Entries
Nothing Found

## *NARA, PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (SEATTLE) SEATTLE, WA*

RG 18, Records of the Army Air Forces
All Entries

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX C

# ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND BREVITY CODES

## APPENDIX C

### ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND BREVITY CODES

| | |
|---|---|
| AAF | Army Air Field |
| AR | Army Regulation |
| ASSHP | Abbreviated Site Safety and Health Plan |
| BD/DR | Building Demolition/Debris Removal |
| CBMU | Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit |
| CG | Commanding General |
| CEHNC | Corps of Engineers, Engineering & Support Center, Huntsville |
| CEMVR | Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CEPOA | Corps of Engineers, Alaska District |
| CE | Corps of Engineers |
| CON/HTRW | Containerized Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste |
| RCWM | Recovered Chemical Warfare Material |
| DA | Department of the Army |
| DERP | Defense Environmental Restoration Program |
| DMM | Discarded Military Munitions |
| DOD | Department of Defense |
| EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| FDE | Findings and Determination of Eligibility |
| FUDS | Formerly Used Defense Sites |
| GSA | General Services Administration |
| HE | High Explosive |
| HTRW | Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste |
| INPR | Inventory Project Report |
| IRA | Interim Removal Action |
| JEDMICS | Joint Engineering Drawings Management Information Control System |
| MC | Munitions Constituents |
| MEC | Munitions and Explosives of Concern |
| MMRP | Military Munitions Response Program |
| MPPEH | Munitions Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard |
| MRA | Munitions Response Area |
| MRS | Munitions Response Site |
| NARA | National Archives Records Administration |
| NDAI | No DOD Action Indicated |
| PA | Preliminary Assessment |
| PAE | Preliminary Assessment of Eligibility |
| PBR | Precision Bombing Range |
| RA | Remedial Action |
| RAC | Risk Assessment Code |

| | |
|---|---|
| RIFS | Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study |
| RPA | Real Property Accountability |
| SI | Site Inspection/Investigation |
| SJMAC-ESM | U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety, Ordnance Explosives Environmental Division |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| WAA | War Assets Administration |
| WD | War Department |

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX D

# GLOSSARY

## Glossary

The following list contains a glossary of selected terms within this MRHRR. Source references for the definitions are provided in the endnotes that follow.

**Active Range**[i]

*A military range that is currently in service and is being regularly used for range activities.*

**Chemical Agent**[ii]

*A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are industrial chemicals, riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and incendiary materiels.*

**Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS)**[iii]

*CAIS are military training aids containing small quantities of various chemical warfare agents and other chemicals.*

**Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA)**

*Are the V- and G-series nerve agents, H-series (i.e., "mustard" agents) and L-series (i.e., lewisite) blister agents, and certain industrial chemicals used by the military as weapons, including hydrogen cyanide (AC), cyanogens chloride (CK), or carbonyl dichloride (called phosgene or CGI00. CWA do not include riot control agents (e.g., w-chloroacetophenone (CN) and ochlorobenzylidenemalononitrile (CS) tear gas), chemical herbicides, smoke or incendiary compounds, and industrial chemicals that are not configured as a military munition.*

**Chemical Warfare Material (CWM)** [iv]

*An item configured as a munition containing a chemical substance that is intended to kill, [seriously injure], or incapacitate a person through physiological effects. Also includes V- and G- series nerve agent, H-series series blister agent, and lewisite in other than munition configurations. Due to their prevalence and military unique application, chemical agent identifications sets (CAIS) are also considered CWM. CWM does not include: riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and flame producing items, or soil, water, debris or other media contaminated with chemical agent. CWM also falls under the definition of Ordnance and Explosives.*

**Chemical Warfare Material (CWM)** [v] *is a general term that includes four subcategories of specific materials:*

- *CWM, explosively configured are all munitions that contain a CWA fill and any explosive component. Examples include M55 rockets with CWA, the M23 VX mine, and the M360 105-millimeter GB artillery cartridge.*
- *CWM, nonexplosively configured are all munitions that contain a CWA fill but that do not include any explosive components. Examples include any chemical munition that does not contain an explosive component and VX or mustard agent spray canisters.*
- *CWM, bulk container are all non-munitions-configured containers of CWA (e.g., a tone container).*
- *Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS). All forms of CAIS are scored the same except for CAIS K941, toxic gas set M-1; and K942, toxic gas set M-2/E-11, which are scored higher due to the relatively large quantities of agent they contain.*

**Closed Range**[vi]

*A military range that has been taken out of service as a range and that either has been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or is not considered by the military to be a potential range area. A closed range is still under the control of a DoD component.*

**Defense Site**[vii]

*Means locations that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by the Department of Defense. The term does not include any operational range, operating storage or manufacturing facility, or facility that is used for or was permitted for the treatment or disposal of military munitions.*

**Discarded Military Munitions (DMM)**[viii]

*Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations.*

**Former Range**[ix]

*Former range means the munitions response site is a location that was:*

*(1) Closed by a formal decision made by the DoD Component with administrative control over the location, or*

*(2) Put to a use incompatible with the presence of UXO, DMM, or MC.*

**Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)**[x]

*A Formerly Used Defense Site is real property that was formerly owned by, leased by, possessed by, or otherwise under the operational control of the Secretary of Defense or the military components that predate the Department of Defense (hereinafter referred to collectively as "DoD"). Accordingly, DERP-FUDS include: all sites for which real property accountability previously rested with DoD irrespective of current ownership or current responsibility for accountability within the Federal government; all sites previously used by DoD components under lease or other agreements; and all sites previously occupied by DoD components over which significant control was exercised without the benefit of a formal real estate instrument or other agreements. FUDS may also include manufacturing facilities which were operated by contractors, as well as National Guard and Reserve facilities where property accountability at one time rested with DoD. A determination that a facility fits within the definition of DERP-FUDS does not constitute an admission of DoD cleanup liability for that site. Eligibility of DERP property is determined upon completion of an Inventory Project Report in accordance with the DERP-FUDS manual or as described in the DoD DERP Management Guidance.*

**Historical Evidence**[xi]

*Historical evidence means that the investigation:*

*(1) Found written documents or records, or*

*(2) Documented interviews of persons with knowledge of site conditions, or*

(3) *Found and verified other forms of information.*

**Inactive Range**[xii]

*A military range that is not currently being used, but that is still under military control and considered by the military to be a potential range area, and that has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities.*

**Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH)**[xiii]

*Material potentially containing explosives or munitions (e.g., munitions containers and packaging material; munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal; and range-related debris); or material potentially contaminated with a high enough concentration of explosives such that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g., equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, ventilation ducts) associated with munitions production, demilitarization or disposal operations. Excluded from MPPEH are munitions within DoD's established munitions management system and other hazardous items that may present explosion hazards (e.g., gasoline cans, compressed gas cylinders) that are not munitions and are not intended for use as munitions.*

**Military Munitions**[xiv]

*All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the U. S. Department of Defense of the U. S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under control of the Department of Defense, the U. S. Coast Guard, the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE), and National Guard Personnel. The term includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DoD Components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Military Munitions does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, devices, and components thereof.*

*This term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, except that the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) have been completed.*

**Military Range**[xv]

*Designated land and water areas set aside, managed, and used to conduct research on, develop, test, and evaluate military munitions and explosives, other ordnance, or weapon systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas.*

**Munitions Constituents (MC)**

*Any materials originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and nonexplosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.*

**Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)**[xvi]

*This term, which distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, means:*

*(a) Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710 (e) (9);*

*(b) Discarded military munitions (DMM), as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2710 (e) (2); or*

(c) *Munitions constituents (e.g., TNT, RDX) present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.*

**Munition Debris**[xvii]

*Remnants of munitions (e.g., penetrators, projectiles, shell casings, links, fins) remaining after munitions use, demilitarization or disposal.*

**Munition Response Area (MRA)**[xviii]

*Any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC. Examples include former ranges and munitions burial areas. A munitions response area is comprised of one or more munitions response sites.*

**Munition Response Site (MRS)**[xix]

*A discrete location within a MRA that is known to require a munitions response.*

**Ordnance and Explosives (OE)** [xx]

*Anything related to munitions designed to cause damage to personnel or material through explosive force, incendiary action or toxic effects. OE is: bombs and warheads, missiles; artillery, mortar and rocket ammunition, small arms ammunition; antipersonnel and antitank mines; demolition charges; high explosives and propellants; depleted uranium rounds; military chemical warfare materials as defined [below]; and all similar and related items or components, explosive in nature or otherwise designed to cause damage to personnel or material (e.g., fuze, boosters/propellants or soils/media contaminated with explosives if the concentration is sufficient to be reactive.) . . .Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is an item of explosive ordnance which has failed to function as designed or has been abandoned, discarded or improperly disposed of and is still capable of functioning, causing damage to personnel or material.*

**Operational Range**[xxi]

*A military range that is used for range activities, or a military range that is not currently being used, but that is still considered by the DoD Component to be a range area; is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense; and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities.*

**Other Than Operational Range**

*Replaces the previous definitions for Closed, Transferring, or Transferred ranges*

**Physical Evidence**[xxii]

*Physical evidence means:*

(1) *Recorded observations from on-site investigations, such as finding intact UXO or DMM, or components, fragments, or other pieces of military munitions, or*

(2) *The results of field or laboratory sampling and analysis procedures, or*

(3) *The results of geophysical investigations.*

**Range**[xxiii]

*Means a designated land or water area set aside, managed, and used to conduct research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, other ordnance, or weapon systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, electronic scoring sites, buffer zones with restricted access, and exclusionary areas, and airspace areas designated for military use according to regulations and procedures established by the Federal Aviation Administration such as special use airspace areas, military training routes, or other associated airspace.*

**Range Clearance**[xxiv]

*The recovery, collection, and on-range destruction of military munitions (e.g., unexploded ordnance (UXO)), munitions debris, and other range-related debris (e.g., targets) on operational ranges to maintain or enhance operational safety or to allow the continued use of the range for its intended purpose. The term "range clearance" does not include toe on-range disposal or burial of UXO and munitions constituents, when the burial is not a result of normal use.*

**Range Related Debris**[xxv]

*Debris, other than munitions debris, collected from operational ranges or from former ranges (e.g., targets).*

**Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM)**[xxvi]

*Non-stockpile CWM that was previously discarded, buried, or fired and discovered either unexpectedly or during planned environmental restoration operations.*

**Small Arms Ammunition**[xxvii]

*Small arms ammunition means ammunition that is .50 caliber or smaller and shotgun shells.*

**Transferred range**[xxviii]

*A military range that is no longer under military control and has been leased, transferred, or returned to another entity, including Federal entities. This includes a military range that is no longer under military control but was used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the Federal land manager.*

**Transferring Range**[xxix]

*A military range that is proposed to be leased, transferred, or returned from the Department of Defense to another entity, including Federal entities. This includes a military range that is used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the Federal land manager. An active range will not be considered a ``transferring range'' until the transfer is imminent.*

**Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)** [xxx]

*Military munitions that:*

*(a) Have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for actions;*

*(b) Have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and*

(c) *Remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.*

---

[i] Environmental Protection Agency, Military Munitions Rule, published 12 February 1997 (62 FR 6622)

[ii] Corps of Engineers Safety Office (CESO), *ER 385-1-92, Safety - Safety and Occupational Health Requirements for Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Activities*, 1 September 2000

[iii] Department of Defense, Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol; Proposed Rule, 22 August 2003; 32 CFR Part 179

[iv] Corps of Engineers Safety Office (CESO), *ER 385-1-92, Safety - Safety and Occupational Health Requirements for Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Activities*, 1 September 2000

[v] Department of Defense, Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol; Proposed Rule, 22 August 2003; 32 CFR Part 179

[vi] Originally defined in the 26 September 1997 DOD proposed range rule, *Closed, Transferred, and Transferring Ranges Containing Military Munitions*, Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 178, which the DoD withdrew on 13 November 2000.

[vii] 10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(1)

[viii] 10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(2)

[ix] Department of Defense, Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol; Proposed Rule, 22 August 2003; 32 CFR Part 179

[x] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations Logistics and Environment, Memorandum Subject: Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program Charter, 29 June 1994

[xi] Department of Defense, Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol; Proposed Rule, 22 August 2003; 32 CFR Part 179

[xii] Environmental Protection Agency, Military Munitions Rule, published 12 February 1997 (62 FR 6622)

[xiii] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations and Environment, Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff For Installation Management, Subject: Definition Related to Munitions Response Action, 28 October 2003:

[xiv] 10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(3)(A)

[xv] Military Munitions Rule, 40 CFR 266.201

[xvi] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations and Environment, Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff For Installation Management, Subject: Definition Related to Munitions Response Action, 28 October 2003:

[xvii] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations and Environment, Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff For Installation Management, Subject: Definition Related to Munitions Response Action, 28 October 2003:

[xviii] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations and Environment, Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff For Installation Management, Subject: Definition Related to Munitions Response Action, 28 October 2003:

[xix] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations and Environment, Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff For Installation Management, Subject: Definition Related to Munitions Response Action, 28 October 2003:

[xx] Corps of Engineers Safety Office (CESO), *ER 385-1-92, Safety - Safety and Occupational Health Requirements for Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Activities*, 1 September 2000

[xxi] 10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(5)

[xxii] Department of Defense, Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol; Proposed Rule, 22 August 2003; 32 CFR Part 179

[xxiii] Section 1043 of the proposed FY 2004 DoD Authorization Act.

[xxiv] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations and Environment, Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff For Installation Management, Subject: Definition Related to Munitions Response Action, 28 October 2003:

[xxv] Department of the Army Office of the Assistant Secretary Installations and Environment, Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff For Installation Management, Subject: Definition Related to Munitions Response Action, 28 October 2003:

[xxvi] U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (CESO-I) 2003 *ER 385-1-95, Safety - Safety and Health Requirements for Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Operations*, 16 June 2003

[xxvii] Department of Defense, Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol; Proposed Rule, 22 August 2003; 32 CFR Part 179

[xxviii] Originally defined in the 26 September 1997 DOD proposed range rule, *Closed, Transferred, and Transferring Ranges Containing Military Munitions*, Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 178, which the DoD withdrew on 13 November 2000.

[xxix] Originally defined in the 26 September 1997 DOD proposed range rule, *Closed, Transferred, and Transferring Ranges Containing Military Munitions*, Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 178, which the DoD withdrew on 13 November 2000.

[xxx] U.S.C. 2710(e)(9)

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX E

# PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FORM

OMB Approval Number: 2050-0095
Approved for Use Through: 1/92

# Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment Form

***Identification***

| State: | CERCLIS Number: |
|---|---|
| CERCLIS Discovery Date: | |

## 1. *General Site Information*

| Name: | Street Address: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field** | **Atka Island, Alaska** | | | | |
| City: **Atka** | State: **AK** | Zip Code: 99547 | County: ——— | Co. Code: ——— | Cong. Dist: **AK, At Large** |
| Latitude: **52° _13' _13.24"** Longitude: **_174° _12' _22.86"** | Approximate Area of Site: __ **6,800**___ Acres _____ Square Ft. | | Status of Site: Active, (Inactive), Not Specified, NA (GW plume, etc.) | | |

## 2. *Owner/Operator Information*

| **Owner (1)** | **Owner: (2)** |
|---|---|
| **Atxam Native Corporation** | **AK Department of Transportation and Public Facilities** |
| Street Address: **P.O. Box 47001** | Street Address: **4111 Aviation Avenue** |
| City: **Atka** | City: **Anchorage** |
| State: **AK** Zip Code: **99547** Telephone: **(907) 839-2234** | State: **AK** Zip Code: **99502** Telephone: **( 907 ) 269-0610** |
| Type of Ownership: Private, Federal Agency, Name _____, (State), _____ Indian, County, Municipal, Not Specified, (Other) | How Initially Identified: Citizen Complaint, PA Petition, State/Local Program, RCRA/(CERCLA Notification), Federal Program, Incidental, Not Specified, Other _____ |

## 3. *Site Evaluator Information*

| Name of Evaluator: | Agency/Organization: | Date Prepared: |
|---|---|---|
| **Timothy Lux** | **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** | **19 January 2006** |
| Street Address: **Clock Tower, Attn: CEMVR-EC-DO, P.O. Box 2004** | City: Rock Island | State: **IL** |
| Name of EPA or State Agency Contact: | Street Address: | |
| City: | State: | Telephone: ( ) |

## 4. *Site Disposition (for EPA use only)*

| Emergency Response/Removal Assessment Recommendation: | CERCLIS Recommendation: | Signature: |
|---|---|---|
| Yes<br>No<br>Date: _____ | Higher Priority SI<br>Lower Priority SI<br>NFRAP<br>RCRA<br>Other _____<br>Date: _____ | Name (typed):<br><br>Position: |

CERCLIS Number:

## 5. General Site Characteristics

Predominant Land Uses Within 1 Mile of Site (check all that apply):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial | Agriculture | DOI |
| Commercial | Mining | Other Federal Facility |
| Residential | DOD | _____ |
| Forest/Fields | DOE | Other _____ |

Site Setting:
- Urban
- Suburban
- Rural

Years of Operation:
- Beginning Year _1942___
- Ending Year ____1945___
- Unknown

Type of Site Operations (check all that apply):

- Manufacturing (must check subcategory)
  - Lumber and Wood Products
  - Inorganic Chemicals
  - Plastic and/or Rubber Products
  - Paints, Varnishes
  - Industrial Organic Chemicals
  - Agricultural Chemicals (e.g., pesticides, fertilizers)
  - Miscellaneous Chemical Products (e.g., adhesives, explosives, ink)
  - Primary Metals
  - Metal Coating, Plating, Engraving
  - Metal Forging, Stamping
  - Fabricated Structural Metal Products
  - Electronic Equipment
  - Other Manufacturing
- Mining
  - Metals
  - Coal
  - Oil and Gas
  - Non-metallic Minerals
- Retail
- Recycling
- Junk/Salvage Yard
- Municipal Landfill
- Other Landfill
- DOD
- DOB
- DOI
- Other Federal Facility _____
- RCRA
  - Treatment, Storage, or Disposal
  - Large Quantity Generator
  - Small Quantity Generator
  - Subtitle D
    - Municipal
    - Industrial
  - "Converter"
  - "Protective Filer"
  - "Non- or Late Filer"
- Not Specified
- Other _Active Airport, Local fuel storage facility

Waste Generated:
- Onsite
- Offsite
- Onsite and Offsite

Waste Deposition Authorized By:
- Present Owner
- Former Owner
- Present & Former Owner
- Unauthorized
- Unknown

Waste Accessible to the Public:
- Yes
- No

Distance to Nearest Swelling, School, or Workplace:

____NA_____ Feet

## 6. Waste Characteristics Information

| Source Type: (check all that apply) | Source Waste Quantity: (include units) | Tier*: |
|---|---|---|
| Landfill | _____ | _____ |
| Surface Impoundment | _____ | _____ |
| Drums | _____ | _____ |
| Tanks and Non-Drum Containers | _____ | _____ |
| Chemical Waste Pile | _____ | _____ |
| Scrap Metal or Junk Pile | _____ | _____ |
| Tailing Pile | _____ | _____ |
| Trash Pile (open dump) | _____ | _____ |
| Land Treatment | _____ | _____ |
| Contaminated Ground Water Plume (unidentified source) | _____ | _____ |
| Contaminated Surface Water/Sediment (unidentified source) | _____ | _____ |
| Contaminated Soil | _____ | _____ |
| Other _____ | _____ | _____ |
| No Sources | | |

* C = Constituent, W = Wastestream, V = Volume, A = Area

General Types of Waste (check all that apply)

- Metals
- Organics
- Inorganics
- Solvents
- Paints/Pigments
- Lab/Hospital Waste
- Radioactive Waste
- Construction/Demolition Waste
- Other _____
- Pesticides/Herbicides
- Acids/Bases
- Oily Waste
- Municipal Waste
- Mining Waste
- Explosives

Physical State of Waste as Deposited (check all that apply):

- Solid
- Liquid
- Sludge
- Gas
- Powder

## 7. *Ground Water Pathway*

Is Ground Water Used for Drinking Water Within 4 Miles:
Yes
(No)

Type of Drinking Water Wells Within 4 Miles (check all that Apply):
Municipal
Private
(None)

Depth to Shallowest Aquifer:

_____Feet

Karst Terrain/Aquifer Present:
Yes
(No)

Is There a Suspected Release to Ground Water:
Yes
(No)

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Wells Been Identified:
Yes
(No)

If Yes, Enter Primary Target Population:

_____

Nearest Designated Wellhead Protection Area:
Underlies Site
> 0 – 4 Miles
(None Within 4 Miles)

List Secondary Target Population Served by Ground Water Withdrawn From:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 - ¼ Mile | 0 |
| > ¼ - ½ Mile | 0 |
| > ½ – 1 Mile | 0 |
| > 1 – 2 Miles | |
| > 2 – 3 Miles | 0 |
| > 3 – 4 Miles | 0 |
| Total Within 4 Miles | 0 |

## 8. *Surface Water Pathway*

Type of Surface Water Draining Site and 15 Miles Downstream (check all That apply):
(Stream) River Pond Lake
(Bay) (Ocean) Other _____

Shortest Overland Distance From Any Source to Surface Water:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Feet | Puganix Creek |
| 0.5-1.0 | Miles | Korovin Lake, Nazan Bay |

Is There a Suspected Release to Surface Water:
(Yes)
No

Site is Located in:
Annual – 10 yr Floodplain
> 10 yr – 100 yr Floodplain
> 100 yr – 500 yr Floodplain
> 500 hr Floodplain

Drinking Water Intakes Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
Yes
(No)

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Intakes Been Identified:
Yes
No

If Yes, Enter Population Served by Primary Target Intakes:

_____ People

List All Secondary Target Drinking Water Intakes:

| Name | Water Body | Flow (cfs) | Population Served |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Total within 15 Miles 0

Fisheries Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
(Yes)
No

Have Primary Target Fisheries Been Identified:
(Yes)
No

List All Secondary Target Fisheries:

| Water Body/Fishery Name | Flow (cfs) |
|---|---|
| Nazan Bay | |
| Korovin Lake | |
| Engineer Lake | |

CERCLIS Number:

## 8. *Surface Water Pathway (continued)*

Wetlands Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
Yes
(No)

Have Primary Target Wetlands Been Identified:
Yes
No

List Secondary Target Wetlands:

| Water Body | Flow (cfs) | Frontage Miles |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Other Sensitive Environments Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
Yes
(No)

Have Primary Target Sensitive Environments Been Identified:
Yes
No

List Secondary Target Sensitive Environments:

| Water Body | Flow (cfs) | Sensitive Environment Type |
|---|---|---|
| Puganix Creek | | Sockeye Salmon |
| Nazan Bay | | Northern Sea Otter |
| Atka Area | | Short-tailed Albatross |
| Bering Sea | | Stellar Sea Lion |

## 9. *Soil Exposure Pathway*

Are People Occupying Residences or Attending School or Daycare on or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected Contamination:
Yes
(No)

If Yes, Enter Total Resident Population:

0 People

Number of Workers Onsite:

(None)
1 – 100
101 – 1,000
> 1,000

Have Terrestrial Sensitive Environments Been Identified on Or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected Contamination:
Yes
(No)

If Yes, List Each Terrestrial Sensitive Environment

## 10. *Air Pathway*

Is There a Suspected Release to Air:
Yes
(No)

Enter Total Population on or Within:

| | |
|---|---|
| Onsite | 0 |
| 0 – ¼ Mile | 0 |
| > ¼ - ½ Mile | 0 |
| > ½ - 1 Mile | 0 |
| > 1 – 2 Miles | 0 |
| > 2 – 3 Miles | 0 |
| > 3 – 4 Miles | 0 |
| Total Within 4 Miles | 0 |

Wetlands Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:

Yes
(No)

Other Sensitive Environments Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:

Yes
(No) (Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge)

List All Sensitive Environments Within ½ Mile of the Site: (NONE)

| Distance | Sensitive Environment Type/Wetlands Area (acres) |
|---|---|
| Onsite | None |
| 0 – ¼ Mile | None |
| > ¼ - ½ Mile | Surface waters None Pink/Coho/Sockeye Salmon |

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX F

# ORDNANCE TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

APPENDIX F

ORDNANCE TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

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F-1 Ordnance Technical Data Sheets

F-2 Physical and Chemical Characteristics Data Sheets

APPENDIX F-1

ORDNANCE TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

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F-1(a) WWII-era small arms ammunition (B-39).

# SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION

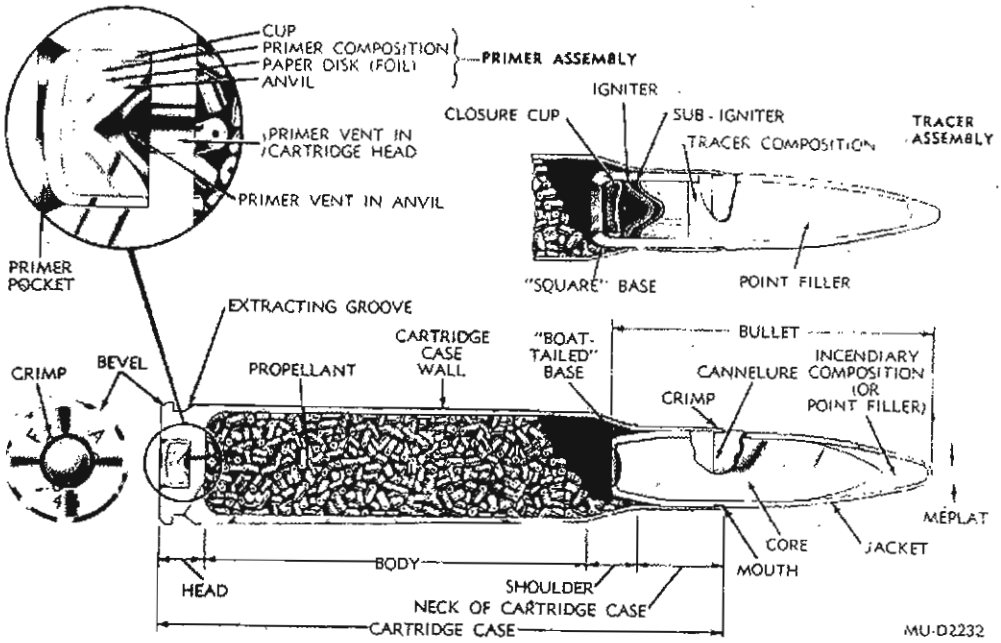



*Figure 1. Typical cartridge (sectional)*

*General.* Small-arms ammunition, as used herein, describes a cartridge or families of cartridges intended for use in various types of hand-held or mounted weapons through 30 millimeter. Within a caliber designation, these weapons may include one or more of the following: rifles (except recoilless), carbines, pistols, revolvers, machineguns and shotguns. For purposes of this publication, small-arms ammunition may be grouped as cartridges intended primarily for combat or training purposes (API, HEI, tracer or ball); for training purposes only (blank or dummy); or for special purposes (rifle grenade or spotter-tracer). Refer to TM 9-1306-200 for more detailed information on small-arms ammunition.

*Cartridges.* In general, a small-arms cartridge is identified as an assembly of a cartridge case, primer, a quantity of propellant within the cartridge case, and a bullet or projectile. Blank and rifle grenade cartridges are sealed with paper closure disks in lieu of bullets. Dummy cartridges are composed of a cartridge case and a bullet. Some dummy cartridges contain inert granular materials to simulate the weight and balance of live cartridges. A typical cartridge and the terminology of its components are shown in figure 1.

*Case.* Although steel, aluminum, zinc and plastic materials have been used experimentally, brass, a composition of 70 percent copper and 30 percent zinc, is the most commonly used material for cartridge cases. Steel, as well as brass, is an approved material for caliber .45 cartridge cases. Brass, paper and plastic are used for 12 gage shotshell bodies. Aluminum is used for military-type .410 gage shotshell bodies.

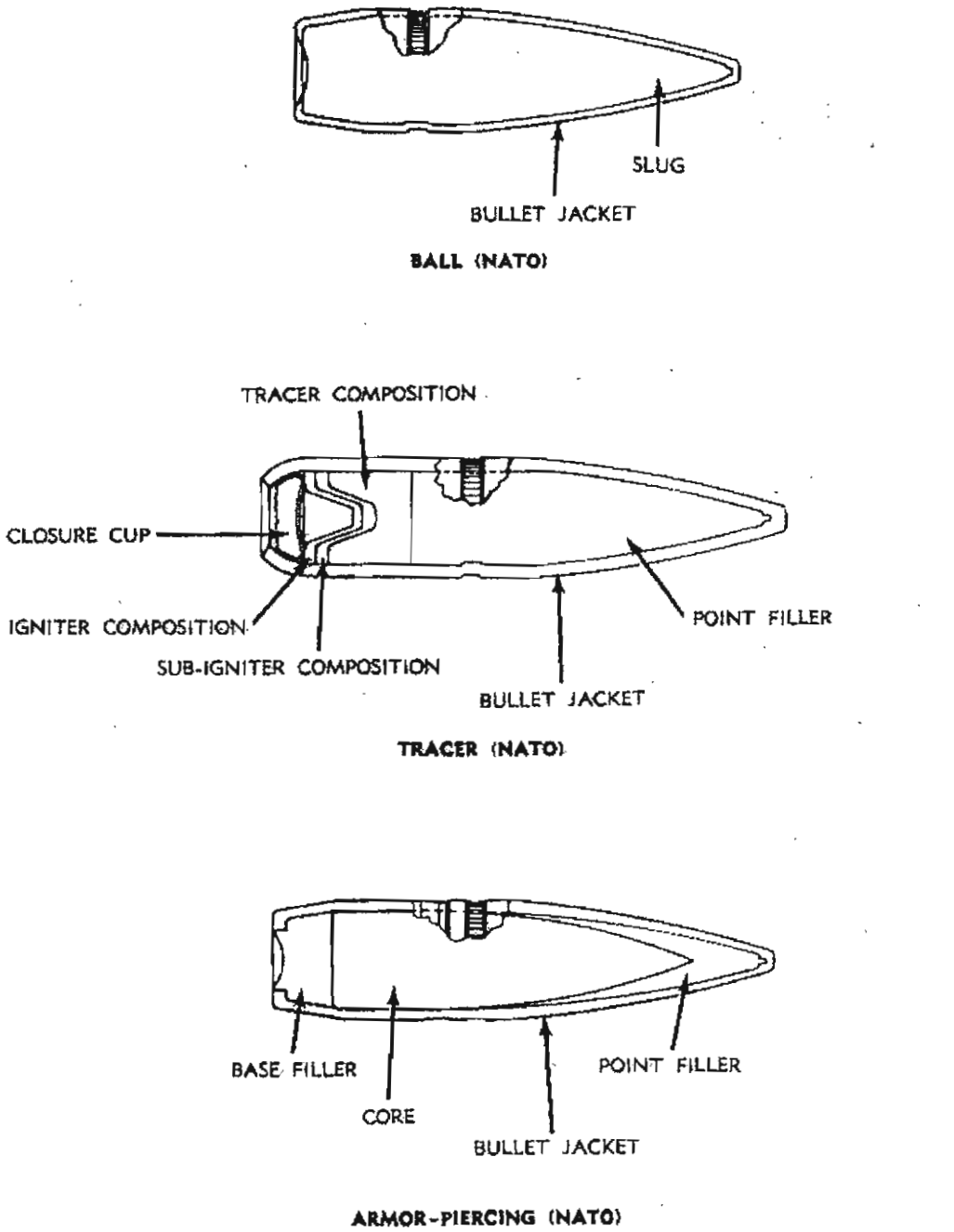



*Figure 2. 7.62 mm bullets (sectional)*

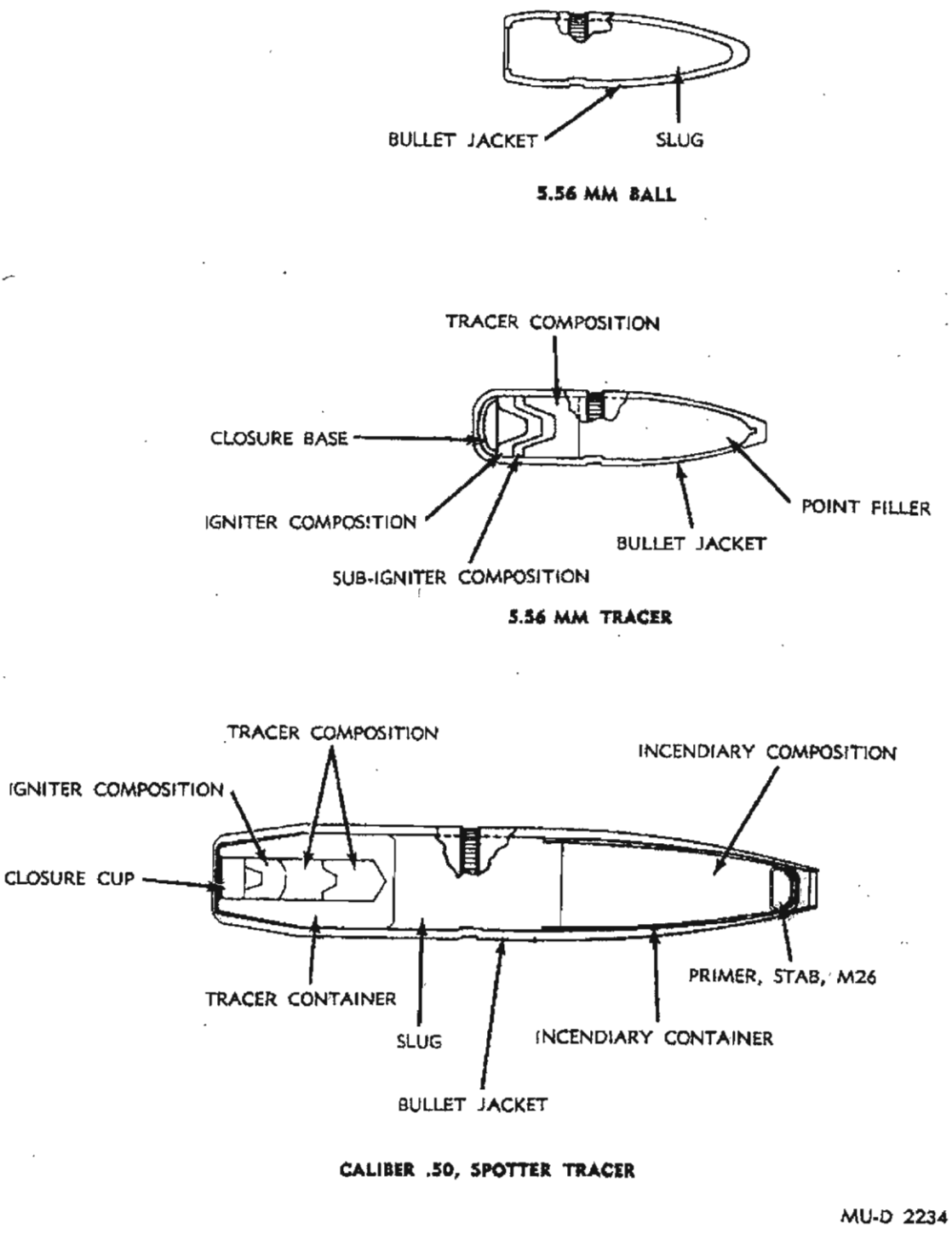



*Figure 3. 5.56mm and caliber .50 spotter tracer bullets (sectioned).*

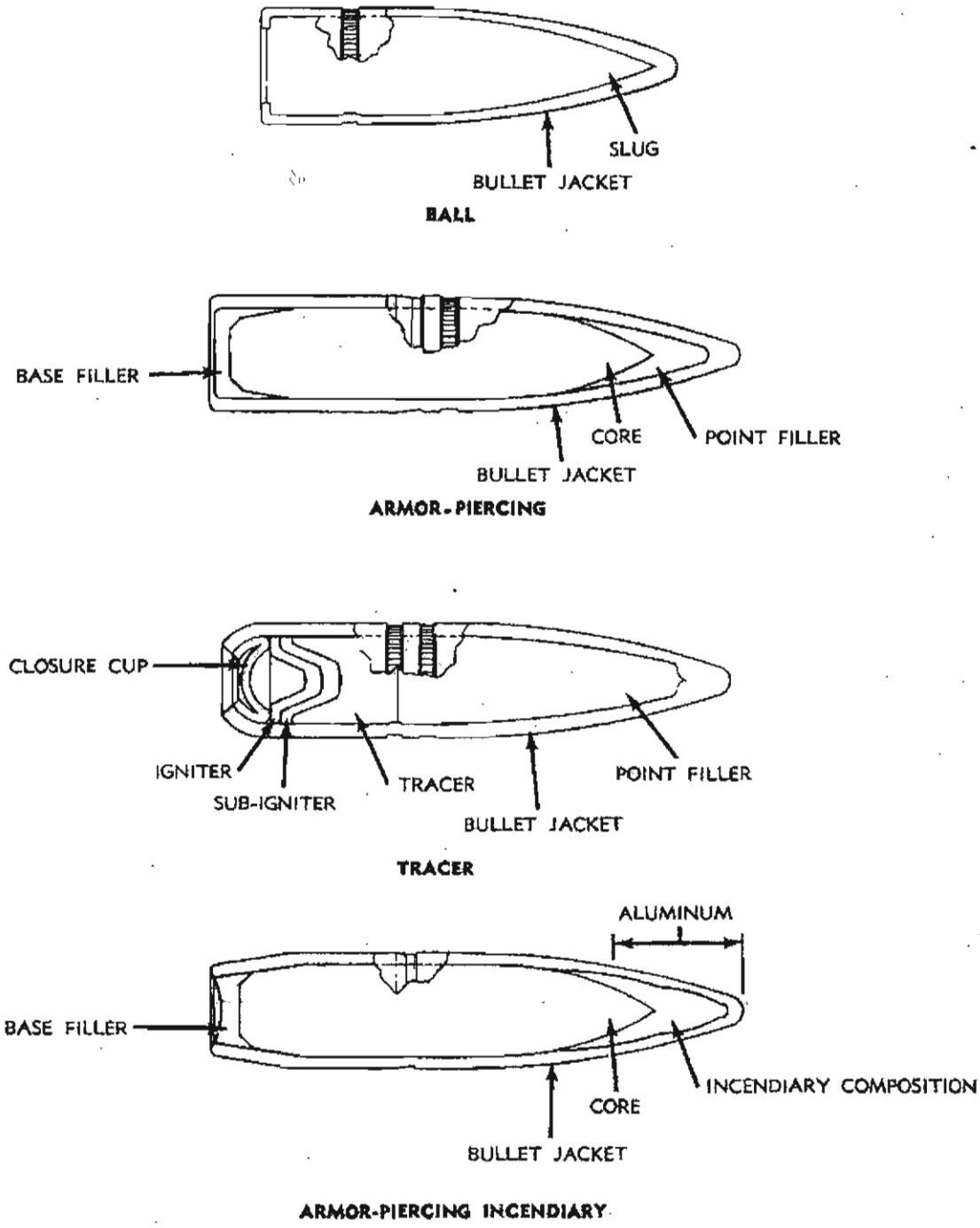



*Figure 4. Caliber .30 bullets (sectional).*

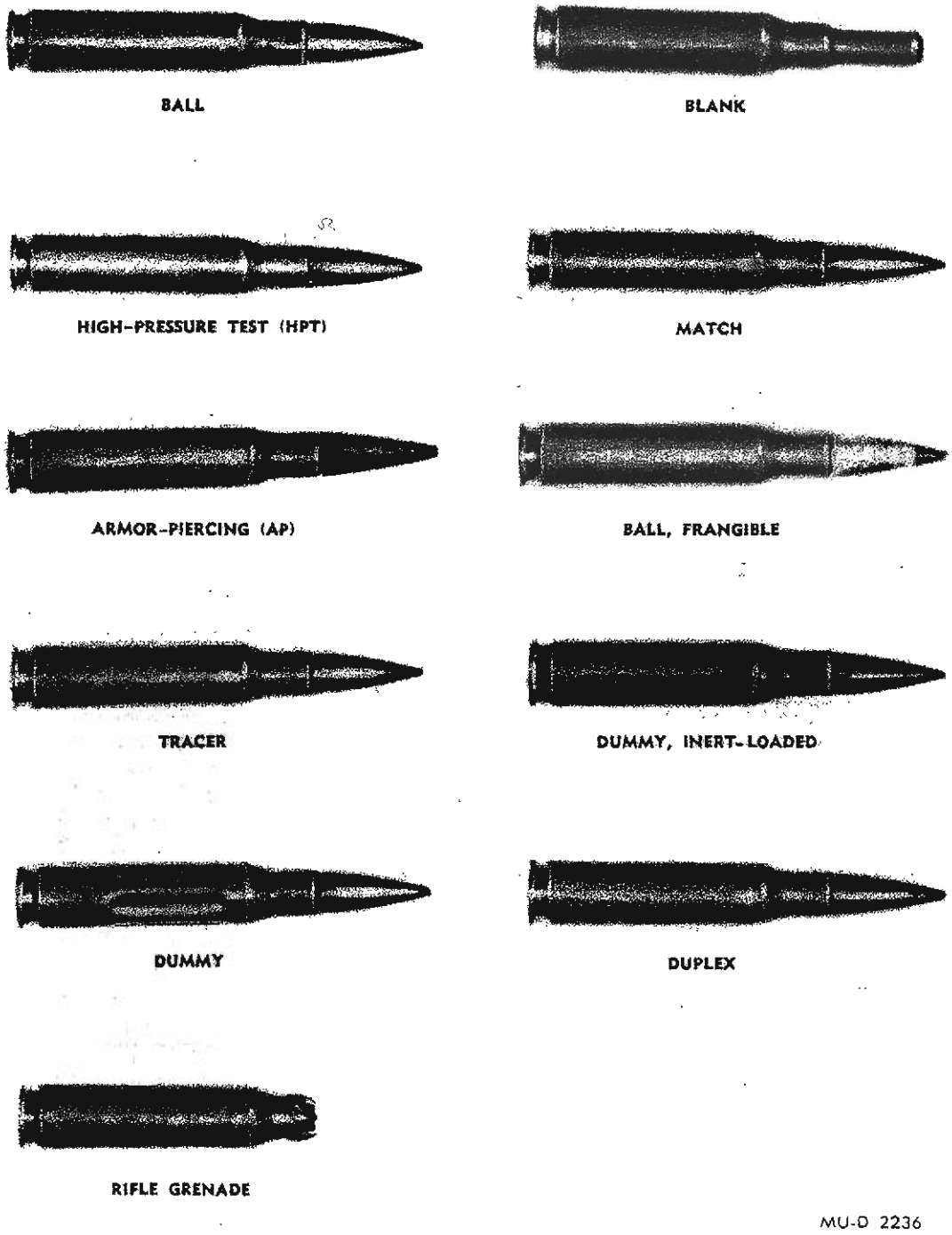



*Figure 5. 7.62mm cartridges*

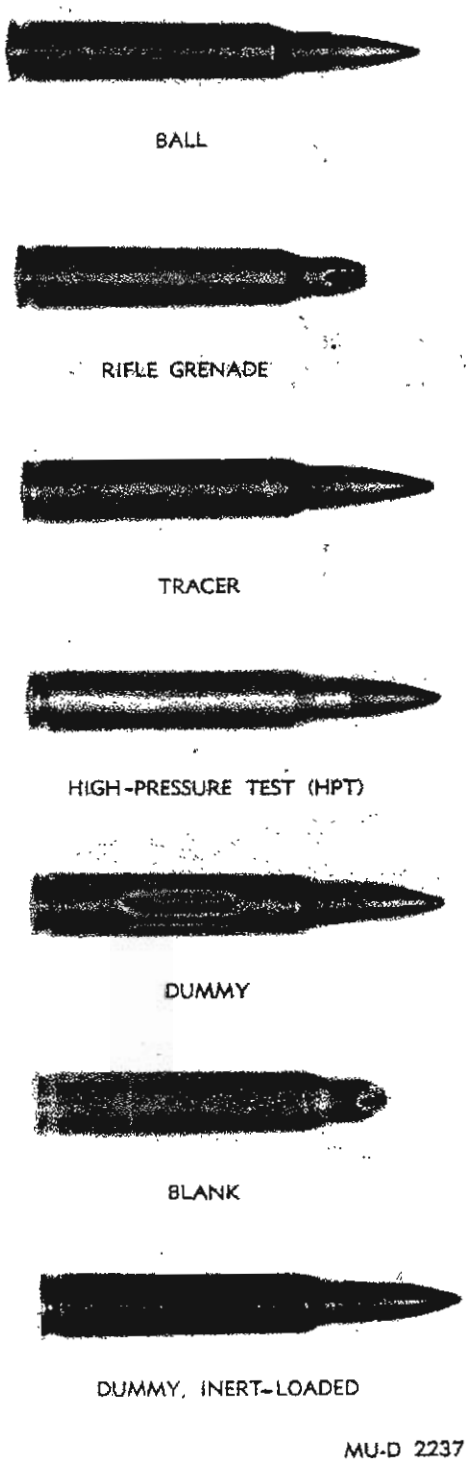



*Figure 6. 5.56mm cartridges*

*Propellant.* Cartridges are loaded with varying weights of propellant. This is to impart sufficient velocity (within safe pressures) to the projectile to obtain the required ballistic performance. These propellants are either of the single-base (nitrocellulose) or double-base (nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine) type. The propellant grain configuration may be cylindrical with a single, lengthwise perforation, spheroid (ball) or flake. Most propellants are coated with a deterrent (to assist in controlling the rate of combustion) and with a final coating of graphite (to facilitate flow of propellant and eliminate static electricity in loading cartridges).

*Primer.* Small-arms cartridges contain either a percussion or electric primer. The percussion primer consists of a brass or gilding metal cup that contains a pellet of sensitive explosive material secured by a paper disk and a brass anvil. The electric primer consists of an electrode button in contact with the priming composition, a primer cup assembly and insulator. A blow from the firing pin of the weapon on the center of the percussion primer cup base compresses the primer composition between the cup and the anvil. This causes the composition to explode. The function of the electric primer is accomplished by a firing pin with electrical potential, which contacts the electrode button. This allows current to flow through the energy-sensitive priming composition to the grounded primer cup and cartridge case, exploding the priming composition. Holes or vents in the anvil or closure cup allow the flame to pass through the primer vent in the cartridge case and ignite the propellant. Rimfire ammunition, such as the caliber .22 cartridge, does not contain a primer assembly. Instead, the primer composition is spun into the rim of the cartridge case and the propellant is in intimate contact with the composition. On firing, the firing pin strikes the rim of the cartridge case, compressing the primer composition and initiating its explosion.

*Bullet.* With few exceptions, bullets through caliber .50 are assemblies of a jacket and a lead or

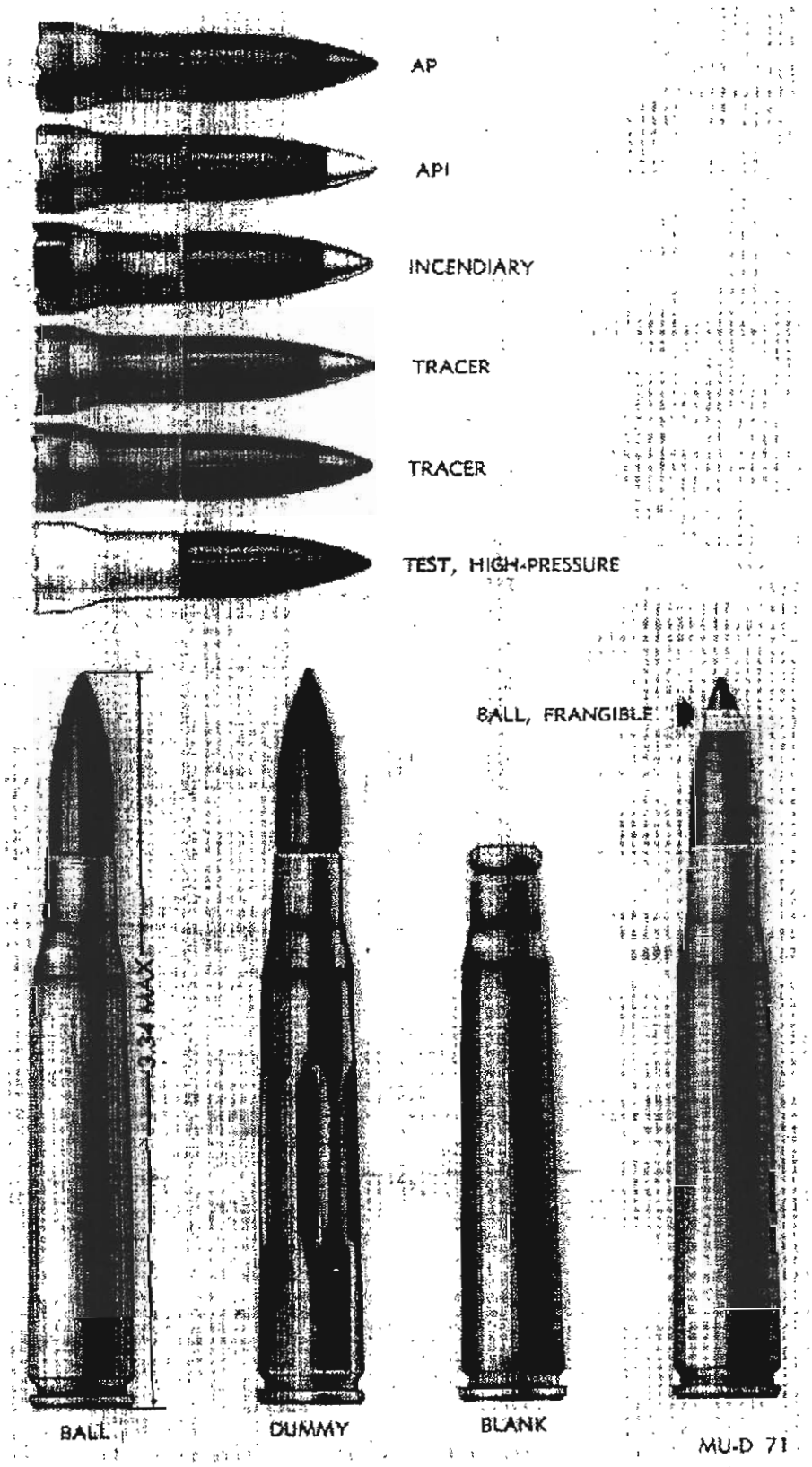



*Figure 7. Caliber .30 cartridges*

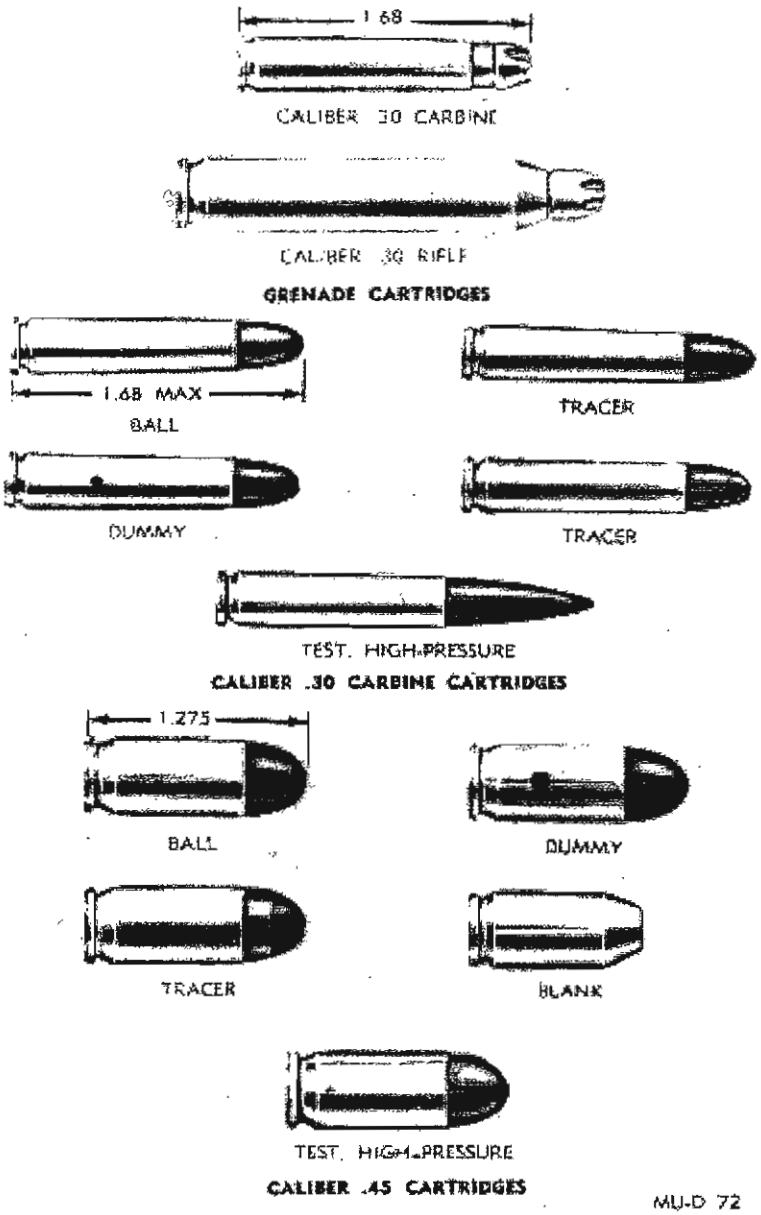



*Figure 8. Caliber .30 carbine and caliber .45 cartridges*

steel core. They may contain other components or chemicals which provide the terminal ballistic characteristics of the bullet type. The bullet jacket may be either gliding metal, gliding-metal clad steel, or copper plated steel. Caliber .30 and 7.62mm frangible bullets are molded of powdered lead and a friable plastic which pulverizes into dust upon impact with the target. The pellets used in the shotgun shells are spheres of lead alloys varying from 0.08 inch to 0.33 inch in diameter

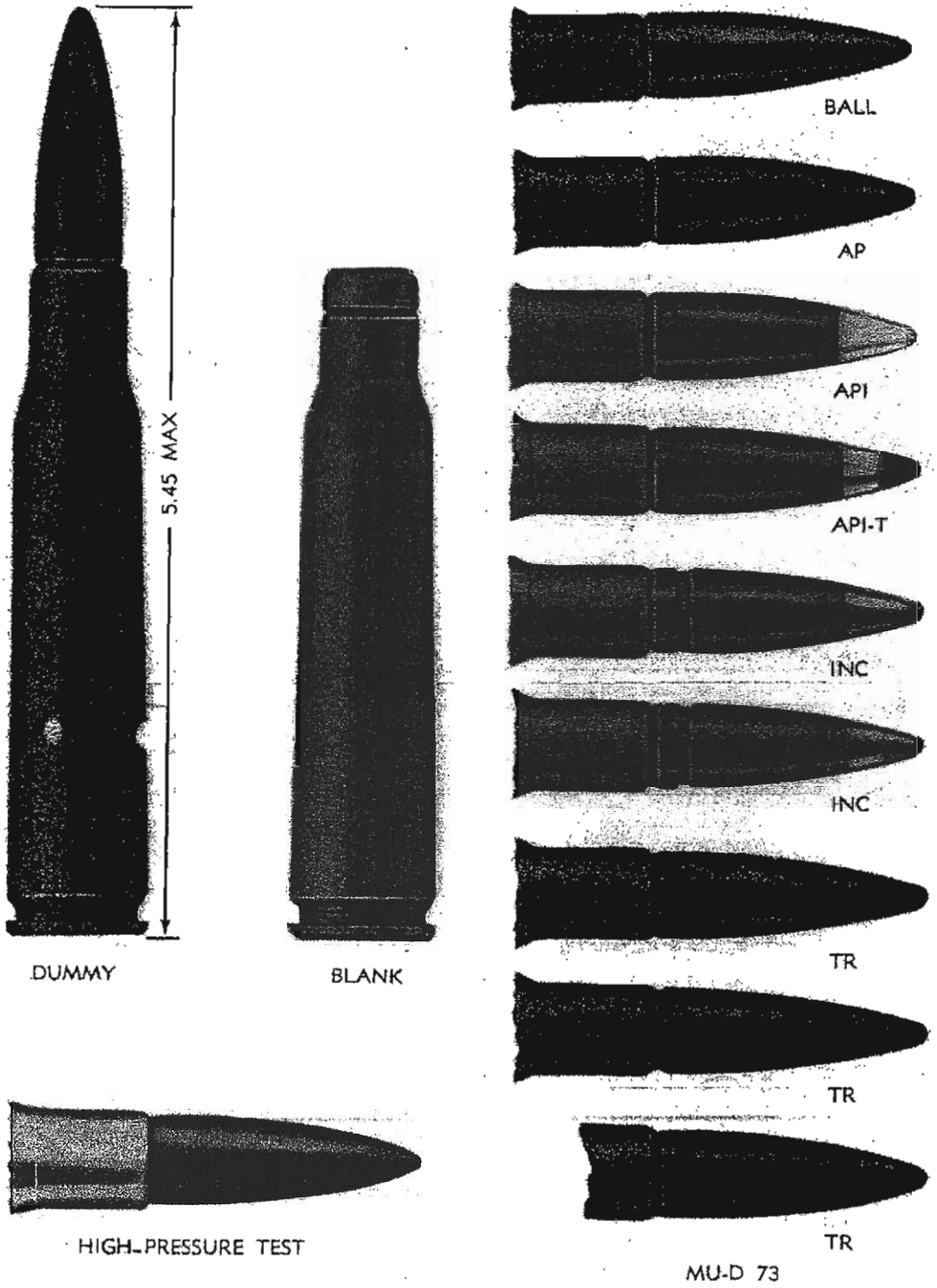



*Figure 9. Caliber .50 cartridges*

*Frangible Cartridge.* The caliber .30 frangible cartridge, designed for aerial target training purposes, is also used in rifles and machineguns for target shooting. Caliber .30 and 7.62mm frangible cartridges are used in tank machineguns, firing single shot, for training in tank gunnery. At its normal velocity, the bullet, which is composed of powdered lead and friable plastic, will completely disintegrate upon striking a 3/16-inch aluminum alloy plate at 100 yards from the muzzle of the gun. These cartridges are not to be used on any but well ventilated indoor ranges to preclude buildup of toxic bullet dust. Inhalation of bullet dust may be injurious to health

*Incendiary Cartridge.* The incendiary cartridge was designed for aircraft and ground weapon use to ignite combustible targets (e.g., vehicular and aircraft fuel tanks). The bullet contains a compressed incendiary mixture which ignites upon impact with the target. The incendiary cartridge has been superseded by the API and APIT cartridges because of their improved terminal ballistic effects

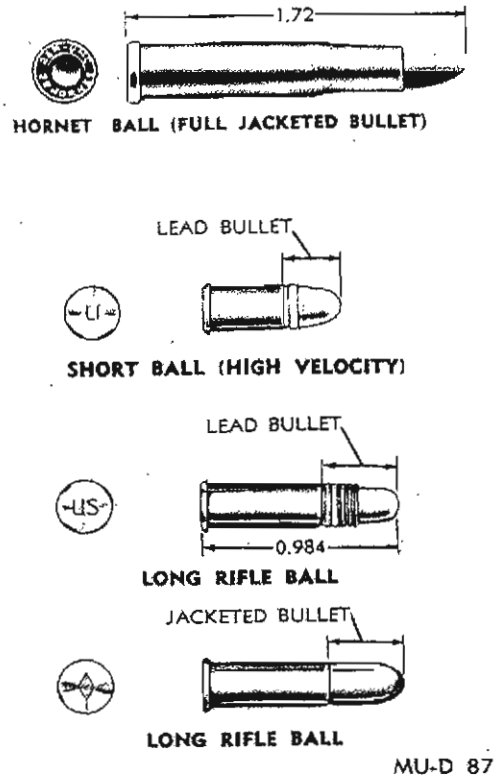



*Figure 10. Caliber .22 cartridges*

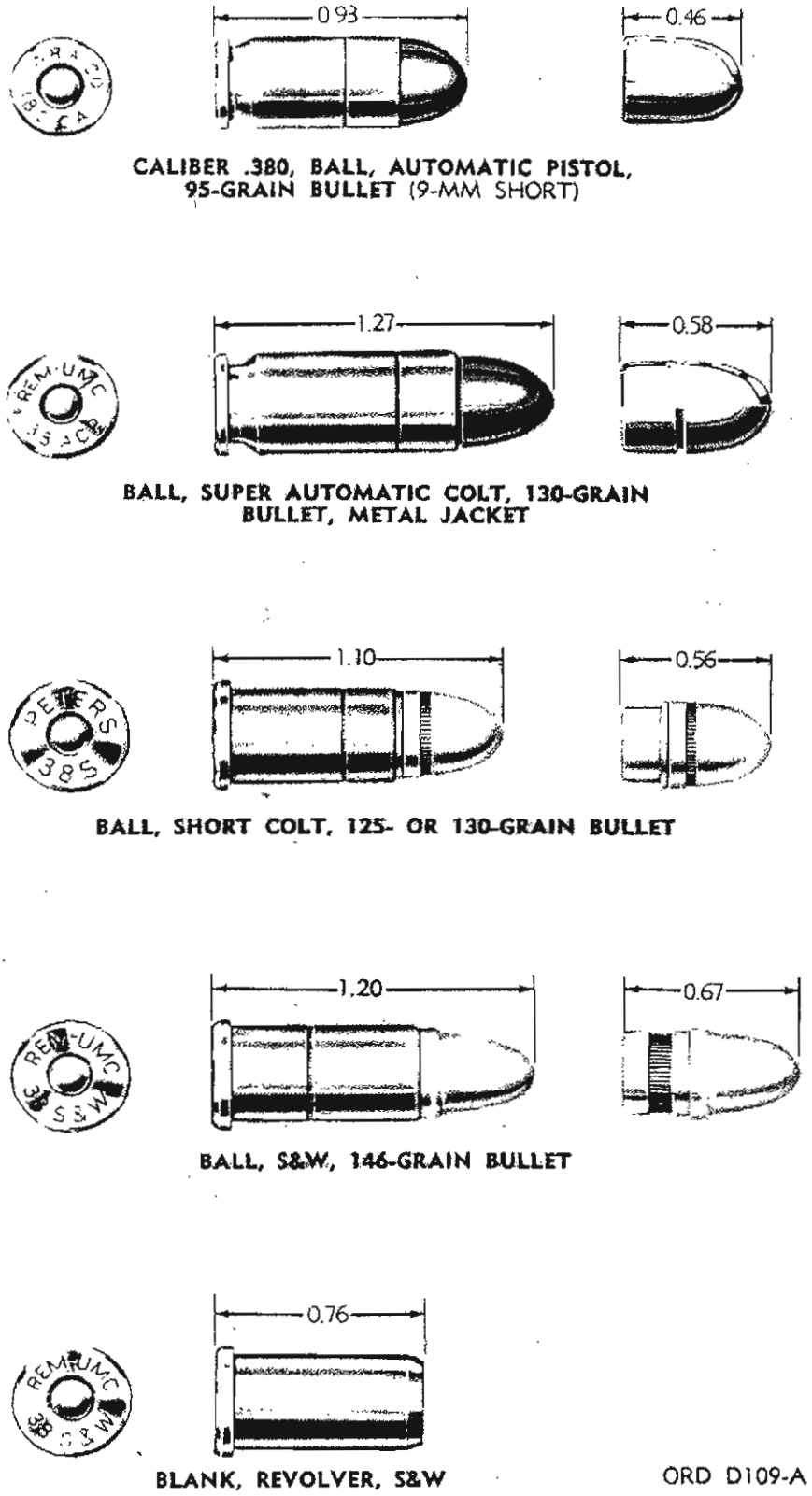



*Figure 11. Caliber .38 cartridges.*

*Ball Cartridge.* The ball cartridge is intended for use in rifles, carbines, pistols, revolvers and/or machineguns against personnel and unarmored targets. The bullet, as designed for general purpose combat and training requirements, normally consists of a metal jacket and a lead slug. Caliber .60 ball bullet and 7.62-mm, ball M59 bullet contain soft steel cores.

*Tracer Cartridge.* By means of a trail of flame and smoke, the tracer cartridge is intended to permit visible observation of the bullet's in-flight path or trajectory and the point of impact. It is used primarily to observe the line of fire. It may also be used to pinpoint enemy targets to ignite flammable materials and for signaling purposes. The tracer element consists of a compressed, flammable, pyrotechnic composition in the base of the bullet. This composition is ignited by the propellant when the cartridge is fired. In flight, the bullet emits a bright flame which is visible to the gunner. Trace burnout occurs at a range between 400 and 1,600 yards, depending upon the caliber of ammunition.

*Match Cartridge.* The match cartridge is used in National and International Match Shooting competitions. The bullet consists of a gliding-metal jacket over a lead slug. The cartridges are identified on the head face with the designation NM (National Match) or Match.

*Armor-Piercing Cartridges.* The armor-piercing cartridge is intended for use in machine-guns or rifles against personnel and light armored and unarmored targets, concrete shelters, and similar bullet-resisting targets. The bullet consists of a metal jacket and a hardened steel-alloy core. In addition, it may have a base filler and/or a point filler of lead.

*Armor-Piercing-Incendiary Cartridge.* The armor-piercing-incendiary cartridge is used in rifles or machineguns as a single combination cartridge in lieu of separate armor-piercing and incendiary cartridges. The bullet is similar to the armor-piercing bullet, except that the point filler is incendiary mixture instead of lead. Upon impact with the target, the incendiary mixture burst into flame and ignites flammable material.

*Armor-Piercing-Incendiary Tracer Cartridge.* The bullet of the armor-piercing- incendiary-tracer cartridge combines the features of the armor-piercing, incendiary, and tracer bullets and may be used to replace those cartridges. The bullet consists of a hard steel core with compressed pyrotechnic mixture in the cavity in the base of the core. The core is covered by a gilding-metal jacket with incendiary mixture between the core point and jacket. This cartridge is for use in caliber .50 weapons only.

*Duplex Cartridge.* The duplex cartridge contains two special ball type bullets in tandem. The front bullet is positioned partially in the case neck, similarly to a standard ball bullet. The rear bullet, positioned completely within the case, is held in position by a compressed propellant charge. The base of the rear bullet is angled so that in flight, it follows a path slightly dispersed from that of the front bullet

*Spotter-Tracer Cartridge.* The spotter-tracer cartridge is intended for use in coaxially mounted caliber .50 spotting rifles. The bullet trajectory closely approximates that of 106mm projectiles. Thus, this cartridge serves as a fire control device to verify weapon sight settings before firing 106mm weapons. The bullet contains an impact detonator and incendiary composition which identify the point of impact by flash and smoke.

*Blank Cartridge.* The blank cartridge is distinguished by absence of a bullet. It is used for simulated fire, in training maneuvers, and for saluting purposes. It is fired in rifles and machineguns equipped with blank firing attachments.

*Grenade Cartridge.* The grenade cartridge is used to propel rifle grenades and ground signals from launchers attached to rifles or carbines. All rifle grenade cartridges are distinguished by the rose petal (rosette crimp) closure of the case mouth.

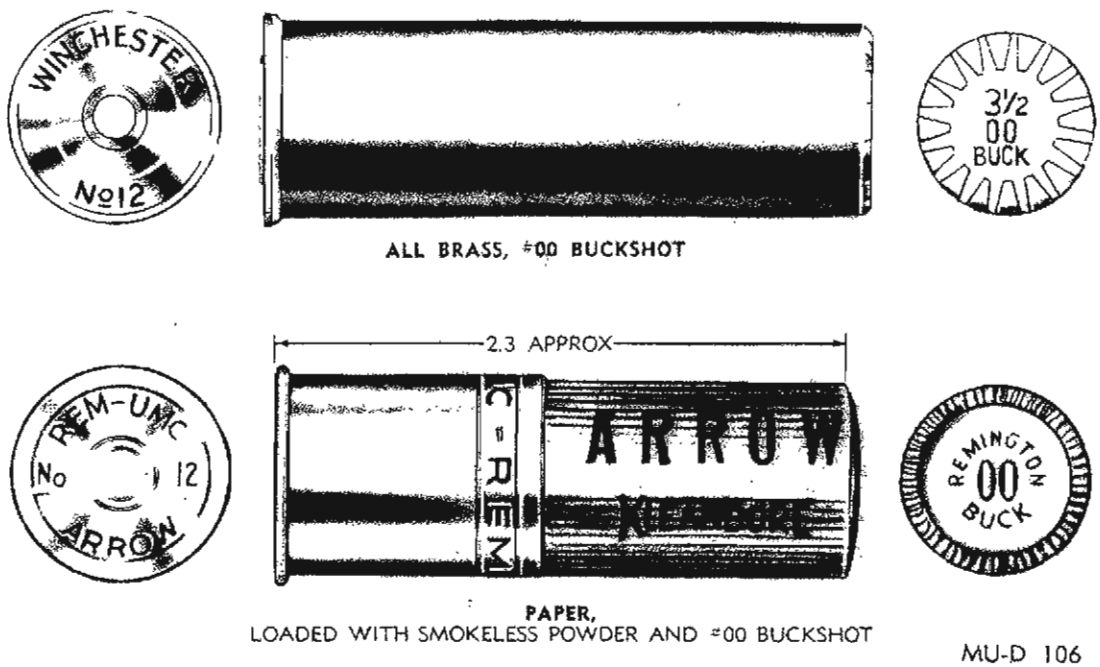



*Figure 12. 12 gage shotgun shells.*

*Target-Practice Cartridge.* The 20mm target-practice cartridge is the conventional steel shell with steel nose plug. It is used primarily for training purposes. This is not a combat cartridge; hence, no fuze is used in the assembly.

*Special Purpose Cartridge.*

*Cartridges of various calibers.* (fig. 10 through 12), which consist of different types of projectiles and bullets, are used for training and special purposes. They include the following:

(1) Caliber .22 long rifle and caliber .38 and .45 wad-cutter cartridge for target shooting.

(2) Caliber .45 blank cartridges fired in exercises to condition dogs to gun fire.

(3) Caliber .22 hornet and .410 shotgun cartridges for firing in Air Force combination (survival) weapons for hunting purposes.

(4) Caliber.45 line-throwing cartridges for firing in caliber .45 line-throwing rifles. The Navy uses these for throwing lines from ship-to-ship. The Army Signal Corps uses these for projecting signal wires over elevated terrain

(5) Shotshells containing the designated shot sizes as required for the following:

(a) 12 gage #00 Buck for guard duty
(b) 12 gage #4 Buck for guerrilla purposes.
(c) 12 gage #6, 7½ and 8 shot for clay target shooting for training purposes.
(d) .410 gage #7 shot for caliber .22/.410 survival weapons maintained by aircraft.

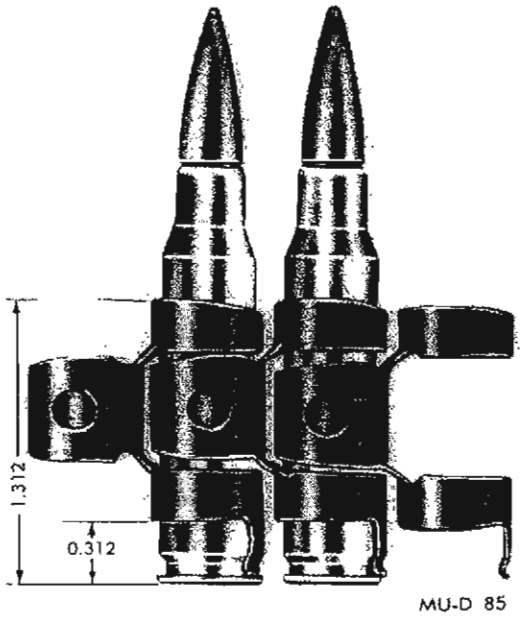



*Figure 13. Linked 7.62-mm cartridge*

*Special purpose cartridges.* These also include the following types of military cartridges:
*(1) Dummy.* The dummy cartridge is used for practice in loading weapons and simulated firing to detect flinching of personnel when firing weapons. It consists of a cartridge case and a ball bullet. Cartridge identification is by means of holes through the side of the case or longitudinal corrugations in the case and by the empty primer pocket.
*(2) Dummy inert-loaded.* This cartridge consists of a cartridge case, a ball bullet and inert granular material in the case simulating the weight and balance of a live cartridge. The exterior of the cartridge is identified by a black chemical finish and by the absence of a primer. This cartridge is used by installations for testing weapon function, linkage and feed chutes.
*(3) High-pressure test.* High-pressure test ammunition is specially loaded to produce pressures substantially in excess of the maximum average or individual pressures of the corresponding service cartridge. This cartridge is not for field issue. It is used only by armorers and weapons mechanics for proof firing of weapons (rifles, pistols, machine guns) at place of manufacture, test and repair. Because of excessive pressures developed by this type of ammunition, and the potential danger involved in firing, proofing of weapons is conducted only by authorized personnel from fixed and shielded rests by means of a lanyard or other remote control methods.

*Metallic Links and Clip.*

*Metallic links.* (fig. 13 and 14) are used with caliber .30, caliber .50, 5.56mm, 7.62mm and 20mm cartridges in machine guns. The links are made of steel, surface treated for rust prevention. They are used to assemble cartridges into linked belts of 100 to 750 cartridges per belt. The links must meet specific test and dimension requirements to assure satisfactory ammunition feed and functioning in the machine gun under all training and combat service conditions.

*Different configurations of cartridge clips.* These permit unitized packages of ammunition. This facilitates transfer of cartridges to appropriate magazines for caliber .30, 7.62mm and 5.56mm rifles. The caliber .30 eight-round clip feeds eight cartridges as a unit into the receiver of the rifle. The caliber .45 clip feeds three cartridges as a unit into the revolver cylinder. Five-round and eight-round clips are used with caliber .30 cartridges; five-round clips with 7.62mm cartridges; ten- round clips with caliber .30 carbine and 5.56-mm cartridges; and three-round clips with caliber .45 cartridges

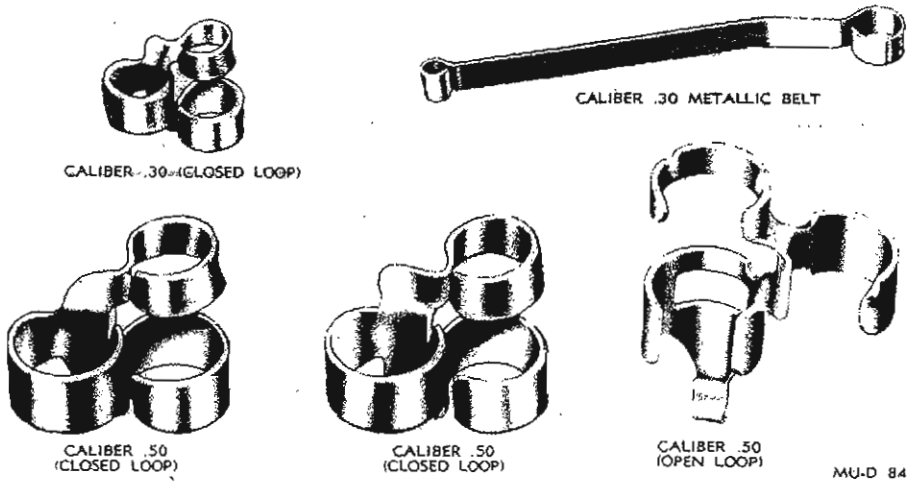



*Figure 14. Links for caliber .30 and caliber .50 ammunition*

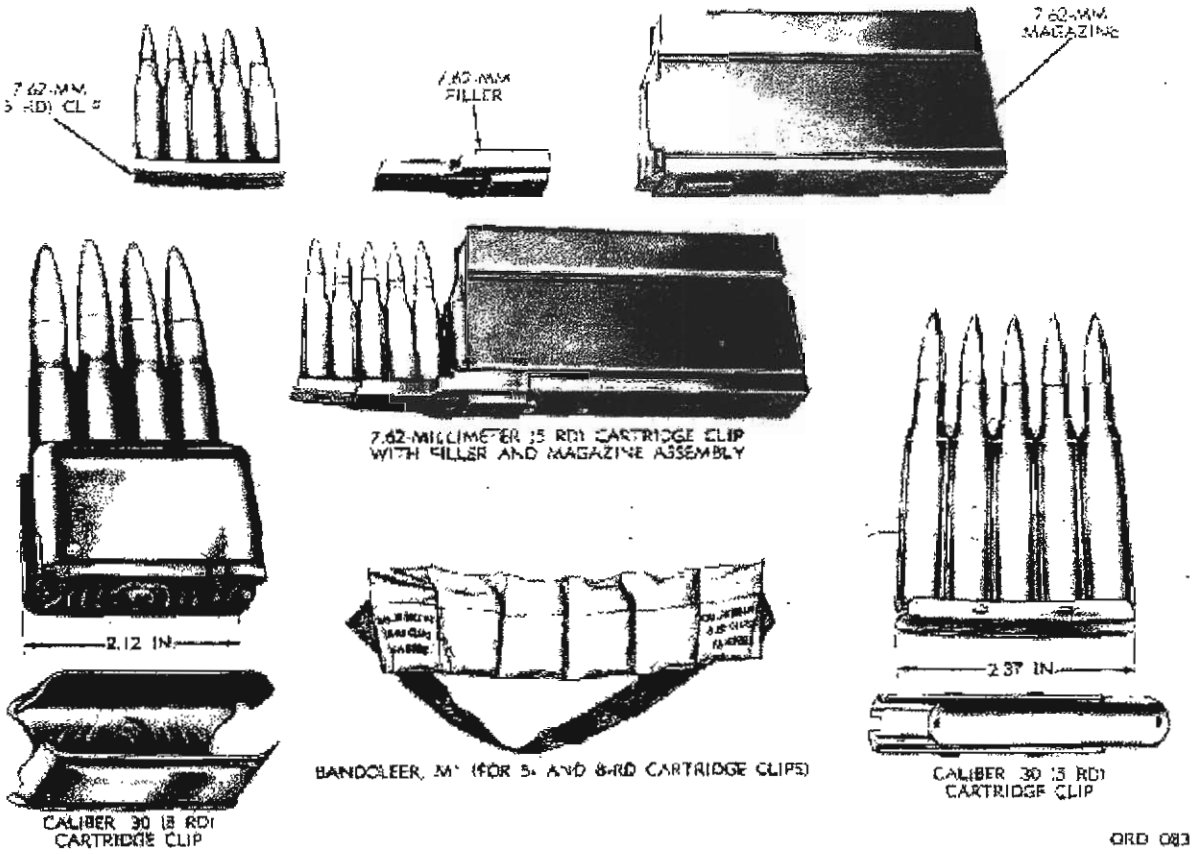



*Figure 15. Cartridges in 20-round cartons in ammunition box*

*Packing and Identification Marking.*

*Packing.* These containers and methods for packing military small-arms ammunition are specified in drawings, specifications or, as required, in the procurement contract. Military containers presently being manufactured have been limited to a few standard types designed to withstand all conditions commonly encountered in handling, storage and transportation of ammunition. Military cartridges, except 20mm, are packed in metallic ammunition boxes, over- packed in wooden wire-bound crates. Twenty millimeter cartridges are packed in ammunition boxes only. When commercial cartridges are not packed in a military pack, they are packed in accordance with standard commercial practices.

*Identification Markings.* Each outer shipping container and all inner containers are fully marked to identify the ammunition. Wire- bound boxes are marked in black and ammunition boxes are painted olive drab, with markings in yellow. When linked ammunition is functionally packed, component lot numbers are replaced by a functional lot number. Typical packing and identification markings are illustrated in figures 15 and 16.

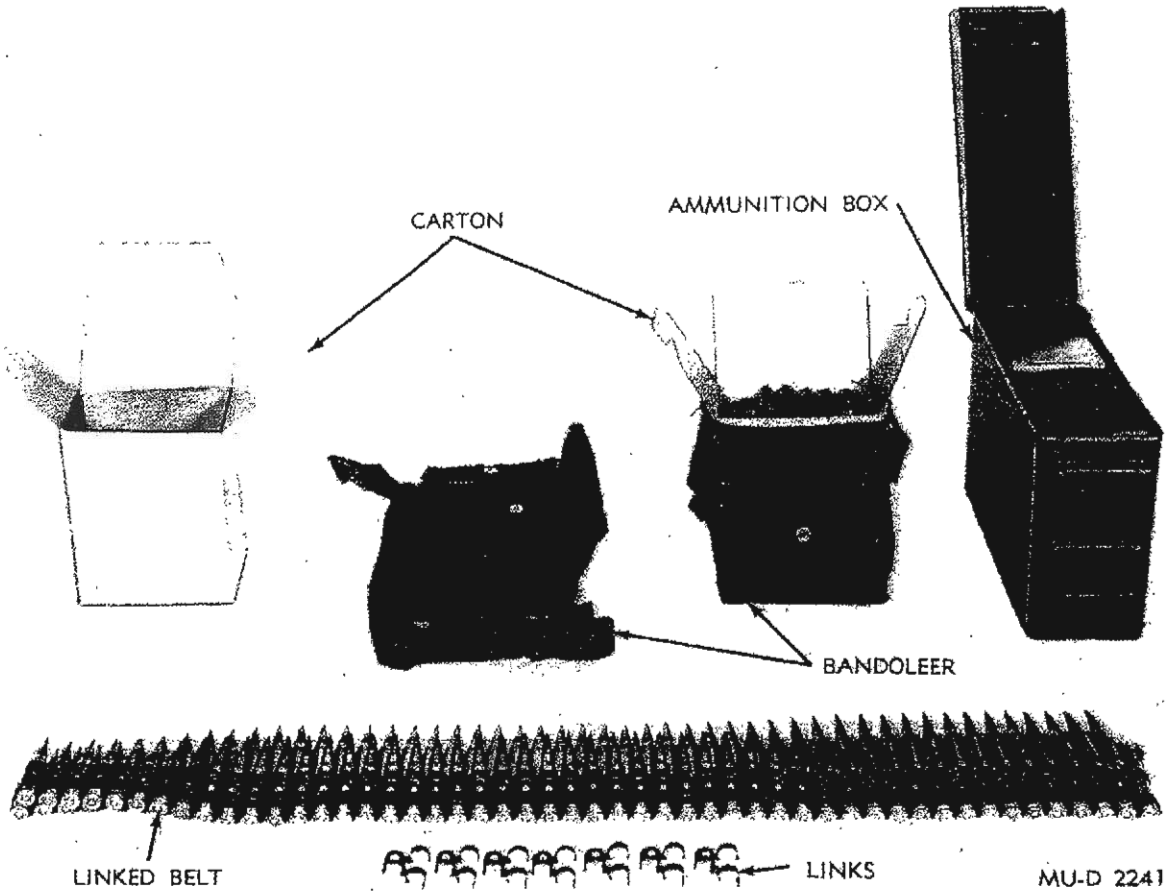
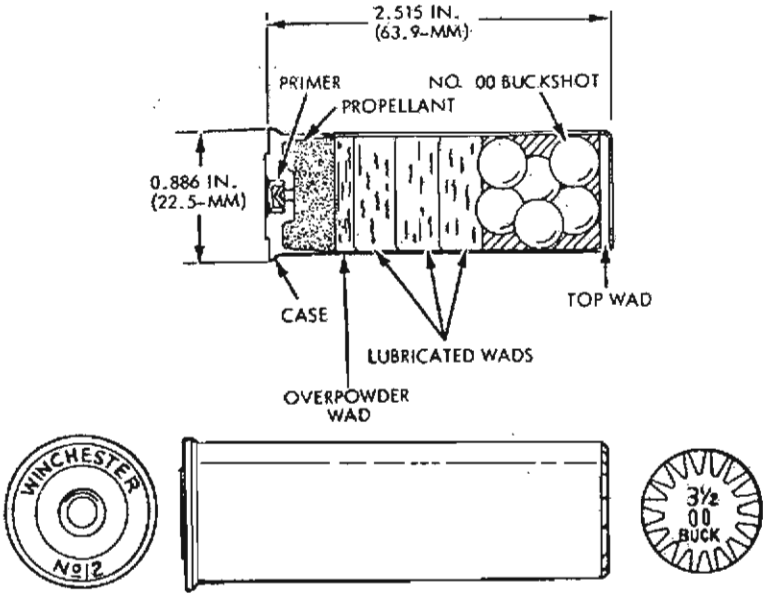



*Figure 16. Cartridges, link belt, cartons, bandoleers and ammunition box.*

*Care, Handling and Preservation.*
Small-arms ammunition is comparatively safe to handle. It is packed to withstand transportation, handling and storage conditions normally encountered in the field. However, consideration should be given to general handling precautions pertaining to ammunition and explosives.

**Reference:** This data is a reprint of Chapter 3, TM 9-1300-200, *Ammunition General, October 1969,* excluding information on 20mm and 30mm ammunition.

# SHELL, SHOTGUN, 12 GAUGE




*General.* Shotgun shells are procured by the Ordnance Department from several manufacturers for use in 12-gage sporting and riot-type shotguns. They are intended for guard or combat use and for hunting or trap shooting.

*Visual identification.* Shells for guard and combat use have a brass head extending at least 1-inch along the case. Shells for sporting use have a head extending only 1/2 inch along the case

*Components.* The consists of a case, a primer, several wads, a propelling charge, and a load of lead shot. The case consists of a brass head and a paper or plastic (more recent issue) case or shell body. In guard or combat shells, the head extends a distance of 1 inch along the case. (In some shells, the entire case is of brass.) In sporting shells, the head extends 1/2 inch or less. The head is reinforced by a base of compressed paper in which the primer pocket is formed. Some paper shells have steel reinforcement, called the lining, under the brass head. The shell body is made of paper and waterproofed. The head is attached to the shell body by crimping. The primer is a commercial type suitable for ignition of the smokeless powder used. The size of the leadshot for each type is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Guard or combat ..... | No. 00 buckshot |
| | No. 4 chilled shot |
| Sporting ..... | No. 71/2 chilled shot |
| | No. 9 chilled shot |

**Length** ..... 2.515 inch
**Weight** ..... 930 grains
**Propellant** ..... Smokeless Powder (26 grains)
**Primer** ..... Percussion

**Reference:** TM9-1904, *Ammunition Inspection Guide*, March 1944

APPENDIX F-2

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS DATA SHEETS

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**


F-2(a) Material Safety Data Sheet, Lead (B-55).

F-2(b) Material Safety Data Sheet, Nitrocellulose (B-56).

F-2(c) Material Safety Data Sheet, Nitroglycerin (B-57).

F-2(d) Material Safety Data Sheet, Diphenylamine (B-58).

F-2(e) Material Safety Data Sheet, Barium (B-59).

F-2(f) Material Safety Data Sheet, Sodium Nitrate (B-60).

F-2(g) Material Safety Data Sheet, Sulfur (B-61).

F-2(h) Material Safety Data Sheet, Charcoal (B-62).

F-2(i) Material Safety Data Sheet, Ammonium Nitrate (B-63).

F-2(j) Material Safety Data Sheet, Aluminum Oxide (B-64).

# LEAD

## General

Synonyms: lead shot, C.I. 77575. [Note: the exact formulation of lead obtained as lead shot may vary; it may contain small amounts of antimony, arsenic and other materials.]

Molecular formula: Pb

CAS No: 7439-92-1

## Physical data

Appearance: grey metal granules, shot, foil, sheet or powder
Melting point: 327 C
Boiling point: 1744 C
Vapour density:
Vapour pressure:
Density (g $cm^{-3}$): 11.34
Flash point:
Explosion limits:
Autoignition temperature:
Water solubility: insoluble

## Toxicology

Toxic by ingestion or inhalation. **Chronic poison**. Typical TLV/TWA as powder 0.15 mg/m3. Typical PEL 0.05 mg/m3

Source: Material Safety Data Sheet, *Lead*, The Physical and Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory, Oxford University, UK, 4 September 2003.

# NITROCELLULOSE

**Synonyms**: cellulose nitrate, guncotton, nitrocotton.
**CAS #**: 9004-70-0

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Form: | granular/chip | | |
| Colour: | white | | |
| Odour: | of wetting alcohols | | |
| Bulk density: | 500-600 $Kg/m^3$ | | |
| Specific Gravity | 1.4 (Solvent Damped) | | |
| | 1.66 (Dried Chip) | | |
| Vapour pressure of the wetting alcohol at 20°C | ethanol = 58.1 mbar<br>isopropanol = 41.6 mbar | | |
| Viscosity: | not applicable | | |
| Solubility in water: | NC is soluble in esters, ketones and glycol ethers. Alcohols are completely miscible with water. | | |
| Flash point of the wetting agent (Abel-Pensky) | ethanol = 12°C<br>isopropanol = 12° C | | |
| Explosion limits (of wetting alcohol): | | **lower limit** | **upper limit** |
| | ethanol | 3.5 % - vol | 15.0 %- vol |
| | isopropanol | 2.0 % - vol | 12.0 %- vol |
| Decomposition temperature: | higher than 180°C | | |

Source: Material Safety Data Sheet, *Nitrocellulose*, Nobel Enterprises, Ardeer Site, Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland KA20 3LN.

## RESULTS

TNG SOLUBILITY IN WATER (g/L)

| TEMPERATURE (°C) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | INVESTI-GATOR | YEAR PUB'D |
| 1.27 | 1.38 | - | 1.5 | 1.68 | 1.96 | 2.36 | 2.88 | 3.44 | L&F[a] | 1927 |
| 1.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Will | 1908 |
| - | 1.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Naoum | 1924 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 2.5 | - | - | - | Oehman | 1931 |
| - | 2.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Lindner | 1993 |
| - | - | 1.25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Budavari | 1996 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

a. Ledbury & Frost

## CONCLUSIONS

The solubilities for TNG in water reported by Ledbury & Frost cover the widest spectrum of temperatures of any such studies found on TNG. The solubility reported for TNG at each temperature is consistent with its immediate neighbors and the entire family of results in that study. When plotted on graph paper with arithmetic coordinates the data points form a smooth continuum. There are no abrupt changes of slope nor any outliers. Higher solubilities have been reported at single temperatures by their contemporaries, as shown in the above table, but the original publications are not available, so reasons for the divergences cannot be established, as mentioned above. Neither Lidner nor Budavari referenced the source of the value each reported, so reasons for the divergences of their numbers also cannot be established. The author of this SIDS document believes the numbers reported by Ledbury & Frost are reliable.

In the opinion of this SIDS document author, Ledbury & Frost allowed adequate time for saturation quantities of TNG to dissolve, had adequate amounts of TNG contacting the water solvent at each temperature to saturate the solvent water, and used conditions that should allow water saturation of TNG to occur at each temperature studied.

Source: Technical Publication 201-14437B, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5 May 2003.

## PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
## 4) PARTITION COEFFICIENT

### TEST SUBSTANCE

φ Nitroglycerin (1,2,3-propanetriol, 1,2,3-trinitrate; CASRN: 55-63-0)

φ Synonyms include almost 100 names (trade names and other trivial names[1]).

There are four alternate CASRNs: 8013-32-8, 9010-02-0, 80066-48-4, and 105469-31-6 listed for nitroglycerin (TNG) in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) "ChemIDplus" data base. These are all cross-referenced to 55-63-0 in the NLM and the Canadian Center for Occupational Health & Safety (CCOHS) data bases (CCOHS, 2001). The numbers 8013-32-8 and 105469-31-6 are not listed in the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Handbook, Number Section. Number 9010-02-0 is listed as "SNG" (no further identification) in this Handbook section. Number 80066-48-4 is listed in this Handbook section as 1,2,3-propanetriol,1,2,3-trinitrate, the systematic name for TNG.

### RESULTS

The average of six determinations of the oil / water distribution coefficient of TNG was $109 \pm 3$ ($\log P_{ow} = 2.04$).

### CONCLUSIONS

TNG is both oil and water soluble, but partitions preferentially into the oil phase in an oil-water system.

## PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
## 5) WATER SOLUBILITY

### TEST SUBSTANCE – IDENTITY / PURITY

φ Nitroglycerin (TNG; 1,2,3-propanetriol, 1,2,3-trinitrate; CASRN: 55-63-0)

φ Synonyms include almost 100 trade names and other trivial names (CCOHS, 2001).

There are four alternate CASRNs: 8013-32-8, 9010-02-0, 80066-48-4, and 105469-31-6 listed in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) "ChemIDplus" data base. These are all cross-referenced to 55-63-0 in the NLM and the Canadian Center for Occupational Health & Safety (CCOHS) data bases (CCOHS, 2001). The numbers 8013-32-8 and 105469-31-6 are not listed in the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Handbook, Number Section. Number 9010-02-0 is listed as "SNG" (no further identification) in this Handbook section. Number 80066-48-4 is listed in this Handbook section as 1,2,3-propanetriol, 1,2,3-trinitrate, the systematic name for TNG.

Source: Technical Publication 201-14437B, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5 May 2003.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | 50 | 6.7 | Unknown | Unknown | Belyaev & Yuzefovich | 1940 |

a. Sample I prepared by nitration with mixed nitric/sulfuric acids. Sample II prepared by nitration with only nitric acid.

b. Samples A & B were prepared in separate batches fromthe same reactants and under the same conditions.

c. Determined under anoxic/low oxygen conditions.

In the presence of oxygen, TNG is stable at 50°C (Brandner, 1938), but begins to decompose "very slightly" after ~4 hrs. at 70°C (Marshall, 1904), more rapidly at ~90°C (Marshall & Peace, 1916), and vaporizes quickly at 160°C (Marshall, 1929) without melting. See also BOILING POINT SIDS document. In the absence of oxygen, or at low concentrations of oxygen, it appears to be stable (for at least short periods of time) to at least 180°C (Belyaev & Yuzefovich, 1940).

## CONCLUSIONS

The best representative values (kPa) for the vapor pressure of TNG in the range 20 - 100°C, in the presence of oxygen, were determined by calculating the best fit line through the data points from references Brandner (1938), Kemp, *et al.* (1957), Lide & Frederikse (1996), Marshall (1904), Marshall & Peace (1916), and Belyaev & Yuzefovich (1940). The best fit line was calculated by applying the LINEST methodology to the data as tabulated in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet as described by Billo (2001). As discussed in detail in the **DISCUSSION** section, the test samples from references Crater (1929), Naoum & Meyer (1929), and Rinkenbach (1965) probably were contaminated with water. Their data were plotted on the same chart as that of the above six publications, but did not fit the line of the other six publications. The vapor pressure values (**in kPa**) at decade intervals from 20-100°C, determined from this (LINEST) regression line ($R^2 = 0.996$; S.E. = 0.193), are:

**20**°C = $3.6 \times 10^{-5}$ kPa; **30**°C = $1.1 \times 10^{-4}$; **40**°C = $3.3 \times 10^{-4}$; **50**°C = $8.7 \times 10^{-4}$; **60**°C = $2.3 \times 10^{-3}$; **70**°C = $5.5 \times 10^{-3}$; **80**°C = $1.3 \times 10^{-2}$; **90**°C = $2.8 \times 10^{-2}$; **100**°C = $6.0 \times 10^{-2}$.

Since the anoxic/low-oxygen data of Belyaev & Yuzefovich fit the LINEST best fit line very well, the degradation of TNG at □ 70°C is probably an oxidative degradation rather than solely a thermal degradation. The anoxic/low-oxygen vapor pressures for TNG (**in kPa**) from 110 - 200°C, at decade intervals, are thus expected to be:

**110**°C = 0.12 kPa; **120**°C = 0.24; **130**°C = 0.52; **140**°C = 0.85; **150**°C = 1.49; **160**°C = 2.59; **170**°C = 4.37; **180**°C = 7.30; **190**°C = 11.73; **200**°C = 21.33.

Source: Technical Publication 201-14437B, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5 May 2003.

## RESULTS

The vapor pressure values for TNG from 20 – 180°C, inclusive, as determined in t presence of oxygen by the various investigators, are shown in the table below.

**REPORTED VAPOUR PRESSURES FOR NITROGLYCERIN**

| TEMP. (°C) | VAPOR PRESSURE MmHg | VAPOR PRESSURE Kpa | No. REPS. | METHOD | REFERENCE | YEAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2.66 \times 10^{-5}$ | 2 | Dynamic[a] | Kemp (Sample II) | 1957 |
| | $2.1 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2.79 \times 10^{-5}$ | 3 | Dynamic[a] | Kemp (Sample I) | 1957 |
| | $2.5 \times 10^{-4}$ | $3.33 \times 10^{-5}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| | $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ | $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ | Unknown | Unknown | Rinkenbach | 1965 |
| | $9 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ | 1 | Static | Naoum & Meyer | 1929 |
| | $1.1 \times 10^{-2}$ | $1.47 \times 10^{-4}$ | 1 | Dynamic | Naoum & Meyer | 1929 |
| 25 | $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ | $2.4 \times 10^{-4}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Crater | 1929 |
| 30 | $8.3 \times 10^{-4}$ | $5.07 \times 10^{-5}$ | 1 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| | $8.2 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.09 \times 10^{-4}$ | 3 | Dynamic | Kemp (Sample I) | 1957 |
| | $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.47 \times 10^{-4}$ | 3 | Dynamic | Kemp (Sample II) | 1957 |
| | $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Brandner (Sample A)[b] | 1938 |
| 35 | $2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | $2.7 \times 10^{-4}$ | 1 | Dynamic | Brandner (Sample B)[b] | 1938 |
| | $4.6 \times 10^{-3}$ | $6.1 \times 10^{-4}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Crater | 1929 |
| | $3.6 \times 10^{-2}$ | $4.8 \times 10^{-3}$ | 1 | Dynamic | Naoum & Meyer | 1929 |
| 40 | $2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ | $3.2 \times 10^{-4}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| | $3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | $4.0 \times 10^{-4}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Brandner (Sample A) | 1938 |
| | $3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ | $4.3 \times 10^{-4}$ | 3 | Dynamic | Kemp (Sample I) | 1957 |
| | $3.6 \times 10^{-3}$ | $4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ | 3 | Dynamic | Kemp (Sample II) | 1957 |
| 45 | $4.7 \times 10^{-3}$ | $6.3 \times 10^{-4}$ | 1 | Dynamic | Brandner (Sample B) | 1938 |
| | $1.3 \times 10^{-2}$ | $1.72 \times 10^{-3}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Crater | 1929 |
| 50 | $7.2 \times 10^{-3}$ | $9.6 \times 10^{-3}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| | $7.5 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1 \times 10^{-3}$ | Unknown | Unknown | Lide & Frederikse | 1996 |
| | $8.1 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Brandner (Sample A) | 1938 |
| 55 | $3.6 \times 10^{-2}$ | $4.77 \times 10^{-3}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Crater | 1929 |
| 60 | $1.8 \times 10^{-2}$ | $2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ | 1 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| | $6.0 \times 10^{-2}$ | $8.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | Unknown | Dynamic | Rinkenbach | 1965 |
| 70 | $4.3 \times 10^{-2}$ | $5.7 \times 10^{-3}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| | $5.1 \times 10^{-2}$ | $6.8 \times 10^{-3}$ | Unknown | Static | Marshall | 1904 |
| 75 | $7.5 \times 10^{-2}$ | $1 \times 10^{-2}$ | Unknown | Unknown | Lide & Frederikse | 1996 |
| 80 | $9.8 \times 10^{-2}$ | $1.3 \times 10^{-2}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| 90 | $2.3 \times 10^{-1}$ | | 2 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| 93 | $2.9 \times 10^{-1}$ | $3.9 \times 10^{-2}$ | 2 | Dynamic | Marshall & Peace | 1916 |
| 100 | $3.2 \times 10^{-1}$ | $4.3 \times 10^{-2}$ | Unknown | Unknown | Lide & Frederikse | 1996 |
| 125 | 2.0 | $2.7 \times 10^{-1}$ | Unknown | Unknown | Belyaev & Yuzefovich[c] | 1940 |

Source: Technical Publication 201-14437B, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5 May 2003.

## RESULTS

Belayef & Yuzefovich(1940) report a B.Pt. of 125°C at 2 mmHg (0.27 kPa) pressure, and a boiling point of 180°C at 50 mmHg (6.7 kPa) pressure for TNG. These same authors reported a calculated B.Pt. of 245 ± 5°C at 760 mm Hg (101.31 kPa) based on their data obtained under anoxic/low oxygen conditions. The LINEST linear regression method (Billo, 2001)utilizing the data points used in the Vapor Pressure SIDS document, as mentioned

## DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS

At typical levels of oxygen in the atmosphere, TNG has been reported to: 1) be stable at 50°C (Brandner, 1938), 2) begin to decompose after heating for a few hours at 70°C (Marshall, 1904), 3) decompose rapidly at temperatures of 90°C and above (Marshall & Peace, 1916), 4) evolve "nitrous yellow" vapors at 135°C(Budavari, 1996), 5) sublime rapidly at 160°C(Will, 1908), 6) explode at 218°C (Lide, 1995,1996), and 7) boil and/or explode at 260°C (USEPA ACQUIRE Data Base,1993; Hazardous Substances Data Bank, 2000; National Library of Medicine TOXNET Data Base, 2002; Verschueren, 1996. None of these latter four sources cited a primary reference, and their numbers were not used in any of the calculations.)

The boiling point of TNG at atmospheric pressure is not determinable because of this explosivity and decomposition at elevated, but below boiling, temperatures in the presence of oxygen. However, even at 180°C, no evidence of decomposition was reported by Belyaev & Yuzefovich (1940) when the vessel pressure was □50 mmHg (6.7 kPa). The author of this SIDS document believes that the evidence in the VAPOR PRESSURE Robust Summary in this set of Robust Summaries and this inst. Robust Summary indicates that the best representative value for the B.Pt. of TNG in anoxic/low oxygen conditions is 243°C.

above, gave an expected B.Pt. of 243 ± 6 °C at atmospheric pressure in the absence of oxygen, or in the presence of only small amounts of oxygen ($R^2 = 0.995$).

## PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL ELEMENTS
## 3) VAPOUR PRESSURE

## TEST SUBSTANCE

- Nitroglycerin (TNG; 1,2,3-propanetriol, 1,2,3-trinitrate; CASRN 55-63-0)

- Synonyms include almost 100 trivial and trade names (CCOHS, 2001).

There are four alternate CASRNs: 8013-32-8, 9010-02-0, 80066-48-4, and 105469-31-6 listed for (TNG) in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) "ChemIDplus" data base. These are all cross-referenced to 55-63-0 in the NLM and the Canadian Center for Occupational Health & Safety (CCOHS) toxicological data bases. The numbers 8013-32-8 and 105469-31-6 are not listed in the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Handbook, Number Section. Number 9010-02-0 is attributed to "SNG" (no further identification) in this Handbook Section. Number 80066-48-4 is attributed in this Handbook Section to 1,2,3-propane-triol,1,2,3-trinitrate, the systematic name for TNG.

Source: Technical Publication 201-14437B, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5 May 2003.

been reported to crystallize in a rhombic habit (Hibbert, 1912; Urbanski, 1965). Pictures of the two forms are shown in Hibbert (1912) and in Urbanski (1965).

| Freezing Points (°C) | | Melting Points (°C) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isomer 1[a] | Isomer 2[a] | Isomer 1[a] | Isomer 2[a] | Reference | Year Publ'n. |
| 2.2 | 13.2 | 2.8 | 13.5 | Kast | 1908 |
| 1.9 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 13.2 | Hibbert | 1912 |
| 1.9 | 13.0 | n.d.[b] | n.d. | Hackel | 1936 |
| n.d.[b] | n.d. | 2.2 | 12.2 | Will | 1908 |
| n.d. | 13.3 | n.d. | n.d. | Nauckhoff | 1911 |
| n.d. | 12.83[c] | n.d. | n.d. | Kemp | 1957 |
| n.d. | 12.86[d] | n.d. | n.d. | Kemp | 1957 |

a. Isomer 1 has a triclinic structure and Isomer 2 has a rhomboid structure.
b. Not determined.
c. Test material prepared by mixed acid (sulfuric + nitric) nitration
d. Test material prepared by nitration with nitric acid only.

## CONCLUSIONS & DATA QUALITY

Considering that the results reported in the table above were obtained in six different laboratories, over a span of ~50 years, and in laboratories in both Europe and the U.S., the concordance between the various investigators is very good. Normally, one would assume that the sample with the lowest freezing temperature and the highest melting temperature is the purest and gives the truest numbers. However, the rate of heating and of cooling can affect the results of both of these measurements. Since none of these authors published this information, the author of this Robust Summary suggests that the Best Representative Value (BRV) is the average of all the values in each category. Accordingly, the BRVs for the **freezing points** for the two crystalline isomers are **2.0°C** and **13.0°C**, respectively, and the BRVs for the **melting points** for the two isomers are **2.3°C** and **13.0°C**, respectively.

## PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL ELEMENTS
## 2) BOILING POINT

## TEST SUBSTANCE

φ Nitroglycerin (TNG;1,2,3-propanetriol; 1,2,3-trinitrate; CASRN: 55-63-0).

φ Synonyms include almost 100 trade names and other trivial names (CCOHS, 2001).

There are four alternate CASRNs: 8013-32-8, 9010-02-0, 80066-48-4, and 105469-31-6 listed in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) "ChemIDplus" data base for TNG. These are all cross-referenced to 55-63-0 in the NLM and Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety data bases. The numbers 8013-32-8 and 105469-31-6 are not listed in the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Handbook, Number Section. Number 9010-02-0 is listed as "SNG" (no further identification) in this Handbook section. Number 80066-48-4 is listed in this Handbook section as 1,2,3-propanetriol,1,2,3-trinitrate, the systematic name for TNG.

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## PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL ELEMENTS
## 1) MELTING POINT

### TEST SUBSTANCE

- Nitroglycerin (TNG, 1,2,3-propanetriol, 1,2,3-trinitrate; CASRN 55-63-0)
- Synonyms include almost 100 trade names and other trivial names (CCOHS, 2001).

There are four alternate CASRNs: 8013-32-8, 9010-02-0, 80066-48-4, and 105469-31-6 listed for TNG in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) "ChemIDplus" data base. These are all cross-referenced to 55-63-0 in the NLM data bases. The numbers 8013-32-8 and 105469-31-6 are not listed in the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Handbook, Number Section. Number 901002-0 is fisted as "SNG" (no further identification) in this Handbook section. Number 80066-48-4 is listed in this Handbook section as 1,2,3-propanetriol,1,2,3-trinitrate, the systematic name for TNG.

### RESULTS

TNG has been reported to crystallize (freeze) into two isomeric crystalline forms, with different freezing and melting points, as shown and referenced in the Table below. The crystalline isomer freezing at ~2.0°C has been reported to crystallize in a triclinic habit (Hibbert, 1912), while the one freezing at ~13°C has

Source: Technical Publication 201-14437B, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5 May 2003.

meets this criteria. Diphenylamine is a plant growth regulator currently registered in the U.S. for use on apples to prevent the appearance of the skin discoloration known as storage scald. Diphenylamine is formulated for post-harvest treatment on apples.

The residue chemistry data base identifying and quantifying the residues of diphenylamine is adequate and supports reregistration of diphenylamine as a food use pesticide on post-harvest treatment on apples. Tolerances are established for diphenylamine residues in apples (10 ppm), milk (0 ppm), and meat (0 ppm) [40 CFR §180.190]. No food or feed additive tolerances have been established for diphenylamine residues. The Agency has determined that the residue of concern in plants and livestock is diphenylamine *per se*.

Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

For acute dietary exposure (1 day) a risk assessment is not required since no appropriate endpoint or NOEL could be identified from the available data. No developmental toxicity was seen at doses greater than 100 mg/kg/day in rats or at doses greater than 300 mg/kg/day in rabbits.

For short term (1-7 day) or intermediate term (1 week to several months), **dermal** occupational:

In a 21 day dermal toxicity study, New Zealand White rabbits (5/sex/group) received repeated dermal applications (under occlusion) of diphenylamine Technical (100%) dissolved in distilled water at dose levels of 100, 500, or 1000 mg/kg for six hours a day for 21 consecutive days with terminal sacrifice on day 22. Two additional groups of rabbits of each sex (5/sex) served as the vehicle (distilled water) controls. None of the rabbits died, and with the exception of dark-red foci in the stomachs of both sexes at the 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day groups, the results of this study were unremarkable. The systemic toxicity NOEL was 100 mg/kg/day and the LOEL was 500 mg/kg/day based on the effects in the stomach. The dermal toxicity NOEL was greater than 1000 mg/kg/day (limit dose).

The dose and endpoint for use in risk assessment is the systemic NOEL of 100 mg/kg/day with a LOEL of 500 mg/kg/day based on dark-red foci in the stomachs of both sexes.

For chronic (several months to lifetime), **dermal** occupational exposures:

The dose and endpoint for use in risk assessment is the LOEL of $\leq 10$ mg/kg/day based on clinical chemistry observations based on a chronic dog study. An extra uncertainty factor of 3 is added to the usual uncertainty factor of 100 due to the lack of a NOEL in this study.

For **inhalation** (any duration) occupational exposures:

The requirement for an inhalation study was waived for the technical product. The formulation is placed in Toxicity Category III. A separate inhalation risk assessment is not required.

### 3. Exposure Assessment

This section describes the process the Agency used to estimate human exposure to diphenylamine from the diet and from occupational use.

#### a. Dietary Exposure

A dietary risk assessment is required when a chemical is registered for use on crops used either as food for people or feed for livestock. Diphenylamine



Source: EPA/38-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

## 2. Dose Response Assessment

### a. Reference Dose

The HED Reference Dose (RfD)/Peer Review Committee (document dated April 1, 1997) recommended that an RfD be established based on a chronic dog study with a LOEL of 10 mg/kg/day. An Uncertainty Factor (UF) of 100 was used to account for both the interspecies extrapolation and the intraspecies variability. An additional UF of 3 was recommended to account for the lack of a NOEL and the Committee's concern with respect to potential methemoglobinemia which was not tested in this study. On this basis, the RfD was calculated to be 0.03 mg/kg/day.

It should be noted that the LOEL was established at 10 mg/kg/day, in both males and females (based on hematological and clinical chemistry changes, and clinical signs of toxicity). Due to the lack of information on methemoglobinemia, the LOEL could not be verified and was considered tentative until this issue is addressed. The Agency recommended that a subchronic study of sufficient duration be conducted in dogs to investigate this possible methemoglobinemic effect to accurately define the NOEL in the critical study. The registrant is directed to contact the Agency before conducting such a study.

This chemical has been reviewed by the FAO/WHO joint committee meeting on pesticide residue (JMPR) and an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 0.02 mg/kg/day has been established by that Committee.

### b. Carcinogenicity Classification and Risk Quantification

The HED Reference Dose (RfD)/Peer Review Committee (document dated April 1, 1997) classified diphenylamine as "not likely" in reference to carcinogenicity. This classification was based on the lack of evidence for carcinogenicity in the two acceptable carcinogenicity studies in either male or female CD-1 mice or Sprague-Dawley rats.

### c. Other Toxic Endpoints

The Agency's Health Effects Division's Toxicological Endpoint Selection Committee (document dated February, 27 1997) concluded the following for diphenylamine:

There are no dermal absorption data available; therefore, a default of 100% dermal absorption is assumed.



Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

The acceptable mutagenicity studies discussed above satisfy the new initial mutagenicity battery requirements for diphenylamine. However, the majority of toxicology studies conducted with diphenylamine indicate that the liver is a target organ. Therefore, the HED RfD/QA Peer Review Committee is requiring an *in vivo/in vitro* rat hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) assay be performed to determine if a potentially genotoxic concentration can be achieved in the liver. The request for additional testing is in accordance with Agency current mutagenicity guidelines. The outcome of this study will determine if any additional mutagenicity studies are required for diphenylamine.

**h. Metabolism**

In a general metabolism study in the rat, $^{14}$C-Diphenylamine was administered orally in corn oil to groups of male and female Sprague Dawley rats (5/sex/group) at a low oral dose (5 mg/kg), repeated low oral dose (5 mg/kg x 14 days), and a single high oral dose (750 mg/kg).

Absorption of diphenylamine appeared rapid and complete for all dose groups as judged from 24 hour excretion profiles. Terminal distribution data showed no significant residual radioactivity in tissues 168 hours post-dose for both the low and high oral dose groups. Urine was the major route for excretion of diphenylamine derived radioactivity at both the low and high dose, with between 68-81% recovered for both sexes at the single and repeated low dose, and 73-74% recovered at the single high dose. Male rats appeared to excrete a greater percentage of diphenylamine derived radioactivity in urine at the low dose level, while female rats showed greater excretion in feces at this dose. At the high dose, the percentage eliminated in urine was equivalent in male and female rats.

Metabolites identified in urine in this study included dihydroxylated conjugates of diphenylamine, monohydroxylated sulfate conjugates of diphenylamine, and monohydroxylated glucuronide conjugates of diphenylamine. Male rats appeared to show a much greater percentage of dihydroxylated conjugates of diphenylamine in urine than female rats at both the single and repeated low oral dose, but not at the single high dose. In contrast, females showed higher urinary percentages of 4-hydroxydiphenylamine-O-sulfonic acid than males at all dose levels. Fecal metabolites consisted of the parent chemical and 4-hydroxydiphenylamine, which comprised only between 0.5-3% of the administered dose in both sexes (MRID 42994801).

Based on the available data for diphenylamine, the rat metabolism study with diphenylamine and the open literature data for diphenylamine and metabolites, there is no evidence that the N-nitroso metabolite of diphenylamine would be formed in rats or humans in vivo.

Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

LD 21 (10%-29% less than control), and for $F_2$ pups at 1500 ppm on LD 14 (10%) and LD 21 (12%). The developmental toxicity NOEL was 500 ppm (46 mg/kg/day for maternal animals) and the LOEL was 1500 ppm (131 mg/kg/day for maternal animals) based on decreased F2 pup body weight in late lactation. Reproductive toxicity was noted as smaller litter sizes at birth (significant for the $F_2$ litters) in both generations at 5000 ppm. The reproductive toxicity NOEL was 1500 ppm (131 mg/kg/day for maternal animals) and the LOEL was 5000 ppm (448 mg/kg/day for maternal animals), based upon decreased litter size in both generations (MRID 42638101).

### g. Mutagenicity

In a *Salmonella typhimurium*/mammalian microsome plate incorporation assay with tester strains TA1535, TA1537, TA1538, TA98, and TA100, diphenylamine (99.9%) was found to be cytotoxic at doses ≥333 μg/plate -S9, and ≥667 μg/plate +S9. At lower levels (6.67, 10.0, 33.3, 66.7, and 100 μg/plate -S9; 10.0, 33.3, 66.7, 100, and 333 μg/plate +S9), there were no increases in histidine-revertant colonies. Based on these findings, it was concluded that diphenylamine was tested over an appropriate range of concentrations, and was not mutagenic in this bacterial test system (MRID 42312101).

In a L5178Y TK+/- mouse lymphoma forward mutation assay, diphenylamine (99.9%) was tested at dose levels of 5-80 μg/mL in DMSO both with and without rat liver S9 metabolic activation. The test was positive in the presence of exogenous metabolic activation. There were reproducible but not dose-related increases in the mutation frequency at severely cytotoxic levels (40-70 μg/mL +S9) and moderately cytotoxic concentrations (20 and 30 μg/mL +S9). Colony sizing analysis revealed a relatively equal distribution of large and small colonies. Diphenylamine was non-mutagenic in the absence of S9 activation up to a severely cytotoxic level (80 μg/mL). Thus, diphenylamine was considered to be weakly mutagenic in this assay (MRID 42332101).

In a mouse micronucleus assay, the single oral gavage administration of 250, 500, or 1000 mg/kg (males) or 375, 750, or 1500 mg/kg (females) diphenylamine (99.9%) did not significantly increase the frequency of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes in bone marrow cells harvested from ICR mice at 24, 48, or 72 hours postexposure. Dose selection for the micronucleus assay was based on the findings of a preliminary acute dose range-finding study which indicated that ~70% of the females administered 2750 mg/kg of the test material died prior to the scheduled sacrifice. In agreement with the preliminary results, mortality and other signs of compound toxicity (i.e., languidness, squinted eyes and/or rough fur) were seen in both sexes receiving the high dose (1000 mg/kg; males; 1500 mg/kg; females) in the micronucleus assay. The test was negative up to a lethal oral gavage dose (HTD: 1000 mg/kg; males; 1500 mg/kg; females) but there was no evidence of bone marrow cytotoxicity (MRID 42312001).



Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

In a developmental toxicity study, pregnant New Zealand White rabbits received either 0, 33, 100, or 300 mg/kg/day diphenylamine (99.9%) suspended in 1% methylcellulose by oral gavage from gestation day 7 through 19, inclusive. Animals came from 3 sources(vendors). Maternal toxicity was noted at 300 mg/kg as decreases in food consumption and associated initial reductions in body weight gain. The maternal toxicity NOEL was 100 mg/kg/day and the LOEL was 300 mg/kg/day based on decreased body weight gains and food consumption early during the treatment period. No developmental toxicity was noted at any dose level. The developmental toxicity NOEL was equal to or greater than 300 mg/kg/day (HDT); a LOEL was not established (MRID 00148521).

### f. Reproductive Toxicity

In a two-generation reproductive toxicity study, Sprague-Dawley rats (28 per sex/group) received diphenylamine (99.8%) in the diet at dose levels of 0, 500, 1500, or 5000 ppm (0, 40, 115, or 399 mg/kg/day for $F_0$ males and 0, 46, 131, or 448 mg/kg/day for $F_0$ females, respectively, during premating). Compound-related systemic toxicity was observed in a dose related manner among both sexes and generations at all dose levels. In general, females were more affected than males and $F_1$ animals were more affected than $F_0$ animals. Clinical signs (bluish colored fluid in the cage and bluish colored staining of the coat in both sexes, and swelling of mammary gland(s) or palpable lateral-ventral masses, primarily in females) were evident at 5000 ppm. Body weight was decreased at 1500 and 5000 ppm. At 5000 ppm, there was a 6-9% decrease in body weight values, as compared to control, for $F_0$ males, 5-8% for $F_0$ females, 22-28% for $F_1$ males, and 11-23% for $F_1$ females. At 1500 ppm, there was a 5-8% decrease in body weight values from controls for $F_0$ females, 7-9% for $F_1$ males, and 5% for $F_1$ females. Food consumption (g/animal/day) was also decreased at 1500 and 5000 ppm. Kidney, spleen, and liver appeared to be the target organs as evidenced by weight differences from control at 5000 ppm in males and at 1500 and 5000 ppm in females and gross and microscopic findings at all dose levels in both sexes. Gross findings included enlarged and blackish-purple spleens. Microscopic findings included brown pigment in the proximal convoluted tubules of the kidney, hepatocytic hypertrophy, brown pigments in the Kupffer cells of the liver, congestion and hemosiderosis of the spleen. The systemic toxicity NOEL was less than 500 ppm (40 mg/kg/day in males and 46 mg/kg/day in females). The LOEL was less than or equal to 500 ppm based on gross pathological findings in the spleen (enlarged, discolored), and on microscopic findings in the kidney (brown pigment in the proximal convoluted tubule), liver (hepatic hypertrophy and brown pigment in the Kupffer cells), and spleen (congestion and hemosiderosis).

Developmental toxicity was observed at 1500 and 5000 ppm, as evidenced by significantly decreased body weight for $F_1$ pups at 5000 ppm throughout lactation (11-25 % less than control), for $F_2$ pups at 5000 ppm from LD 4 through



Source: EPA/38-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

occasionally recorded for the 2625 ppm group males. Changes in the hematology parameters indicate that the chemical produced a regenerative anemia in the 2625 and 5250 ppm group males and females. On gross examination at the interim and terminal necropsies, the liver and spleen of the 2625 and 5250 ppm group animals were dark and enlarged. The absolute and relative weights of the liver and spleen were also increased in these animals. On histopathology at the interim and terminal necropsies, 525 ppm group and above had increased incidence of hemosiderosis and congestion in the spleen, also the 2625 and 5250 ppm groups had increased incidences and/or severity of hematopoiis in the spleen and liver, and pigment in the reticuloendothelial cells of the liver. Pigment was also observed in the convoluted epithelial cells of the kidney of these groups at the terminal necropsy. The incidence of pyelonephritis in the 5250 ppm group males was marginally increased. There were increased incidences of cystitis and dilatation of the urinary bladder and balanoposthitis in the penis and preputial area of the 2625 and 5250 ppm groups at both of the necropsies. For the 5250 ppm group females, the incidence of amyloidosis was increased in the thyroid, adrenals, kidneys (also in the 2625 ppm group), stomach, small intestines, ovaries and uterus. For chronic toxicity the NOEL was less than 525 ppm (73.2 mg/kg/day for males and 90.5 mg/kg/day for females), and the LOEL was equal to or less than 525 ppm (73.2 mg/kg/day for males and 90.5 mg/kg/day for females) based on histopathological lesions in the spleen. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity (MRID 43369501).

Nitrosamine

Based on animal carcinogenicity data, N-nitrosodiphenylamine is classified as a probable human carcinogen. Studies in rats and mice showed increased incidence of bladder tumors in male and female rats and reticulum cell sarcomas in mice as well as structural relationship to carcinogenic nitrosamines. The cancer potency or $Q_1$ * was calculated to be $4.9 \times 10^{-3}$ mg/kg/day.

**e. Developmental Toxicity**

In a developmental toxicity study, pregnant female Sprague-Dawley rats (25/group) received diphenylamine (99.9%) in corn oil by oral gavage at dose levels of 0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day from gestation day six through gestation day 15 inclusive; dams were sacrificed on gestation day 20. None of the rats died during the study. Maternal toxicity was evidenced by increased splenic weights, enlarged spleens and blackish-purple colored spleen in the dams at 100 mg/kg/day. The maternal toxicity NOEL was 50 mg/kg/day and the LOEL was 100 mg/kg/day. No developmental toxicity was seen at any dose level. The developmental toxicity NOEL was equal to or greater than 100 mg/kg/day (HDT); a LOEL was not established (MRID 42292001).



Source: EPA/738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

Systemic toxicity was noted at the 10 mg/kg/day dose group, lowest dose tested (LDT), and above as alterations in clinical chemistry. There was a dose-related increase in total bilirubin levels in both sexes for the 10 mg/kg/day, up to 75% for the 50 mg/kg/day, up to 167%, $p < 0.01$ and for the 100 mg/kg/day groups, up to 150%, $p < 0.01$. These increases showed statistical significance in both sexes in the 10 mg/kg/day group at week 26 and in females only at week 39. Also, there was a decrease in blood urea nitrogen (BUN) levels in females at 50 mg/kg/day (16%) and 100 mg/kg/day (20%) groups at week 52. Cholesterol was increased at 50 mg/kg/day and 100 mg/kg/day at all time points (4 to 68%; occasionally $p < 0.05$), and albumin showed occasional increases, although no differences were noted at the end of the study. Alterations seen in the hematological parameters included: a treatment related decrease in red blood cells at 100 mg/kg/day (11%; $p < 0.05$ in males at 52 weeks). Also, hemoglobin was slightly reduced in both sexes at 100 mg/kg/day (males, 7-9%; females, 4-7%), hematocrit was slightly reduced at 100 mg/kg/day males (5-9%), mean corpuscular volume was slightly increased in both sexes at 100 mg/kg/day (males, 2-4%; females, 6%), and platelets were increased in all treated males (3-35%; $p < 0.05$ to 0.01 at various time points). The absolute and relative kidney weights were increased in males at 50 mg/kg/day (40/36%) and 100 mg/kg/day (18/10%) and in females at both 50 mg/kg/day (24/13%) and 100 mg/kg/day (13/9%). The absolute and relative liver weights were increased at 50 mg/kg/day (males, 17/13%; females, 22/11%) and 100 mg/kg/day (males, 29/20%; females, 14/10%). The absolute and relative spleen weights were increased in all treated females (9 to 38%/11 to 32%) and the thyroid absolute and relative weights were decreased in 100 mg/kg/day females (23/25%), and there were clinical signs where one 50 mg/kg/day and two 100 mg/kg/day animals had a greenish tint to the hair of the feet. Methemoglobin was not measured in this study (see RfD section). For chronic toxicity a NOEL was not achieved; the LOEL was 10 mg/kg/day (LDT) based on alterations in clinical chemistry parameters (MRID 43000601).

### d. Carcinogenicity

Diphenylamine

In a carcinogenicity study, CD-1 mice (60 sex/group) were administered diphenylamine (>99%) in the diet at levels of 0, 525, 2625 or 5250 ppm (males: 73.2, 368.0 and 755.7 mg/kg/day; females: 90.5, 455.2 or 936.6 mg/kg/day) for 18 months. There was a significant treatment-related increase in overall mortality in the 2625 and 5250 ppm group males and females. The increased mortality was due to cystitis in males and amyloidosis in females. A greenish staining of the hair was the most frequently observed clinical sign with some of the 525 ppm group and essentially all of the 2625 and 5250 ppm groups affected by the end of the study. Mean body weight gain was significantly decreased in the 5250 ppm group males at the majority of the time points in the study. Decreases were also



Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

c. **Chronic toxicity**

In a combined chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study, Sprague-Dawley rats received diphenylamine (>99.0%) at dose levels of 0, 200, 750, 3750 or 7500 ppm in males (equal to 8.1, 28.8, 146.7, or 302.1 mg/kg/day) and 0, 150, 500, 2500, or 5000 ppm in females (equal to 7.5, 24.9, 137.8, or 286.1 mg/kg/day) in the diet for 2 years. A one year interim sacrifice of 10 animals per sex per dose group was used. There was no treatment related mortality noted, however, the study was terminated early due to increased mortality in the control and low dose animals. No effects were noted in ophthalmic examinations. The only treatment related clinical observation was a greenish tint to the hair coat in the urogenital or ventral cervical area which was assumed to be due to an...*oxidative product of the interaction of the test article or a metabolite with urine or feces* in the high mid and high dose groups. Systemic toxicity was noted at the high mid and high dose groups in both sexes as decreased mean body weights and body weight gains (statically significant). Food consumption was increased in the same dose groups; however, due to food spillage, when food consumption values exceeded two standard deviations from the mean, they were not included in calculation of the group mean food consumption. Treatment related effects were noted in hematology involving *red cell elements* mainly in the high mid and high dose groups. Increases in albumin levels, decreases in globulin levels and increased albumin/globulin ratios were noted but, the biological relevance to these changes is unknown since there was no related pathology. Some slight transient effects were also noted in alkaline phosphatase and total bilirubin also in serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) and serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT). Urinalysis did not reveal any specific treatment related effects except a slight increase in ketones in the high dose due to incomplete or partial interference of the test article causing a false positive reading. There was an increase in spleen weights in both sexes in the high mid and high dose groups at the interim sacrifice and terminal sacrifice. Gross necropsy observations revealed a roughened surface to the kidneys in the high dose groups. Treatment related non-neoplastic observations were splenic congestion, increased hemosiderosis and hematopoiesis in the spleen, pigment deposits in the kidneys, and increased hematopoiesis in the liver in the high mid and high dose groups. No treatment related increase in any tumor type or site was seen in either sex at any dose level. Methemoglobin was not measured in this study. For chronic toxicity the NOEL was 28.8 mg/kg/day in males and 24.9 mg/kg/day in females and the LOEL was 146.7 mg/kg/day in males and 137.8 mg/kg/day in females based on reduced mean body weight and body weight gains, changes in hematological parameters, splenic and kidney lesions and increased clinical signs of toxicity. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity (MRID 43401401).

In a chronic toxicity study, beagle dogs received by capsule either 0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day of diphenylamine sodium salt (>99%) for 12 months.



Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

In a subchronic toxicity study, pure-bred beagle dogs (4/sex/dose) received gelatin capsules containing diphenylamine technical (> 99%) at dose levels of 0, 5, 25, or 50 mg/kg/day for at least 90 days. None of the dogs died during the study. The statistically significant increases observed only in a few of the hematology and clinical chemistry parameters were not considered to be toxicologically or biologically relevant. The NOEL was equal to or greater than 50 mg/kg/day which was the Highest Dose Tested (HDT). A LOEL was not established (MRID 42339801).

In a subchronic toxicity, CD-1 mice (15/sex/dose) received technical diphenylamine (> 99%) in their diet at 0, 10, 525, 2625 or 5250 ppm for 90 days. The dosages consumed in mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively, were 1.7 and 2.1 at 10 ppm, 93.8 and 107.0 at 525 ppm, 443.5 and 555.5 at 2625 ppm and 925.8 and 1100.7 at 5250 ppm. Slight treatment-related effects were observed at 525 ppm with the appearance of brownish-yellow pigment and extra-medullary hematopoiesis in the liver and hemosiderosis, congestion and extramedullary hematopoiesis in the spleen. As the dosage was increased, not only were the incidence and severity of the lesions in the spleen and liver increased, but pigment in kidneys, increased cellularity in the bone marrow, and cystitis (in the 5250 ppm group) were also present. Treatment-related increases in relative organ weights were seen in the liver and spleen in the highest dose groups (2625 and 5250 ppm). Hematology parameters showing treatment-related effects included statistically significant decreases in RBC count and hematocrit. Also statistically significant increases in MCV, MCH and MCHC in the two highest dosage groups were observed. The highest dosage group also showed a marked increase in reticulocytes. In the 525 ppm group, there was a statistically significant increase in MCHC. The systemic toxicity NOEL was 10 ppm (1.7 mg/kg/day for males and 2.1 mg/kg/day for females) and the LOEL was 525 ppm (93.8 mg/kg/day for males and 107.0 mg/kg/day for females) (MRID 42542801).

In a 21- day dermal toxicity study, New Zealand White rabbits (5/sex/group) received repeated dermal applications (under occlusion) of diphenylamine technical (100%) dissolved in distilled water at dose levels of 100, 500, or 1000 mg/kg for six hours a day for 21 consecutive days with terminal sacrifice on day 22. Two additional groups of rabbits of each sex (5/sex) served as the vehicle (distilled water) controls. No mortality was noted in the study. Gross pathology was noted as dark-red foci in the stomachs of both sexes at the 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day groups. The systemic toxicity NOEL was 100 mg/kg/day and the LOEL was 500 mg/kg/day based on the effects in the stomach. The dermal toxicity NOEL was greater than 1000 mg/kg/day (limit dose) (MRID 42304901).



Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

**Table 2. Acute Toxicity Values of Diphenylamine.**

| Test | Purity (% a.i.) | Results | Cat |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oral $LD_{50}$--rat | 99.9% | $LD_{50}$=2.72(2.49-2.98) g/kg | III |
| Dermal $LD_{50}$--rabbit | 99.9% | $LD_{50}$ > 2 g/kg | III |
| Inhalation $LC_{50}$--rat | EC-283 (31.0%) | $LC_{50}$ = 1.46 mg/L | III |
| Eye irritation--rabbit[a] | 99.9% | Slight eye irritation | III |
| Dermal irritation--rabbit[a] | 99.9% | Slight skin irritation | III |
| Dermal sensitization guinea pig[a] | 99.9% | Not a dermal sensitizer | NA |

[a] Not required for TGAI, however, presented here for informational purposes.

### b. Subchronic Toxicity

In a subchronic oral toxicity study, Sprague Dawley rats (10 rats/sex/group) received diphenylamine technical (>99%) at dietary dose levels of 0, 150, 1500, 7500, or 15000 ppm for 90 days (approximately 0, 7.5, 75, 375, or 750 mg/kg/day). There were a number of significant dose-related effects. A greenish tint to the animals' fur appeared first in the females (90%) in the 1500 ppm dose level group. Sixty percent of the males and 100% of the females showed this same greenish tint at 7500 ppm. At the highest dose tested (15000 ppm) 70% of the males and 100% and females the greenish tinted-hair respectively. Body weights and body weight gains were reduced in both sexes in the 7500 and 15000 ppm dose groups throughout the time-course of the study without compromising food consumption, therefore, suggesting decreased food efficiency. The darkening of the urine was considered to be a significant treatment-related graded dose-response effect. Compared to the concurrent controls, 60% of the males excreted dark yellow urine at 7500 ppm, and 100% of the animals excreted dark yellow urine at 15000 ppm. Pairwise, in the females at 7500 or 15000 ppm, the percentage of rats that excreted dark yellow urine was 70% and 100% respectively.

In general, there were significant treatment-related effects on the hematology parameters evaluated at terminal sacrifice that became apparent at a lower dose level. These treatment-related effects on more parameters were observed in females than in males when compared to the concurrent controls. The hematological changes observed in males at 7500 and 15000 ppm were statistically significant showing decreases in Red Blood Cell (RCB) and Hemoglobin (HGB) counts, and increases in Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) and Mean Cell Hematocrit (MCH). In females at 1500, 7500, and 15000 ppm, diphenylamine caused decreases in RBC, HGB, and Hematocrit counts and increases in MCV and MCH. The NOEL was 75 mg/kg/day for males and 7.5 mg/kg/day for females. The LOEL was 375 mg/kg/day for males and 75 mg/kg/day for females based on increased clinical signs of toxicity and alterations in hematological parameters (MRID 42339701).

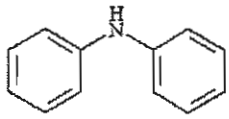


Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

## III. SCIENCE ASSESSMENT

### A. Physical Chemistry Assessment

The physical and chemical characteristics of diphenylamine are described below:



| | |
|---|---|
| **Empirical Formula:** | $C_{12}H_{11}N$ |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 169.22 |
| **CAS Registry No.:** | 122-39-4 |
| **Shaughnessy No.:** | 038501 |

Below is a description of the physical and chemical properties of the technical grade of diphenylamine.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Color:** | cream |
| **Physical State:** | solid flake with a sharp creosote odor |
| **Melting Point:** | 53-55°C |
| **Solubility:** | water at 0.038-0.042 mg/mL<br>acetonitrile at 808-897 mg/mL<br>methanol at 454-492 mg/mL<br>octanol at 204-237 mg/mL<br>hexane at 53-66 mg/mL |

### B. Human Health Assessment

#### 1. Hazard Assessment

The toxicological database for diphenylamine is adequate to support a reregistration eligibility.

##### a. Acute Toxicity

The Agency has characterized the acute toxicity of technical grade diphenylamine based on laboratory data. Results of the acute toxicity studies conducted with diphenylamine are summarized in Table 2:



Source: EPA738-R-97-010, *Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), Diphenylamine*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

Technical Fact Sheet on: BARIUM

As part of the Drinking Water and Health pages, this fact sheet is part of a larger publication:
**National Primary Drinking Water Regulations**

**Drinking Water Standards**

MCLG: 2 mg/l
MCL: 2 mg/l
HAL(child): none

**Health Effects Summary**

Acute: EPA has found barium to potentially cause gastrointestinal disturbances and muscular weakness resulting from acute exposures at levels above the MCL. No Health Advisories have been established for short-term exposures.

Chronic: Barium has the potential to cause hypertension resulting from long-term exposures at levels above the MCL.

Cancer: There is no evidence that barium has the potential to cause cancer from lifetime exposures in drinking water.

**Usage Patterns**

The largest end use of barium metal is as a "getter" to remove the last traces of gases from vacuum and television picture tubes. It is also used to improve performance of lead alloy grids of acid batteries; as a component of grey and ductile irons; in the manufacture of steel, copper and other metals; as a loader for paper, soap, rubber and linoleum.

Barium peroxide is used as a bleach, in dyes, fireworks and tracer-bullets, in igniter and welding materials, and in manufacture of hydrogen peroxide and oxygen. The permanganate is used as a dry cell depolarizer and in disinfectants.

Barium nitrate is used in fireworks, ceramic glazes, electronics, tracer bullets, detonators, and neon sign lights. Barium cyanide is used in electroplating and metallurgy. Barium chlorate is used in fireworks, explosives, matches, and as a mordant in dyeing.

Barium carbonate is used as follows: 45 percent as ingredient in glass, 25 percent in brick and clay products, 7 percent as a raw material for barium ferrites, 4 percent in photographic paper coatings, 19 percent other.

Barium hydroxide is used in lubricating oils and greases and as a component of detergents in motor oils. It is also used in plastics stabilizers, papermaking additives,

sealing compounds, vulcanization accelerators, pigment dispersants and self-extinguishing polyurethane foams and to protect limestone objects from deterioration.

Barium chloride is used in pigments, glass, dyeing, leather tanning, chlorine and sodium hydroxide manufacture and in water softening. Barium-based dyes are widely used in inks, paints, cosmetics and drugs.

Over 65% of barite produced was used as a weighting agent in oil and gas well drilling fluids, with a 50 percent decrease in demand for barite in 1986 due primarily to a severe downturn in oil and gas well drilling activity prompted by soft world oil prices. Barium sulfate is also used in photographic papers, pigments and as a filler for rubber & resins.

**Release Patterns**

Barium metal does not occur in nature. The most common ores are the sulfate, barite, found in AK, AR, CA, GA, KY, MO, NV, TN, and the carbonate, witherite, found in AR, CA, GA, KY, MO, NV. Barite was produced at 38 mines in the seven states in 1973, with Nevada supplying 50% of the tonnage. Missouri ranked second.

Barium is released to water and soil in the discharge and disposal of drilling wastes, from the smelting of copper, and the manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories.

Barium is emitted into the atmosphere mainly by the industrial processes involved in the mining, refining, and production of barium and barium-based chemicals, and as a result of combustion of coal and oil.

From 1987 to 1993, according to the Toxics Release Inventory barium compound releases to land and water totalled over 57 million lbs., of which about 99 percent was to land. These releases were primarily from copper smelting industries which use barium as a deoxidizer. The largest releases occurred in Arizona and Utah. The largest direct releases to water occurred in Texas.

Barium is found in waste streams from a large number of manufacturing plants in quantities that seldom exceed the normal levels found in soil. Background levels for soil range from 100-3000 ppm barium. Occurs naturally in almost all (99.4%) surface waters examined, in concentration of 2 to 340 ug/l, with an average of 43 ug/l. The drainage basins with low mean concentration of barium (15 ug/l) occur in the western Great Lakes, & the highest mean concentration of 90 ug/l is in the southwestern drainage basins of the lower Mississippi Valley. In stream water & most groundwater, only traces of the element are present.

There are limited survey data on the occurrence of barium in drinking water. Most supplies contain less than 200 ug/l of barium. The average concentration of barium in USA drinking water is 28.6 ug/l (1977 data). The drinking water of many communities in Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, & New Mexico contains concentrations of barium that may be 10 times higher than the drinking water standard. The source of these supplies is

usually well water. Currently 60 ground water supplies and 1 surface water supply exceeds 1000 ug/l.

**Environmental Fate**

In water, the more toxic soluble barium salts are likely to precipitate out as the less toxic insoluble sulfate or carbonate. Barium is not very mobile in most soil systems. Adsorption of barium was measured in a sandy soil and a sandy loam soil at levels closely corresponding to those to be expected for field conditions. In general, sludge solutions appeared to increase the mobility of elements in a soil. This is due to a combination of complexation by dissolved organic compounds, high background concentration and high ionic strengths of the soil solution.

Marine animals concentrate the element 7-100 times, and marine plants 1000 times from seawater. Soybeans and tomatoes also accumulate soil barium 2-20 times.

**Chemical/Physical Properties**

CAS Number: 7440-39-3 (metal)

Color/ Form/Odor: Barium is a lustrous, machinable metal which exists in nature only in combined form.

Soil sorption coefficient: Koc N/A; high mobility

Bioconcentration Factor: BCFs of 7-100 for marine animals, 1000 for marine plants, 2-20 for some crops.

Common Ores: sulfate- Barite; carbonate- Witherite

Solubilities (water):

carbonate- 22 mg/L at 18 deg C
chloride- 310 g/L at 0 deg C
chromate- 3.4 mg/L at 16 deg C
cyanide 800 g/L at 14 deg C
hydroxide- sol. in dil. acid
nitrate- 87 g/L at 20 deg
permanganate- 625 g/L at 11 deg
peroxide- sol. in dil. acid
sulfate- 2.2 mg/L at 18 deg C

**Other Regulatory Information**

Monitoring:

-- For Ground Water Sources:
Initial Frequency-1 sample once every 3 years
Repeat Frequency-If no detections for 3 rounds, once every 9 years

-- For Surface Water Sources:
Initial Frequency-1 sample annually
Repeat Frequency-If no detections for 3 rounds, once every 9 years

-- Triggers - If detect at > 2 mg/L, sample quarterly.

# SODIUM NITRATE

**Synonyms:** Nitratine; nitric acid, sodium salt; sodium saltpeter; sodium nitrate, crystal
**CAS No.:** 7631-99-4
**Molecular Weight:** 84.99
**Chemical Formula:** NaNO3

## Physical and Chemical Properties

**Appearance:** White crystals.
**Odor:** Odorless.
**Solubility:** 81.5 g/100 g water @ 15C (59F)
**Specific Gravity:** 2.26
**pH:** Aqueous solution is neutral.
**% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):** 0
**Boiling Point:** 380C (716F)
**Melting Point:** 308C (586F)
**Vapor Density (Air=1):** No information found.
**Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):** No information found.
**Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):** No information found.

**Source: Material Safety Data Sheet, Sulphur, Milinkrot Baker, Inc., 222 Red School Lane, Phillipsburg, NJ 08865**

# SULFUR

**Synonyms:** Colloidal sulfur; flowers of sulfur; precipitated sulfur; sublimed sulfur; brimstone
**CAS No.:** 7704-34-9
**Molecular Weight:** 256.53
**Chemical Formula:** S8

## Physical and Chemical Properties

**Appearance:**
Fine yellow powder.
**Odor:**
Faint odor.
**Solubility:**
Insoluble in water.
**Specific Gravity:**
2.07 at 20C (68F)
**pH:**
No information found.
**% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):**
0
**Boiling Point:**
445C (833F)
**Melting Point:**
115C (239F)
**Vapor Density (Air=1):**
8.9
**Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):**
10 @ 246C (475F)
**Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):**
No information found.

**Source: Material Safety Data Sheet, Sulphur, Milinkrot Baker, Inc., 222 Red School Lane, Phillipsburg, NJ 08865**

# CHARCOAL

**Synonyms**: Wood lump; wood powder
**CAS#** 7440-44-0
**Chemical Name**: Carbon

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical State: | Solid |
| Color: | black |
| Odor: | odorless |
| pH: | Not available. |
| Vapor Pressure: | Not available. |
| Viscosity: | Not available. |
| Boiling Point: | 4200 deg C |
| Freezing/Melting Point: | 6332 deg F |
| Autoignition Temperature: | Not applicable. |
| Flash Point: | Not applicable. |
| Explosion Limits, lower: | Not available. |
| Explosion Limits, upper: | Not available. |
| Decomposition Temperature: | Not available. |
| Solubility in water: | Insoluble in water. |
| Specific Gravity/Density: | Not available. |
| Molecular Formula: | C |
| Molecular Weight: | 12 |

**Source: Material Safety Data Sheet, Charcoal, Fisher Scientific UK, Bishop Meadow Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5RG, UK.**

# AMMONIUM NITRATE

**CAS NO.:** 6484-52-2

**FORMULA:** $NH_4NO_3$

**MOL WT.:** 80.04

**TOXICITY:** Oral rat LD50: 2217 mg/kg

**SYNONYMS:** Ammonium salt; Ammonium(I) nitrate (1:1); Ammonium saltpeter; Herco prills; Varioform; Nitrate d'ammonium (French); Nitrato amonico (Spanish); Ammoniumnitrat (German)

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**PHYSICAL STATE:** white to beige solid

**MELTING POINT:** 170 C

**BOILING POINT:** 210 C (Decomposes)

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 1.73

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** 118g/100g

**PH:** 5.4

**VAPOR DENSITY:** 2.8

CORNELL

**Material Safety Data Sheets**

**Division of Facilities Services**

## *DOD Hazardous Material Information (ANSI Format)*
## *For Cornell University Convenience Only*

**ALUMINUM OXIDE**


| | |
|---|---|
| Section 1 - Product and Company Identification | Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties |
| Section 2 - Compositon/Information on Ingredients | Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity Data |
| Section 3 - Hazards Identification Including Emergency Overview | Section 11 - Toxicological Information |
| Section 4 - First Aid Measures | Section 12 - Ecological Information |
| Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures | Section 13 - Disposal Considerations |
| Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures | Section 14 - MSDS Transport Information |
| Section 7 - Handling and Storage | Section 15 - Regulatory Information |
| Section 8 - Exposure Controls & Personal Protection | Section 16 - Other Information |



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Cornell University does not in any way warrant or imply the applicability, viability or use of this information to any person or for use in any situation.


**Section 1 - Product and Company Identification**
**ALUMINUM OXIDE**

**Status Code:** C
**Manufacturer's Label Number:**
**Date of Label:** 12/16/1998
**Year Procured:** N/K
**Organization Code:** G
**Chronic Hazard Indicator:** N/P
**Eye Protection Indicator:** N/P
**Skin Protection Indicator:** N/P
**Respiratory Protection Indicator:** N/P
**Signal Word:** N/P
**Health Hazard:**
**Contact Hazard:**
**Fire Hazard:**
**Reactivity Hazard:**

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8/8/2002 7:53:37 AM

## Section 12 - Ecological Information
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Ecological Information:**
N/P

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Waste Disposal Methods:**
NO SPECIAL PROCEDURES REQUIRED

## Section 14 - MSDS Transport Information
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Transport Information:**
N/P

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**SARA Title III Information:**
N/P
**Federal Regulatory Information:**
N/P
**State Regulatory Information:**
N/P

## Section 16 - Other Information
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Other Information:**
N/P

### HAZCOM Label Information

**Product Identification:** ALUMINUM OXIDE
**CAGE:** FO001
**Assigned Individual:** Y
**Company Name:** K.C. ABRASIVE CO, INC/KANSAS CITY, KS 66115
**Company PO Box:**
**Company Street Address1:** UNKNOWN
**Company Street Address2:** UNKNOWN, NK 00000 NK
**Health Emergency Telephone:** 913) 342-2900
**Label Required Indicator:** Y
**Date Label Reviewed:** 12/16/1998

**Other Protective Equipment:** AVOID EYE CONTACT AS WITH GRANULAR MATERIAL.
**Work Hygenic Practices:** N/P
**Supplemental Health & Safety Information:** MSDS UNDATED

## Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**HCC:**
**NRC/State License Number:**
**Net Property Weight for Ammo:**
**Boiling Point: Boiling Point Text:** 2050C
**Melting/Freezing Point: Melting/Freezing Text:** N/A
**Decomposition Point: Decomposition Text:** N/A
**Vapor Pressure:** NIL **Vapor Density:** N/K
**Percent Volatile Organic Content:**
**Specific Gravity:** 3.97
**Volatile Organic Content Pounds per Gallon:**
**pH:** N/P
**Volatile Organic Content Grams per Liter:**
**Viscosity:** N/P
**Evaporation Weight and Reference:** N/K
**Solubility in Water:** INSOLUBLE
**Appearance and Odor:** BROWN/ODORLESS
**Percent Volatiles by Volume:** N/K
**Corrosion Rate:** N/P

## Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity Data
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Stability Indicator:** YES
**Materials to Avoid:**
NONE
**Stability Condition to Avoid:**
N/K
**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**
NONE
**Hazardous Polymerization Indicator:** NO
**Conditions to Avoid Polymerization:**
N/K

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Toxicological Information:**
N/P

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**First Aid:**
N/K

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Fire Fighting Procedures:**
N/K
**Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazard:**
NONE
**Extinguishing Media:**
N/K
**Flash Point: Flash Point Text:** N/K
**Autoignition Temperature:**
**Autoignition Temperature Text:** N/A
**Lower Limit(s):** N/K
**Upper Limit(s):** N/K

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Spill Release Procedures:**
NO SPECIAL PROCEDURES REQUIRED

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Handling and Storage Precautions:**

**Other Precautions:**

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls & Personal Protection
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

**Repiratory Protection:**
AVOID INHALATION AS WOULD BE TRUE W/ANY INTER PARTICULATE MATERIAL.
**Ventilation:**
PROVIDE LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION TO KEEP BELOW TLV.
**Protective Gloves:**
N/K
**Eye Protection:** N/K

**RTECS Number:** BD1200000 **RTECS Code:** M
**=WT: =WT Code:**
**=Volume: =Volume Code:**
**>WT: >WT Code:**
**>Volume: >Volume Code:**
**<WT: <WT Code:**
**<Volume: <Volume Code:**
**% Low WT: % Low WT Code:**
**% High WT: % High WT Code:**
**% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:**
**% High Volume: % High Volume Code:**
**% Text:** N/K
**% Enviromental Weight:**
**Other REC Limits:** N/P
**OSHA PEL:** 15 MG/M3 TDUST **OSHA PEL Code:** M
**OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:**
**ACGIH TLV:** 10 MG/M3 TDUST; 9293 **ACGIH TLV Code:** M
**ACGIH STEL:** N/P **ACGIH STEL Code:**
**EPA Reporting Quantity:**
**DOT Reporting Quantity:**
**Ozone Depleting Chemical:** N

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## Section 3 - Hazards Identification, Including Emergency Overview
## ALUMINUM OXIDE

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**Health Hazards Acute & Chronic:** N/P

**Signs & Symptoms of Overexposure:**
CLASSIFIED BY OSHA AS NUISANCE DUST

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:**
N/P

**LD50 LC50 Mixture:** N/P
**Route of Entry Indicators:**
- **Inhalation:** N/P
- **Skin:** N/P
- **Ingestion:** N/P

**Carcenogenicity Indicators**
- **NTP:** N/P
- **IARC:** N/P
- **OSHA:** N/P

**Carcinogenicity Explanation:** N/P

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**Product Identification:** ALUMINUM OXIDE
**Date of MSDS:** 01/01/1987 **Technical Review Date:** 06/12/1987
**FSC:** 6810 **NIIN:** **LIIN:** 00F005069
**Submitter:** F BT
**Status Code:** C
**MFN:** 01
**Article:** N
**Kit Part:** N

## Manufacturer's Information

**Manufacturer's Name:** K.C. ABRASIVE CO, INC/KANSAS CITY, KS 66115
**Manufacturer's Address1:**
**Manufacturer's Address2:** N/P, NK 00000
**Manufacturer's Country:** NK
**General Information Telephone:**
**Emergency Telephone:** (913) 342-2900
**Emergency Telephone:** (913) 342-2900
**MSDS Preparer's Name:** N/P
**Proprietary:** N
**Reviewed:** Y
**Published:** Y
**CAGE:** FO001
**Special Project Code:** N

## Contractor Information

**Contractor's Name:** K.C. ABRASIVE CO, INC/KANSAS CITY, KS 66115
**Contractor's Address1:** UNKNOWN
**Contractor's Address2:** UNKNOWN, NK 00000
**Contractor's Telephone:** UNKNOWN
**Contractor's CAGE:** FO001

## Contractor Information

**Contractor's Name:** KC ABRASIVE CO INC
**Contractor's Address1:** 3140 DODGE RD
**Contractor's Address2:** KANSAS CITY, KS 66115
**Contractor's Telephone:** 913-342-2900
**Contractor's CAGE:** KCABR

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**Section 2 - Compositon/Information on Ingredients**
**ALUMINUM OXIDE**

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**Ingredient Name:** ALPHA-ALUMINA (ALUMINUM OXIDE) (EPA LISTS ONLY FIBROUS FORMS) (SARA III)
**Ingredient CAS Number:** 1344-28-1 **Ingredient CAS Code:** M

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX G

## TEXTUAL REFERENCES OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX G

TEXTUAL REFERENCES OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS

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G-21 Approval for disposal of real property by abandonment (B-33).

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G-23 Realty Control File, dated 1953, showing 6,800-acre land transfer to Department of Interior (B-35).

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G-25 Training ammunition shipped to Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field (B-36).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
PACIFIC OCEAN DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5440

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CEPOD-CW-T 4 August 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA, ATTN: CEPOA-PM-P

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Property No. F10AK0851, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska

1. References:

a. Memorandum, CEPOA-DE, 12 June 2003, SAB.

b. Memorandum, CEHNC-OE-CX, 3 July 2003, subject: DERP-FUNDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) Site No. F10AK085100, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, AK.

2. The recommendation to conduct Containerized/Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (CON/HTRW) and Building Demolition and Debris Removal (BD/DR) projects is approved.

3. The recommendation to conduct a Hazardous Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) project is approved. It is recommended that the district:

a. Submit the 1998 Site Investigation Report to the HTRW Center of Expertise (CX) for review and comment. It is unclear if this report is the equivalent to a CERCLA Site Inspection Report which usually precedes the Remedial Investigation. Site inspection reports are to have HTRW-CX reviews under HQUSACE policy.

b. Coordinate with the HTRW-CX and identify what documentation or information is available to assist the CX in the review.

c. The results of the review should be used in planning for future projects.

4. The recommendation to conduct an Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) project is approved subject to incorporating the reevaluation recommendations that were identified in reference b.

CEPOD-CW-T
SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Property No. F10AK0851, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska

5. Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Robert Curnyn at (808) 438-7040.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl

for FRANK J. OLIVA, P.E.
Director of Civil Works
and Technical Directorate

CF:
CEPOA-PM-P (Jackson) (Original)
CEHNC-OE-CX w/encl
CEMP-RF w/o encl
CENWO-HX-S w/o encl

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA
P.O. BOX 6898
ELMENDORF AFB, ALASKA 99506-6898

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CEPOA-DE (200-1f) 12 June 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, Pacific Ocean Division, ATTN: CEPOD-ET-E (B. Curnyn), Bldg. 525, Fort. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Revised Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Property No. F10AK0851, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska.

1. This memorandum, including enclosures, comprises the revised INPR reporting on the DERP-FUDS preliminary assessment of eligibility for the Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field on the Aleutian Island of Atka. Enclosure 1 is the Property Survey Summary Sheet and Enclosure 2 includes maps showing the general property vicinity.

2. In 1984, a Findings and Determination of Eligibility was prepared for the site and is included here as Enclosure 3. The site was determined to have been formerly used by the Department of Defense (DoD), and a substantial removal project that included over 100 buildings was performed in 1985 following approval.

3. The Alaska District performed a site investigation in 1998. During 2001, the Environmental Protection Agency performed a site visit as part of a preliminary assessment. Also in 2001, a Department of Defense contractor through the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program reviewed the site. As a result of information obtained from these activities, Hazardous Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW), Containerized Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste (CON/HTRW), and Building Demolition and Debris Removal (BD/DR) projects are proposed. An Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) Project is also proposed at the Archive Search Report phase. Enclosure 4 contains the Project Summary Sheets; cost estimates are included as Enclosure 5.

4. Real Estate, Office of Counsel, and Cost Engineering have concurred with these findings. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation was informed of the potential HTRW and CON/HTRW projects, and has commented on the OEW issue.

5. I recommend that:

a. CEPOD approve the proposed HTRW, CON/HTRW, BD/DR and OEW projects.

b. CEPOD forward a copy of this revised INPR to CEMP-RF and CEHND-ED-PM.

CEPOA-DE (2001f)
SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Revised Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Property No. F10AK0851, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska.

6. Please contact me directly if I can be of further assistance. Detailed information desired by your staff can be obtained by contacting Richard Jackson, Project Manager, at (907) 753-5606.

For

TIMOTHY J. GALLAGHER
Colonel, EN
Commanding

5 Encls
1. Survey Summary
2. Maps
3. FDE
4. Project Summary
5. Cost Estimates

ENCLOSURE 1

PROPERTY SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET

Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

Revised Inventory Project Report (INPR)

Property No. F10AK0851

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

Atka Island, Alaska.

REVISED

# PROPERTY SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
# FOR
# DERP-FUDS SITE NO. F10AK0851
# ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
# ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

**7 APRIL 2003**

**PROPERTY NAME:** Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

**LOCATION:** Atka Island, Alaska. The site is located adjacent to the local village, and extends for approximately 2 miles north. The original land withdrawal was 6,800 acres. (see attached maps)

Latitude: 52°13'13.24" North
Longitude: 174°12'22.86" West
Congressional District: Alaska, At-large
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10

**PROPERTY HISTORY:** The Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field was acquired by implied transfer from the Department of the Interior in September 1942. The site is located on Atka Island in the Andreanof Island group of the Aleutian Islands. The site was jointly used by the Army Air Force and the Navy from 1942 to 1945 during World War II. Improvements included an airfield, hangar, dock, housing and storage facilities. Improvements were abandoned in place when the site was vacated circa 1945-46. Atka Island remained part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge until surface estate was made available for selection under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The Atxam Native Corporation received title to the property in 1979. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities also owns property at the former site, including the airstrip and adjacent taxiway. Other portions of the Island are controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (Aleutian Islands Wilderness).

A Findings and Determination of Eligibility was approved in 1984, which authorized building demolition and debris removal (BDDR), containerized hazardous and toxic waste (CON-HTRW), and hazardous and toxic waste (HTRW) projects. The initial BDDR removal action was completed in 1986-87 by Chris Berg Inc./Constructors of Anchorage. On-site landfills were utilized to dispose of the remaining buildings and other miscellaneous debris such as marsten runway matting.

A local resident informed the Corps of Engineers during a 1998 site investigation that military personnel had disposed of small arms ammunition in Korovin Lake at the site. Evidence of ordnance has not been confirmed. A review of historical site maps indicates possible storage and use of ordnance. A risk assessment code of RAC-4 has been assigned to the site. Therefore, an Archives Search Report is recommended to further research site activities.

**PROPERTY VISIT:** A site investigation was conducted by representatives of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, in June 1998. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency conducted a site visit in August 2001 as part of a preliminary assessment of the site. The Corps

of Engineers identified new areas of concern within the original 6,800 acre site including a former Navy Radar site west of the airfield on a ridge, circular depressions indicating possible former gun emplacements (or fuel oil storage tank pads) near the city dock northeast of the airfield, and an oil and grease barrel disposal area near Pugankix Creek. Another site, Cape Kudugnak Naval Radio Station, was also identified approximately 10 miles northeast of the Atka Air Force Auxiliary Airfield. This site was assigned a new FUDS property number, F10AK1063, and is covered by a separate Inventory Project Report (INPR).

**CATEGORY OF HAZARD(S):** Containerized Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (CON-HTRW); Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW); Building Demolition and Debris Removal (BDDR); Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW).

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION(S):** The 1984 INPR approved three projects: CON-HTRW, HTRW, and BDDR. This revised INPR adds an OEW project, describes new areas of concern within the original property boundary, describes the proposed projects in more detail, and proposes follow-up work under the existing project categories to address landfill stability and other concerns.

**CON-HTRW:** Address possible remaining underground storage tanks, remove exposed 55-gallon drums, closeout former drywell at Generator Building, and remediate associated contaminated soils.

**HTRW:** Conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study to determine nature and extent of contaminated soils/water, complete remedial design and remedial action to address contamination.

**BDDR:** Evaluate landfill cover, inventory exposed debris (including former radar station), stabilize landfills, and remove or re-bury hazardous buildings/debris.

**OEW:** The potential ordnance risks were evaluated for the Atka site using the Risk Assessment Code worksheet. A RAC-4 was assigned to the site. Therefore, an Archives Search Report should be initiated to further investigate possible ordnance use at the site.

**AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS:**

Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. October 2002. Draft Atka Airport Site Assessment Report, Atka, Alaska.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. January 2002. Preliminary Assessment, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field Site, Atka, Alaska.

U.S. Department of Defense. February 2001. NALEMP Phase I Assessment Report, Atka Island Air Force Auxiliary Field.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. September 1999. Site Investigation Report, Atka Island, Alaska.

Chris Berg, Inc. February 1996. Debris Cleanup and Site Restoration, Atka Island, Alaska, Final Landfill Closure Report, Permit # 8521-BA023.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. June 1977. Debris Removal and Cleanup Study, Aleutian Island and Lower Alaska Peninsula, Alaska.

Narrative Report of Alaska Construction, 1941-1944. Col. James D. Bush, Jr., U.S. Army Engineer District Alaska.

Alaskan Department, Engineer Office, Atka, Alaska. 24 November 1944. Topography and As-Built Construction Sheets #1-13.

U.S. Engineer Office, Anchorage, Alaska. 9 June 1943, updated 13 March 1945. Atka Island, Alaska, Nazan Bay, Project Location and General Layout, Sheet 1 of 1.

**POINT OF CONTACT:** Lisa K. Geist, Environmental Engineering Branch, (907) 753-5742.

**LEAD REGULATOR:** John Halverson, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, (ADEC), (907) 269-7545

ENCLOSURE 2

PROPERTY MAPS

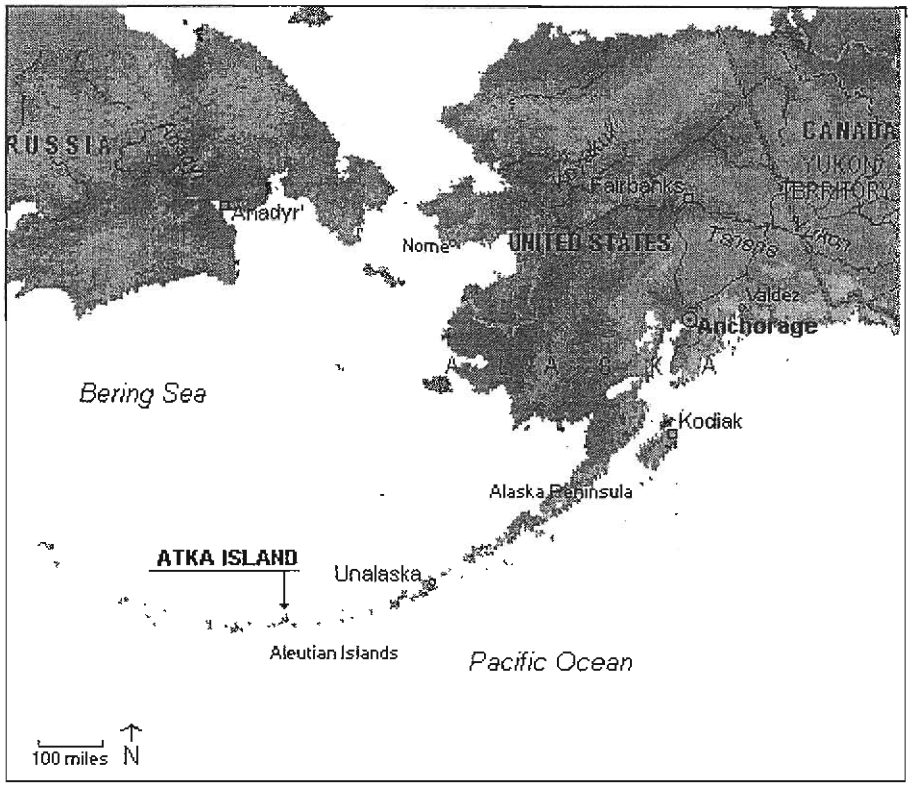
Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

Revised Inventory Project Report (INPR)

Property No. F10AK0851

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

Atka Island, Alaska



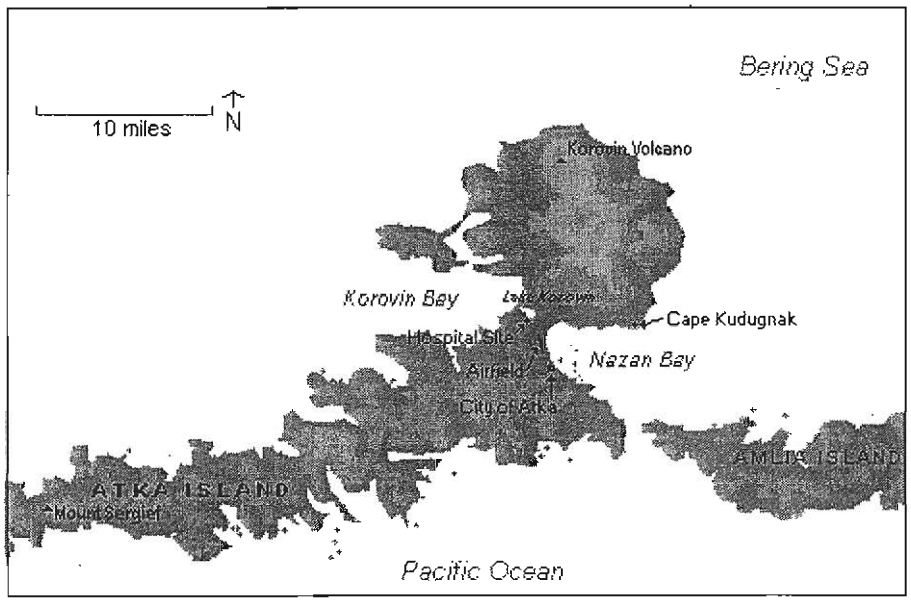




FIGURE 1

**LOCATION MAP**

**Atka Island**

Maps adapted from MicroSoft ExpediaMaps

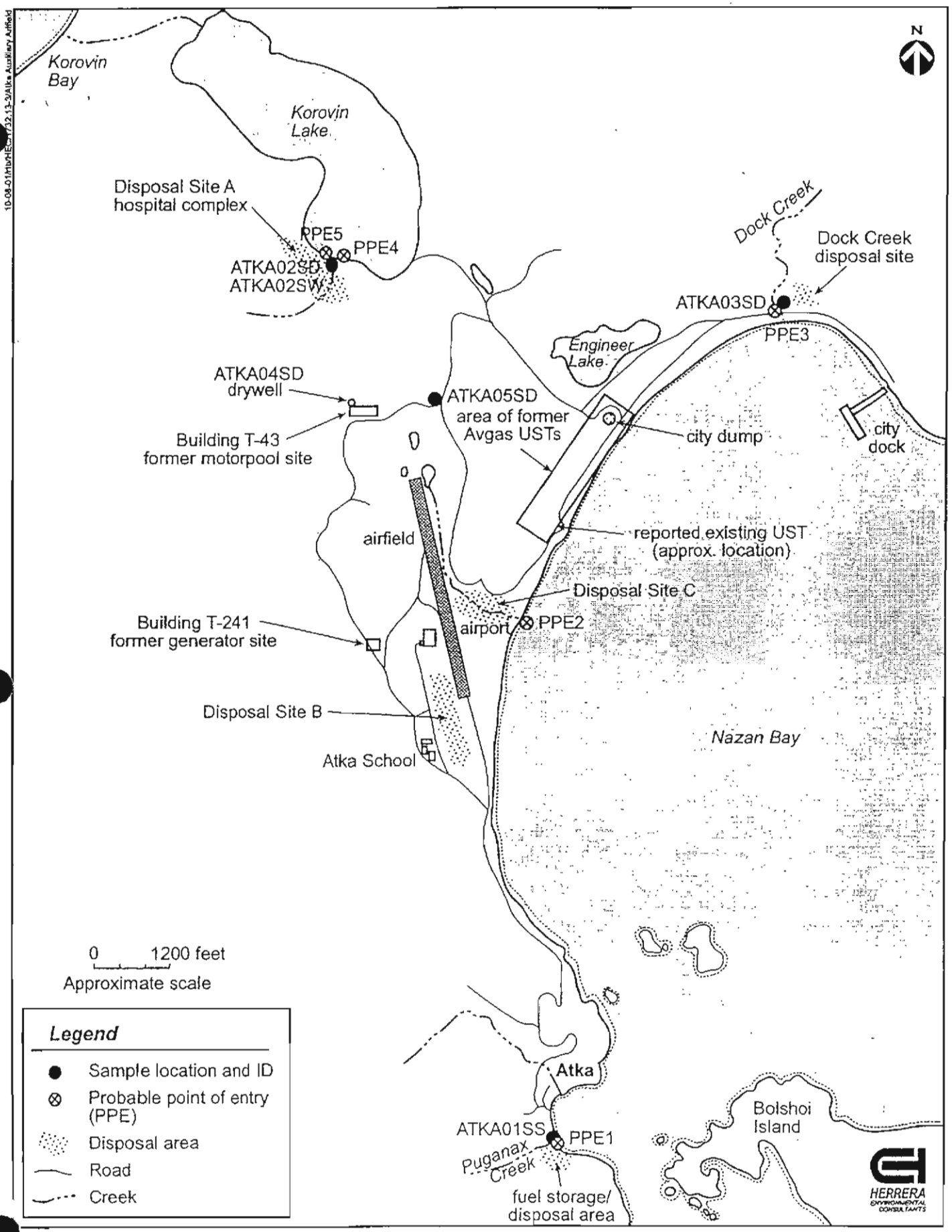



Figure 2-2. Site location map, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field site, Atka, Alaska.

ENCLOSURE 3

FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
(1984)

Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

Revised Inventory Project Report (INPR)

Property No. F10AK0851

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

Atka Island, Alaska

# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15, the proponent agency is TAGO

| REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL | SUBJECT |
|---|---|
| DAEN-ECE-B | Environmental Restoration Defense Account (ERDA) Findings and Determinations of DOD Responsibility for Five Sites (AK) |

| TO | FROM | DATE | CMT 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| DAEN-ZC<br>Pentagon | DAEN-ECZ-A<br>Pulaski | 26 JUN 1984<br>LANCER/dm/20216 | |

Findings and Determinations for

a. NIKE Battery "E" (Site Love);
b. NIKE Site Point Military Reservation;
c. NIKE Battery "D" (Site Jig);
d. Elmendorf - Fort Richardson Defense Area, NIKE Battery "C" (Site Bay); and
e. Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

are forwarded for your information and processing. These ERDA sites are candidates for implementation during FY 85.

5 Encl
as

AMES S. ALBRO, JR.
Major General, USA
Director of Engineering
and Construction

CF: DAEN-ZCE
NPDED-TE
NPARE-AQ
HNDED-PM

~~METTLER~~
CALDWELL
DUNHAM
~~BICKLEY~~
McCOY EN-GS
SETVIN
KENNON
LAST: ROZANNA

Rec'd 29 JUN 1984

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION DEFENSE ACCOUNT
(P.L. 98-212) FINDING AND DETERMINATION OF
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITY —

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

I concur in the attached subject Finding and Determination by the Alaskan District Commander, dated 5 Jun 84.

Ames S. Albro, Jr.
AMES S. ALBRO, JR.
Major General, USA
Assistant Commander & Director
Engineering and Construction

DATE: 26 JUNE 1984

NPDEN-TE (4 Jun 84) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Environmental Restoration, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Alaska

DA, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 2870, Portland, Oregon 97208 7 June 1984

TO: CDR USACE (DAEN-ECE-B) WASH DC 20314

Finding and Determination establishing DOD responsibility for the subject site is forwarded for your review and approval.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
nc exc.1 cy wd

REYNOLD MORIN
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Deputy Commander
for Military Construction

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ALASKA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
POUCH 898
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99506

04 JUN 1984

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

NPARE-AQ

SUBJECT: Environmental Restoration, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Alaska

Commander, North Pacific Division

1. Reference is made to Public Law 98-212 (97 STAT 1427).

2. This office has completed an investigation into the use and subsequent excess of the subject site to determine whether the restoration of the area falls within the purview of the referenced law. Accordingly we are transmitting the Findings and Determination of Department of Defense responsibility for the subject site, for your review and further processing(Incl 1).

1 Incl(dupe)
as

NEIL E. SALING
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION DEFENSE ACCOUNT
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITY

Atka

Upon the basis of the following findings, the proposed environmental restoration of the subject site is within the authority and meets the criteria of Public Law 98-212 (97 STAT 1427).

FINDINGS

1. Lands comprising this installation were acquired by the Department of the Army by implied transfer from the Department of Interior (DOI) in 20 September 1942. At the end of World War II, the Army identified this area for a permanent training and defense area and a letter request was sent to the DOI to withdraw 6,800.00 acres.

2. The area was improved with an airfield, dock, and numerous buildings and warehouses associated with a World War II defense site. The Air Force, upon its establishment, apparently planned to use this area as an auxiliary airfield, but this use could not be confirmed.

3. A letter of relinquishment on behalf of the Department of the Air Force was forwarded by the Corps of Engineers to the DOI on 22 October 1953. The Corps of Engineers, at this time, advised DOI that "the Department of Defense constructed improvements on Atka Island which [now] have a negative salvage value." The improvements were abandoned in-place due to the excessive costs related to their sale or removal.

4. The DOI subsequently transferred a large portion of this site to the Atxan Native Corporation by Interim Conveyance No. 159 dated 27 February 1979. This conveyance also included the improvements abandoned by the Department of the Army. There are no restrictions or covenants in the conveyance document that would preclude the restoration of this site.

DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the finding that the land was formerly used by the Department of the Army and that improvements were constructed by this agency and allowed to remain and deteriorate when the site was excessed, I hereby determine that it is in the best interests of the Government to environmentally restore this site on the basis that the materials and debris thereon resulted from Department of Defense activity. I further determine that the restoration of this site is within the purview of the above referenced statute.

S/Colonel Neil E. Saling

NEIL E. SALING
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

Date: 04 JUN 1984

DEBRIS REMOVAL AND CLEANUP STUDY

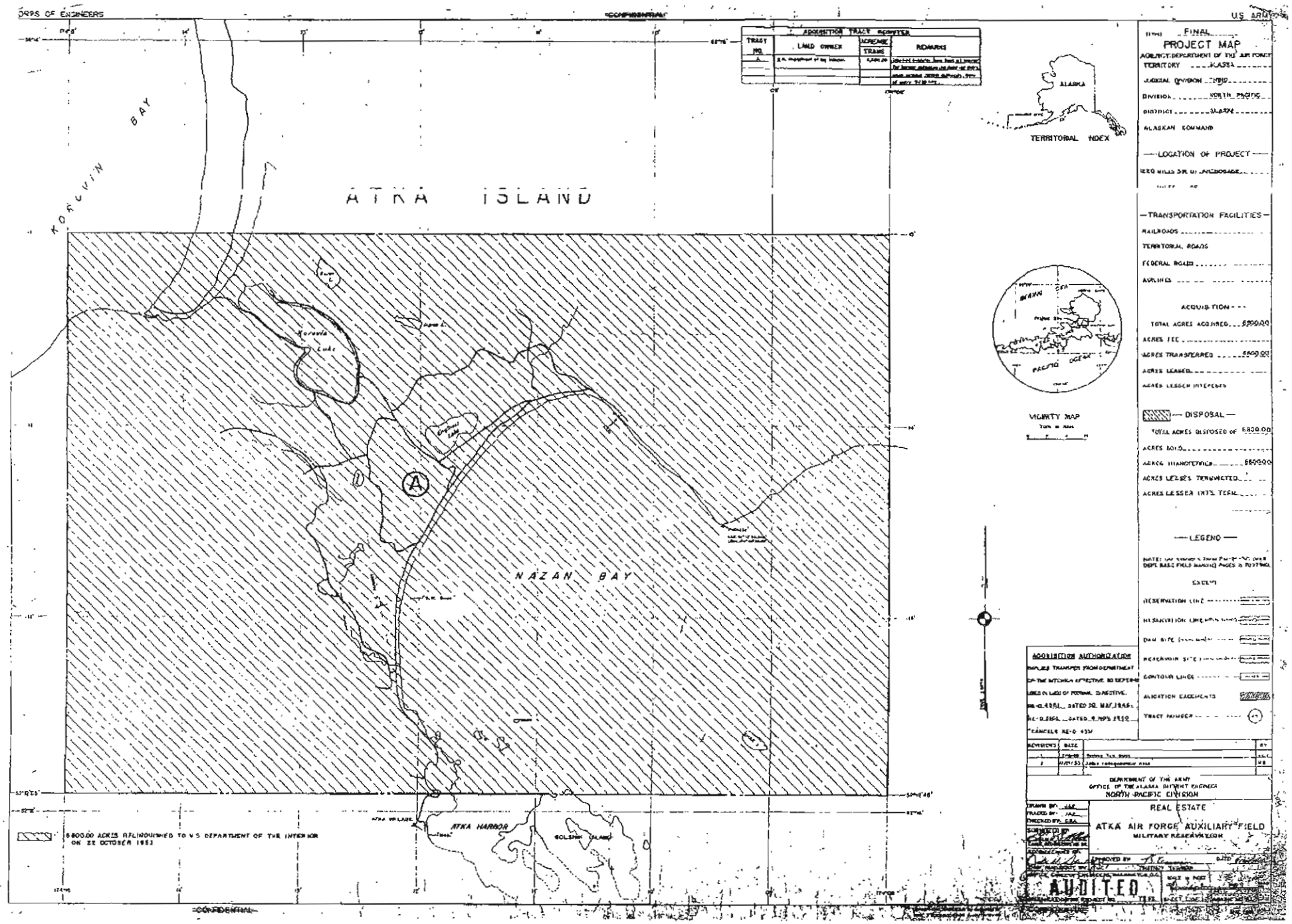
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AND LOWER ALASKA PENINSULA

ALASKA

DATED JUNE 1977

Corps of Engineers

Figure 107: American Camp, A Portion of the Abandoned Airfield is in the Foreground, Nazan Bay, Atka Island.


CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CONFIDENTIAL
US ARMY
ACQUISITION TRACT NUMBER
TRACT NO.
LAND OWNER
ACREAGE TRANS
REMARKS
KORUVIN BAY
ATKA ISLAND
NAZAN BAY
ATKA HARBOR
ATKA VILLAGE
BOLSHOI ISLAND
6800.00 ACRES RELINQUISHED TO U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ON 22 OCTOBER 1953
TERRITORIAL INDEX
ALASKA
VICINITY MAP
PACIFIC OCEAN
FINAL
PROJECT MAP
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
TERRITORY ALASKA
JUDICIAL DIVISION
DIVISION NORTH PACIFIC
DISTRICT ALASKA
ALASKAN COMMAND
LOCATION OF PROJECT
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
RAILROADS
TERRITORIAL ROADS
FEDERAL ROADS
AIRLINES
ACQUISITION
TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED 6800.00
ACRES FEE
ACRES TRANSFERRED 6800.00
ACRES LEASED
ACRES LESSER INTERESTS
DISPOSAL
TOTAL ACRES DISPOSED OF 6800.00
ACRES SOLD
ACRES TRANSFERRED 6800.00
ACRES LEASES TERMINATED
ACRES LESSER INTS. TERM.
LEGEND
RESERVATION LINE
DAM SITE
RESERVOIR SITE
CONTOUR LINES
ALIGNATION EASEMENTS
TRACT NUMBER
ACQUISITION AUTHORIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ALASKA DISTRICT ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
REAL ESTATE
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
MILITARY RESERVATION
AUDITED
CONFIDENTIAL

G-1

ENCLOSURE 4

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS

Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

Revised Inventory Project Report (INPR)

Property No. F10AK0851

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

Atka Island, Alaska

F10AK0851-01 CON/HTRW

F10AK0851-02 HTRW

F10AK0851-03 BD/DR

F10AK0851-04 OEW

REVISED

# PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
# FOR
# DERP-FUDS CON-HTRW PROJECT NO. F10AK085101
# ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
# ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
# SITE NO. F10AK0851

7 APRIL 2003

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** A four-foot diameter drywell exists adjacent to the former motorpool building. A strong fuel odor and sheen were noted during the 1998 site investigation. However, a single soil sample collected at this location contained low-levels of diesel and residual range organics that did not exceed state cleanup levels. The drywell should be abandoned in place. An estimated 100 exposed 55-gallon drums exist near disposal area "C", east of the current airfield and should be removed. Local community members reported that intact military underground storage tanks (USTs) containing aviation fuel were located northeast of the runway, and south of the city's garbage dump. The field team was unable to locate these tanks during the 1998 investigation. The tanks, if present, should be located, evaluated for beneficial reuse, and properly abandoned or removed as applicable.

Community members have also reported that approximately 100 military oil and grease drums were buried near Pugankix Creek. This area is south of the Village, and located beneath the current civilian fuel handling facility. In 1998, the field team observed considerable surface staining and contaminated run-off, but noted the contamination was most likely originating from the non-military fuel storage tanks and drums on the surface. U.S. EPA collected a surface soil sample at Pugankix Creek in 2001, and detected high levels of diesel and residual range organics, benzene, arsenic, and chromium. However, due to the proximity of other potential sources of contamination, these results cannot be attributed solely to the reported buried military drums. Therefore, additional information is needed to determine (a) if the reported drums at Pugankix Creek exist due to former military activities, and (b) if the drums are contributing to documented surface contamination.

**PROJECT ELIGIBILITY:** The site was formerly used by the Army Air Force and Navy during World War II as an airfield and Navy base. The reported USTs have not been beneficially used or altered since the military occupied the site. The reported impacts at Pugankix Creek do not appear to be of military origin at this time and the existing contamination appears due to existing local sources.

**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:** The site is located in a remote area which is only accessible by plane or boat.

**PROPOSED PROJECT:** CON-HTRW

**PROPOSED ACTIVITY:** Conduct remedial design activities to determine (a) location/size of remaining underground storage tanks, (b) quantity of exposed 55-gallon drums, (c) military responsibility for reported buried oil and grease drums at Pugankix Creek, (d) method to abandon dry well at former Generator Building. Conduct removal action as appropriate to

remove or abandon the USTs, 55-gallon drums, oil/grease drums, and dry well.

**PROJECT POINT OF CONTACT:** Lisa K. Geist, Environmental Engineering Branch, (907) 753-5742.

**LEAD REGULATOR:** John Halverson, ADEC, (907) 269-7545

REVISED

# PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
# FOR
# DERP-FUDS HTRW PROJECT NO. F10AK085102
# ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
# ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
# SITE NO. F10AK0851

7 APRIL 2003

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** During a 1998 site investigation by the Army Corps of Engineers, soil contamination which exceeded default state regulatory cleanup levels was identified at several locations. Groundwater contamination is also possible from leaching landfills. Surface waters at Korovin Lake may contain residues from military small arms ammunition reportedly dumped in the lake. Areas of concern include a former generator building with documented diesel/organic fuels contamination, a former hospital site with slightly high levels of cadmium, Korovin Lake, and the former Navy Radar Station on ridge west of village. Local residents have also reported that an area near Pugankix Creek contains buried military oil/grease barrels. However, this area is located directly beneath the village fuel storage tanks and visible contamination cannot be attributed to former military activities. A risk evaluation will also be conducted to generate site specific cleanup levels, and determine the amount of contaminated soils, groundwater or surface water which need to be remediated.

**PROJECT ELIGIBILITY:** The site was formerly used by the Army Air Force and Navy during World War II as an airfield and Navy base. The documented soil contamination at the former generator building exceeds state of Alaska default regulatory cleanup levels. However, the reported impacts at Pugankix Creek do not appear to be of military origin at this time and the existing contamination appears due to existing local sources.

**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:** The site is located in a remote area which is only accessible by plane or boat.

**PROPOSED PROJECT:** HTRW

**PROPOSED ACTIVITY:** Conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study to determine the nature and extent of identified contamination. Evaluate data collected through risk assessment process, prepare proposed plans, and implement remedial action for contaminated soils and/or water.

**PROJECT POINT OF CONTACT:** Lisa K. Geist, Environmental Engineering Branch, (907) 753-5742.

**LEAD REGULATOR:** John Halverson, ADEC, (907) 269-7545

OMB Approval Number: 2050-0095
Approved for Use Through: 1/92

# EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment Form

*Identification*

State: | CERCLIS Number:

CERCLIS Discovery Date:

## 1. General Site Information

Name: Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island

Street Address:

City: Atka | State: AK | Zip Code: 99547 | County: — | Co. Code: — | Cong. Dist: Alaska, At large

Latitude: N 52° 13' 13.25 | Longitude: W 174° 12' 22.82"

Approximate Area of Site: 6,800 Acres _____ Square Ft

Status of Site: ☐ Active ☐ Not Specified ☒ Inactive ☐ NA (GW plume, etc.)

## 2. Owner/Operator Information

Owner: Atxam Native Corp.

Street Address: PO Box 47010

City: Atka

State: AK | Zip Code: 99547 | Telephone: (907) 839-2237

~~Operator~~ Owner(2): AK Dept of Transportation + Public Facilities

Street Address: 4111 Aviation Ave.

City: Anchorage

State: AK | Zip Code: 99502 | Telephone: (907) 269-0610 (Don Baxter) 0590 (general)

Type of Ownership:
- ☐ Private
- ☐ Federal Agency Name _____
- ☒ State
- ☐ Indian
- ☐ County
- ☐ Municipal
- ☐ Not Specified
- ☒ Other Alaska Native Corporation

How Initially Identified:
- ☐ Citizen Complaint
- ☐ PA Petition
- ☐ State/Local Program
- ☐ RCRA/CERCLA Notification
- ☒ Federal Program
- ☐ Incidental
- ☐ Not Specified
- ☐ Other _____

## 3. Site Evaluator Information

Name of Evaluator: Lisa Geist | Agency/Organization: US Army Corps | Date Prepared: 10/21/02

Street Address: PO Box 6898, EN-EE-A | City: Elmendorf AFB | State: AK 99506

Name of EPA or State Agency Contact: John Halverson, ADEC | Street Address: 555 Cordova St

City: Anchorage 99501 | State: AK | Telephone: (907) 269-7545

## 4. Site Disposition (for EPA use only)

Emergency Response/Removal Assessment Recommendation:
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- Date: _____

CERCLIS Recommendation:
- ☐ Higher Priority SI
- ☐ Lower Priority SI
- ☐ NFRAP
- ☐ RCRA
- ☐ Other _____
- Date: _____

Signature:

Name (typed):

Position:

EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 2 of 4

CERCLIS Number:

## 5. General Site Characteristics

Predominant Land Uses Within 1 Mile of Site (check all that apply):
- ☐ Industrial
- ☒ Commercial
- ☒ Residential
- ☒ Forest/Fields
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ DOD
- ☐ DOE
- ☐ DOI
- ☐ Other Federal Facility
- ☐ Other

Site Setting:
- ☐ Urban
- ☐ Suburban
- ☒ Rural

Years of Operation:
Beginning Year 1942
Ending Year 1945
☐ Unknown

Type of Site Operations (check all that apply):
- ☐ Manufacturing (must check subcategory)
  - ☐ Lumber and Wood Products
  - ☐ Inorganic Chemicals
  - ☐ Plastic and/or Rubber Products
  - ☐ Paints, Varnishes
  - ☐ Industrial Organic Chemicals
  - ☐ Agricultural Chemicals (e.g., pesticides, fertilizers)
  - ☐ Miscellaneous Chemical Products (e.g., adhesives, explosives, ink)
  - ☐ Primary Metals
  - ☐ Metal Coating, Plating, Engraving
  - ☐ Metal Forging, Stamping
  - ☐ Fabricated Structural Metal Products
  - ☐ Electronic Equipment
  - ☐ Other Manufacturing
- ☐ Mining
  - ☐ Metals
  - ☐ Coal
  - ☐ Oil and Gas
  - ☐ Non-metallic Minerals
- ☐ Retail
- ☐ Recycling
- ☐ Junk/Salvage Yard
- ☐ Municipal Landfill
- ☐ Other Landfill
- ☒ DOD
- ☐ DOE
- ☐ DOI
- ☐ Other Federal Facility
- ☐ RCRA
  - ☐ Treatment, Storage, or Disposal
  - ☐ Large Quantity Generator
  - ☐ Small Quantity Generator
  - ☐ Subtitle D
    - ☐ Municipal
    - ☐ Industrial
  - ☐ "Converter"
  - ☐ "Protective Filer"
  - ☐ "Non- or Late Filer"
- ☐ Not Specified
- ☒ Other Active Airport, local fuel storage facility

Waste Generated:
- ☒ Onsite
- ☐ Offsite
- ☐ Onsite and Offsite

Waste Deposition Authorized By:
- ☐ Present Owner
- ☒ Former Owner
- ☐ Present & Former Owner
- ☐ Unauthorized
- ☐ Unknown

Waste Accessible to the Public:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Distance to Nearest Dwelling, School, or Workplace: 150 Feet

## 6. Waste Characteristics Information

| Source Type: (check all that apply) | Source Waste Quantity: (include units) | Tier*: |
|---|---|---|
| ☒ Landfill | 10 acres | A |
| ☐ Surface Impoundment | | |
| ☒ Drums | 100 each | C |
| ☒ Tanks and Non-Drum Containers | 3 each | C |
| ☐ Chemical Waste Pile | | |
| ☒ Scrap Metal or Junk Pile | 2 acres | A |
| ☐ Tailings Pile | | |
| ☐ Trash Pile (open dump) | | |
| ☐ Land Treatment | | |
| ☐ Contaminated Ground Water Plume (unidentified source) | | |
| ☐ Contaminated Surface Water/Sediment (unidentified source) | | |
| ☒ Contaminated Soil | 10,000 $ft^3$ | V |
| ☐ Other | | |
| ☐ No Sources | | |

4 ft-wide drywell USTs (undocumented)

* C = Constituent, W = Wastestream, V = Volume, A = Area

General Types of Waste (check all that apply)
- ☒ Metals
- ☒ Organics
- ☐ Inorganics
- ☐ Solvents
- ☐ Paints/Pigments
- ☐ Laboratory/Hospital Waste
- ☐ Radioactive Waste
- ☒ Construction/Demolition Waste
- ☐ Pesticides/Herbicides
- ☐ Acids/Bases
- ☐ Oily Waste
- ☐ Municipal Waste
- ☐ Mining Waste
- ☐ Explosives
- ☒ Other Fuels (oil+grease)

Physical State of Waste as Deposited (check all that apply):
- ☒ Solid
- ☐ Sludge
- ☐ Powder
- ☐ Liquid
- ☐ Gas

EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 3 of 4

CERCLIS Number:

## 7. Ground Water Pathway

Is Ground Water Used for Drinking Water Within 4 Miles:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Type of Drinking Water Wells Within 4 Miles (check all that apply):
- ☐ Municipal
- ☐ Private
- ☒ None

Is There a Suspected Release to Ground Water:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Wells Been Identified:
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If Yes, Enter Primary Target Population: _____ People

Depth to Shallowest Aquifer: _____ Feet

Karst Terrain/Aquifer Present:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Nearest Designated Wellhead Protection Area:
- ☐ Underlies Site
- ☐ >0 - 4 Miles
- ☒ None Within 4 Miles

List Secondary Target Population Served by Ground Water Withdrawn From:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 - ¼ Mile | |
| > ¼ - ½ Mile | |
| > ½ - 1 Mile | |
| > 1 - 2 Miles | |
| > 2 - 3 Miles | |
| > 3 - 4 Miles | |
| Total Within 4 Miles | |

## 8. Surface Water Pathway

Type of Surface Water Draining Site and 15 Miles Downstream (check all that apply):
- ☒ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond ☐ Lake
- ☒ Bay ☒ Ocean ☐ Other _____

Shortest Overland Distance From Any Source to Surface Water:
50 Feet Puganix Creek
0.5-1.0 Miles Korovin Lake, Nazan Bay

Is There a Suspected Release to Surface Water:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Site is Located in: N.A.
- ☐ Annual - 10 yr Floodplain
- ☐ >10 yr - 100 yr Floodplain
- ☐ >100 yr - 500 yr Floodplain
- ☐ >500 yr Floodplain

Drinking Water Intakes Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Intakes Been Identified:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If Yes, Enter Population Served by Primary Target Intakes: 98 People

List All Secondary Target Drinking Water Intakes:

| Name | Water Body | Flow (cfs) | Population Served |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Total within 15 Miles _____

Fisheries Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Have Primary Target Fisheries Been Identified:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

List All Secondary Target Fisheries:

| Water Body/Fishery Name | Flow (cfs) |
|---|---|
| Nazan Bay | |
| Korovin Lake | |
| Engineer Lake | |
| | |

EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 4 of 4

CERCLIS Number:

## 8. Surface Water Pathway (continued)

Wetlands Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Have Primary Target Wetlands Been Identified:
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

List Secondary Target Wetlands:

| Water Body | Flow (cfs) | Frontage Miles |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Other Sensitive Environments Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Have Primary Target Sensitive Environments Been Identified:
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

List Secondary Target Sensitive Environments:

| Water Body | Flow (cfs) | Sensitive Environment Type |
|---|---|---|
| Puganak Creek | | Pink, Coho, Sockeye salmon |
| Nazan Bay | | Northern Sea Otter |
| Atka area | | Stellars Eider |
| Bering Sea | | Short-tailed Albatross<br>Stellar sea lion<br>Humpback whale |

## 9. Soil Exposure Pathway

Are People Occupying Residences or Attending School or Daycare on or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected Contamination:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If Yes, Enter Total Resident Population:
98 People

Number of Workers Onsite:
- ☒ None
- ☐ 1 - 100
- ☐ 101 - 1,000
- ☐ >1,000

Have Terrestrial Sensitive Environments Been Identified on or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected Contamination:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

If Yes, List Each Terrestrial Sensitive Environment:

## 10. Air Pathway

Is There a Suspected Release to Air:
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Enter Total Population on or Within:

| | |
|---|---|
| Onsite | |
| 0 - ¼ Mile | 3 |
| > ¼ - ½ Mile | 8 |
| > ½ - 1 Mile | 25 |
| > 1 - 2 Miles | 37 |
| > 2 - 3 Miles | 24 |
| > 3 - 4 Miles | 1 |
| Total Within 4 Miles | 98 |

Wetlands Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Other Sensitive Environments Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

(Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge)

List All Sensitive Environments Within ½ Mile of the Site:

| Distance | Sensitive Environment Type/Wetlands Area (acres) |
|---|---|
| Onsite | |
| 0 - ¼ Mile | |
| > ¼ - ½ Mile | Surface waters - Pink/Coho/Sockeye salmon |

Form F-2
**BD/DR PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET CHECKLIST**

**PROJECT No.: F10AK085103**
**Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field**

True or False

1. _F__ The title transfer document which conveyed the site from DoD or GSA specifically requires the government to restore the site. (If true, provide details under Project Eligibility.)

2. _T__ An owner, subsequent to DoD usage, has not been compensated by the government in lieu of site restoration. (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

3. _T__ The title transfer document which conveyed the site from DoD or GSA does not absolve the government from site restoration. (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

4. _T__ USACE can obtain a right of entry to the site. (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

5. _T__ The site has not been owned by a private interest since DoD use. (Address under Policy Considerations regardless of whether true or false.)

6. _T__ Execution of the project would not primarily benefit private interests. (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

7. _T__ Hazard(s) (Specify under Project Eligibility):

a. ___ Structural.

b. ___ Cave-in or engulfment.

c. ___ Climbing.

d. ___ Drowning.

e. _X__ Other.

8. _T__ The hazard(s) resulted from DoD activities. (Provide details under Project Eligibility regardless of whether true or false.)

9. _T__ The hazard(s) resulted from military activities rather than civil works activities. (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

10. _F__ The hazard(s) existed at the time DoD use ceased. (Provide details under Project Eligibility regardless of whether true or false.)

11. _T__ The hazard(s) still exists. Owners cannot be reimbursed for any response activities. (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

12. _T__ The structure(s) was/were not altered or beneficially used by owners subsequent to DoD use. (Address under Policy Considerations regardless of whether true or false.)

13. _T__ The project does not involve partial demolition of a structure (must be all or nothing). (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

14. _T__ The project does not address asbestos containing material (ACM), except where part of and incidental to a proposed project. (Address under Policy Considerations regardless of whether true or false.)

15. _F__ The GSA appraisal included a value for the buildings on site at time of excess. The appraised value of the building reflects the condition as good, fair, poor, or building had no value.

REVISED

# PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
# FOR
# DERP-FUDS BDDR PROJECT NO. F10AK085103
# ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
# ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
# SITE NO. F10AK0851

7 APRIL 2003

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** A BDDR removal action was completed at the former airfield in 1986. Buildings, marsten matting, and other miscellaneous site debris were disposed of in three on-site landfills (Disposal Areas A, B and C). During a 1998 site investigation, these landfills were observed to contain significant quantities of exposed debris, including abundant sharp-edged fragments of marsten matting (steel planking used to surface the airfield). It appears that shifting sand dune topography, erosion, high winds, and other natural weathering processes have degraded the landfill covers, and created hazardous conditions due to the exposed debris fragments. The exposed debris poses an inherent hazard to persons traversing the area. The landfills will be evaluated for stabilization alternatives, including placement of additional capping materials, partial removal of exposed materials, or reburial of debris items. During the 1998 site investigation, a new site referred to as a "Navy Radar Area" was located on a ridge west of the airfield. Scattered debris and a possible collapsed building or Quonset hut were noted during an overflight of the barren ridge top, however weather conditions prevented landing to continue the investigation.

**PROJECT ELIGIBILITY:** The site was formerly used by the Department of Defense during World War II as an auxiliary airfield and Navy station. The buildings were not beneficially used, and the majority have since been demolished under a prior removal action (except for the newly identified Navy Radar Area). The current owner of the site is the Atxam Native Corporation, while portions of the land are also leased to or owned by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOTPF). Other portions of the Island are also part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The exposed debris is continuing to cause a hazardous situation due to the sharp metal fragments scattered throughout the site, and collapsing building remnants.

**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:** The Alaska State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is currently planning to expand the local airstrip, which may entail purchase of additional property or expanded right of ways from the current owner, the Atxam Native Corporation. Portions of the planned airport expansion area coincide with landfills which were created during the initial 1986 cleanup of the former Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field. The extent to which the ADOTPF may stabilize these landfills in order to proceed with their project is unknown. The Atxam Native Corporation and the ADOTPF have expressed an interest in having the site cleaned up, landfills stabilized, and coordinating cleanup efforts. The site is located in a remote area which is only accessible by plane or boat.

**PROPOSED PROJECT:** BDDR

**PROPOSED ACTIVITY:** Evaluate and repair the existing landfill caps, conduct stabilization measures for exposed debris, and re-post asbestos warning signs at Area A (hospital landfill). Remove exposed miscellaneous debris from landfills which cannot be safety reburied. Remove hazardous structures and scattered debris at the former Navy Radar Area west of the airfield.

**PROJECT POINT OF CONTACT:** Lisa K. Geist, Environmental Engineering Branch, (907) 753-5742

**LEAD REGULATOR:** John Halverson, ADEC, (907) 269-7545

**File Review**
Lisa K. Geist
CEPOA-EN-EE-A
April 7, 2003

Report: Narrative Report of Alaska Construction 1941-1944
By Col. James D. Bush, Jr., U.S. Army Engineer District Alaska

ATKA (pp. 184-188)

Atka was intended as a base for long-range fighter and medium bomber operations against Japanese-held Kiska. Subsequently, Adak was found better suited to these operations and Atka was maintained primarily as a way-station between Fort Glenn and Adak. Construction was initiated at Atka upon authorization in letter dated 10 September 1942. Original authorizations provided for a landing strip 150' by 3000' with steel mat surface, taxiways and hardstandings, 50-bed hospital, lighterage dock, necessary access roads and housing utilities and all necessary facilities for 950 officers and men. Due to the higher priority of other westward stations, shipping to Atka was greatly curtailed and the lack of special materials obliged Engineers troops to discontinue construction of technical facilities and erect prefabricated housing. Adverse weather, lack of materials, and poor docking facilities seriously hampered work. The runway site required extensive filling in certain areas. A strip 100' by 3,000' was ready for use by 27 December 1942 and landings were successfully made by two B-24 bombers. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the take-off and several planes suffered minor damages in running off the end of the runway. Consequently, steel mat was extended to 4,000' by 21 March 1943 and main efforts were diverted to completion of taxiways and hardstandings. It is anticipated that, with the approval of the recommended decrease of the garrison to a 32-man caretaking detachment, further construction will consist of completion of only dock facilities, one T-hangar, and a 4,800' runway. This work should be completed in January 1944.

A series of Topography and As-Built Construction Sheets is available. These maps, sheets #1 – 13, are dated 24 November 1944.

Sheet 2 indicates a structure, T-832, Rangehouse, which was located on the shore of Korovin Bay, extremely remote from the main built-up area of the site.

Sheet 9 indicates a structure, T-581, Bomber Supply Warehouse, which was located due east of the runway, near a former Power Plant and A.C. Lube Building, on the shore of Nazan Bay.

Sheet 10 contains a list of building descriptions which includes a structure, T-138, Decontamination Sta., unknown location. Sheet 1 (Project Location and General Layout) points to the Atka Village as the general site for laundry, dry cleaning, shoe repair, and decontamination station.

An additional sheet, dated 9 June 1943, titled "Project Location and General Layout", is also available but is marked "superceded by drawing N-168F-10 dated 13 March 1945". The 1943 map sheet indicates a general outline of an area for "ammunition and bomb dispersal area", which was located north of Engineer Lake, on the hillside above the vehicle maintenance and repair building, and the fuel tanks/dock area. However, Sheet 7 of the 1944 map series, depicts "Concrete Bases (4) Constructed for Fuel Oil Tanks" on the hillside north of the navy dock (barge), which is within the outline for the general ammunition and bomb dispersal area. Furthermore, the updated project location map dated 13 March 1945 does not include indicate an ammunition and bomb dispersal area or any other specific uses of the various sites on the island.

REVISED

# PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
# FOR
# DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. F10AK085104
# ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
# ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
# SITE NO. F10AK0851

**7 APRIL 2003**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** During a 1998 site investigation, a local resident informed the Corps of Engineers team that the military had disposed of ammunition (50 caliber or smaller) in Korovin Lake. The entire lake covers about 145 acres, has a depth of 50+ feet, and the southern shore is located approximately 1.5 miles north of the airstrip and 2.5 miles north of the village. The resident stated that ammunition was occasionally snagged while fishing in the lake. The team noted no evidence of ordnance or explosives during their site visit. A recent review of available map sheets (As-Builts and Project Location and General Layout) also revealed an area labeled "Ammunition and Bomb Dispersal Area" which was located due northeast of the airfield, and due east of Korovin Lake on a hillside overlooking Nazan Bay. However, it is unknown what activities actually took place in this vicinity (if any). Site photographs taken during the 1998 site investigation show 4 large circular depressions on the grassy hillside, which may be the locations of concrete bases for fuel oil tanks (as depicted on Sheet 7 of 13, dated 24 November 1944), or indication of some other activity. All of the former military buildings were demolished under a BDDR removal in 1986-87. Since the contractor did not report evidence of ordnance, it is likely these materials were removed by the military when the site was abandoned.

**PROJECT ELIGIBILITY:** The site was formerly used by the Department of Defense during World War II as an auxiliary airfield and Navy station. The current site owner is the Atxam Native Corporation, while portions of the land are also leased to or owned by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Other portions of the Island are also part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. A RAC-4 has been assigned to the site.

**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:** The Alaska State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is currently planning to expand the local airstrip, which may entail purchase of additional property or expanded right of ways from the current owner, the Atxam Native Corporation. The site is located in a remote area which is only accessible by plane or boat.

**PROPOSED PROJECT:** OEW

**PROPOSED ACTIVITY:** Conduct an Archives Search Report to determine actual ordnance use as the facility.

**PROJECT POINT OF CONTACT:** Lisa K. Geist, Environmental Engineering Branch, (907) 753-5742

**LEAD REGULATOR:** John Halverson, ADEC, (907) 269-7545

**Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS)**

# Listings by State and Territory as of 11/29/2005

## Alaska

*Notes:*
- *Displays one record per species or population.*
- *This list does not include experimental populations and similarity of appearance listings.*
- *The range of a listed population does not extend beyond the states in which that population is defined.*
- *This list does not include non-nesting sea turtles and whales in State/Territory coastal waters.*
- *Includes species or populations under the sole jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service.*

**Go to the Threatened and Endangered Wildlife and Plants Page**
**Go to the TESS Home Page**

---

**View All Listed Species in State**

**Return to US Map**

- *Click on the highlighted scientific names below to view a Species Profile for each listing.*

---

### Alaska -- 8 listings

### Animals -- 7

| Status | Listing |
|---|---|
| E | Albatross, short-tailed ( *Phoebastria (=Diomedea) albatrus*) |
| E | Curlew, Eskimo ( *Numenius borealis*) |
| T | Eider, spectacled ( *Somateria fischeri*) |
| T | Eider, Steller's AK breeding pop. ( *Polysticta stelleri*) |
| T | Otter, Northern Sea southwest Alaska DPS ( *Enhydra lutris kenyoni*) |
| E | Sea-lion, Steller western pop. ( *Eumetopias jubatus*) |
| T | Sea-lion, Steller eastern pop. ( *Eumetopias jubatus*) |

### Plants -- 1

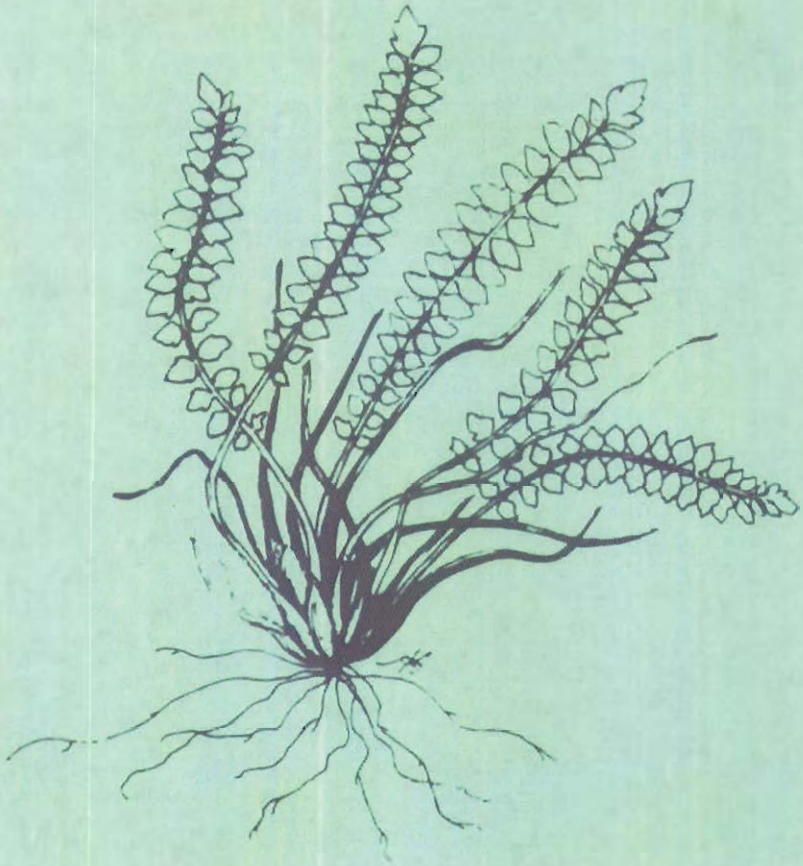
| Status | Listing |
|---|---|
| E | Fern, Aleutian shield ( *Polystichum aleuticum*) |

---

# Aleutian Shield Fern

*Polystichum Aleuticum*

## Recovery Plan



G-2

ALEUTIAN SHIELD FERN

(*Polystichum aleuticum* C. Chr. in Hultén)

RECOVERY PLAN

Prepared by:
Brian L. Anderson

for

Region 7
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Anchorage, Alaska

Approved: Walter D. Sturgeon
Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Date: 9/30/92

This is the completed Aleutian Shield Fern Recovery Plan. It has been approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It does not necessarily represent official positions of cooperating agencies and does not necessarily represent the views of all who played a role in preparing this plan. It has been prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to delineate reasonable actions which are believed to be required to recover and/or protect the species. This plan is subject to modification as dictated by new findings, changes in species status, and completion of tasks described in the plan. Goals and objectives will be attained and funds expended contingent upon appropriations, priorities, and other budgetary constraints.

Literature Citation: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1992. Aleutian Shield Fern Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. 20 pp.

Additional copies may be obtained from:

Fish and Wildlife Reference Service
5430 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
or
1-800-582-3421

The fee for the plan varies depending on the number of pages of the plan.

Cover drawing by Ann-Lillian Schell

Acknowledgements

The following individuals contributed to and provided technical review of this recovery plan:

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Fairbanks, Alaska

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Alaska Natural Heritage Program
Anchorage, Alaska

Dr. David K. Smith
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Knoxville, Tennessee

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Alaska Natural Heritage Program
Anchorage, Alaska

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
ALEUTIAN SHIELD FERN RECOVERY PLAN

Current Status: An extremely narrow endemic plant with a population numbering approximately 112 individuals, this species was listed as endangered in 1988. It is presently known to occur only on Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Habitat Requirements and Limiting Factors: The Aleutian shield fern is presently known to occur on steep, rock-outcrop areas on the upper slopes of Mt. Reed, Adak Island. All known occupied habitat occurs on a military reservation managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The causes of its rarity are poorly understood and may be natural. It has been suggested that grazing by introduced ungulates may constitute a threat to the species.

Recovery Objective: Protect existing population and habitat.

Recovery Criteria: Pending additional information, downlisting could be considered only if significant new populations are discovered. A greenhouse population of a minimum of 1,000 mature sporophytes should be maintained and genetic material should be stored in a germplasm repository. The extant population should be protected from disturbance by humans and introduced ungulates.

Actions Needed:

1. Protect population and manage the habitat.
2. Conduct research on the biology of the species.
3. Search for additional populations.

Recovery Costs ($000):

| Year | Need 1 | Need 2 | Need 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1993 | 14 | 22 | 9 | 45 |
| 1994 | 16 | 28 | 11 | 55 |
| 1995 | 5 | 29 | 17 | 51 |
| 1996 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 28 |
| 1997 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 34 |
| Total | 45 | 103 | 65 | 213 |

Date of Recovery: No recovery date can be projected at this time.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Aleutian shield fern (*Polystichum aleuticum*) was listed as an endangered plant on February 17, 1988 (53 FR 4626). This recovery plan summarizes current knowledge of the taxonomy, former and current distribution, and biology of the species. Also presented are recommendations for a program to secure and monitor the existing known population, to survey for new locations, and to continue conducting biological research. Reclassification of the species to threatened status may be appropriate if significant new wild populations are discovered, but it is not likely that this rare endemic could be de-listed in the foreseeable future.

### Description and Taxonomy

*Polystichum aleuticum* was first described by Christensen (Hultén 1936, Christensen 1938) from the original specimen collected by W.J. Eyerdam at Atka Island in 1932. A member of the family Polypodiaceae, it is also called the Aleutian holly fern. The following description is derived from Hultén 1968, Lipkin 1985, Murray and Lipkin 1987, and Smith and Davison 1988. *P. aleuticum* is a small, tufted, solitary fern from a stout rhizome with many chestnut-brown old stipe bases. The fronds, present only during the growing season, grow to 15 centimeters (six inches) long, are dark green to olive green in color, gradually tapering above and below the middle. The leaf blades (fronds) are divided into overlapping, ovate segments (pinnae), incised with short bristle tips. Straw-colored scales are sparingly to abundantly distributed along the main leaf axis and especially on the under-surface of

leaf segments. The spore masses are aggregated into 6-8 patches (sori) forming two rows on the under-surface of leaf segments.

P. aleuticum is a well-marked and extremely narrow endemic which is not closely related to any other species in North America. Its only close affinities are with taxa of Himalayan-Sino-Taiwan-Japan distribution. Although its taxonomic relationship to other species has not been determined, P. aleuticum appears most closely related to P. lachenense, a species distributed from the Himalaya eastward on several high mountains of central China, Taiwan, and northern Japan (Smith and Davison 1988).

## Distribution

Polystichum aleuticum is only known from Atka (Figure 1) and Adak (Figure 2) Islands in the Andreanof group (Central Aleutian District) of the Aleutian Islands. Only general information is available on the location [mountains southeast of the village] of Eyerdam's 1932 type collection on Atka Island (Hultén 1936), which is the only known occurrence of the fern on Atka. His annotation "very rare" constitutes the only available information on the status of the Atka population at that time (Lipkin 1985). Recent attempts to find P. aleuticum on Atka have been unsuccessful (Friedmen 1984, Lipkin 1985, Smith and Davison 1988, 1990).

P. aleuticum was first discovered on Adak Island by D. K. Smith (1985) in 1975 on the upper slopes of Mt. Reed (Smith 1985), three miles southwest of the Adak Naval Air Station. The fern was not observed on Adak Island again until

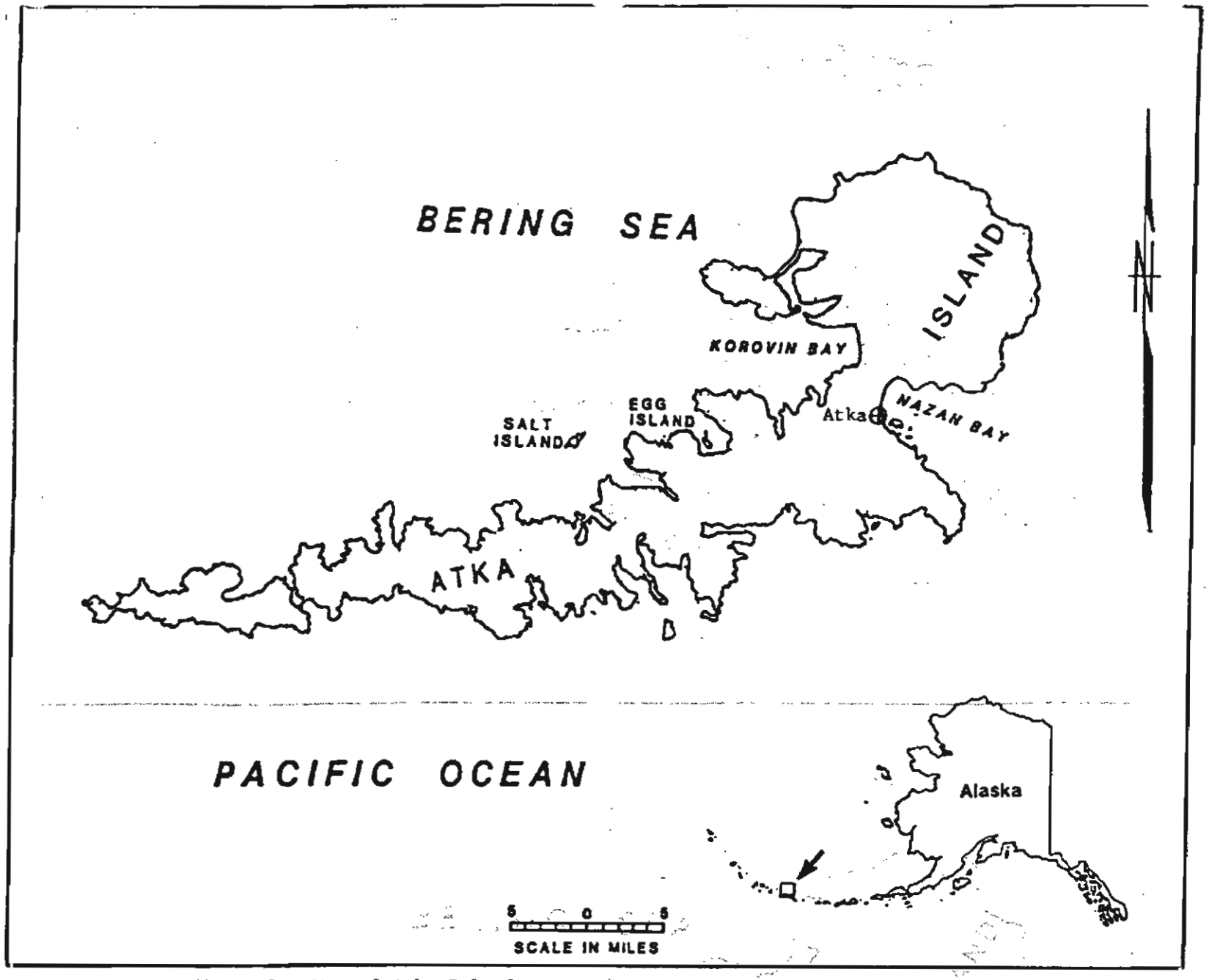
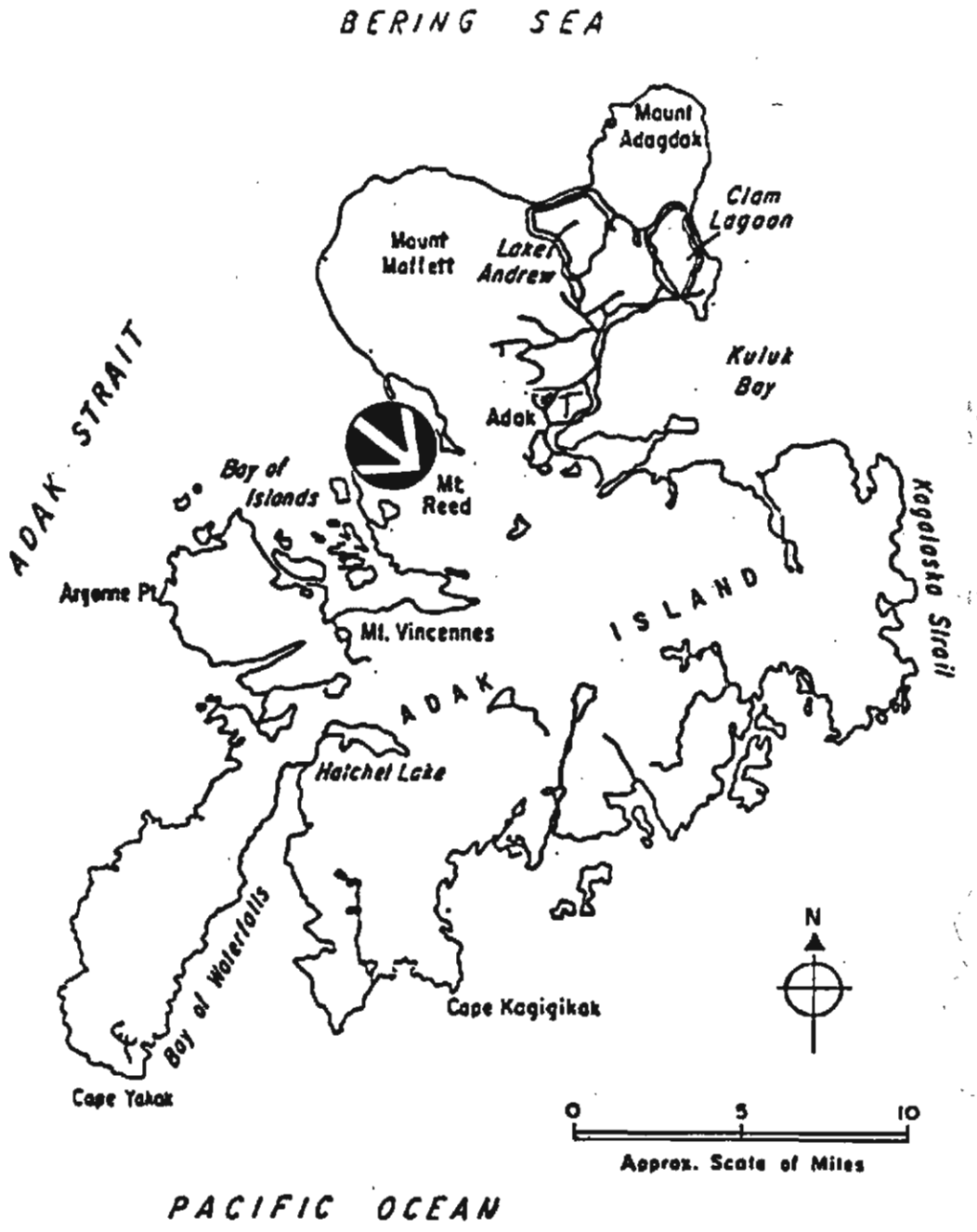



Figure 1. Map of Atka Island



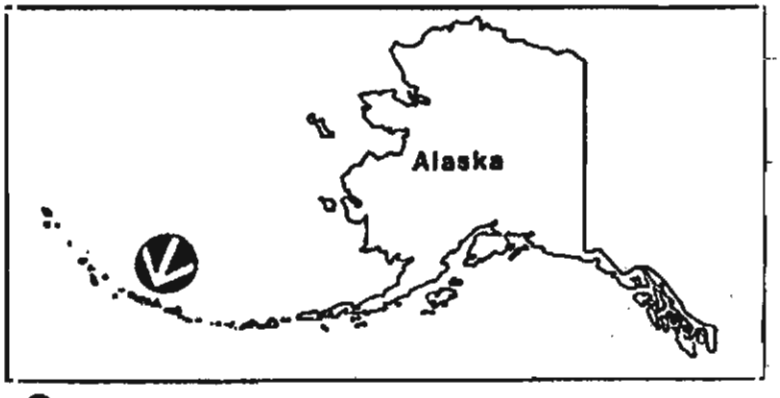




Figure 2. Map of Adak Island showing the location of Mt. Reed

1987, when Smith (1987) observed seven "clumps" on Mt. Reed, probably in the same location as the 1975 discovery (D. K. Smith, University of Tennessee, pers. comm. 1992). Surveys at other sites on Adak Island which appeared to have characteristics similar to the known shield fern habitat, have failed to record additional populations.

The current known population of P. aleuticum consists of approximately 112 plants occupying a total area of approximately 0.1 hectare (0.25 acre) on the northeast arm of Mt. Reed, Adak Island (Tande 1989). The majority of the population (98 plants) are within a 600 $m^2$ (6,400 $ft^2$) area, with the remaining 14 plants growing in a 40 $m^2$ (400 $ft^2$) area 500 m (1,650 ft) to the north.

No information is available on the former distribution of P. aleuticum. It has been suggested that the fern is a relict surviving from Tertiary or early Pleistocene times. Its presence in only the Andreanof Islands group (which formed a single, large island during maximum glaciation) suggests it may have survived on a nunatak or refugium in that area and has apparently not expanded its range (Lipkin 1985).

## Habitat

Mt. Reed is an ancient volcanic mountain approximately 550 m (1,800 ft) in elevation with three "arms" extending northeast, southeast, and west. The topography of Mt. Reed is typical of mountains in the older, southern parts of the Aleutian Islands. These mountains have weathered more than the younger

volcanoes, were heavily glaciated, and now form steep (50-75 deg.), rugged ridges (Lipkin 1985). The substrate is composed of exposed, weathered basaltic and pyroclastic rock outcrops with rooting substrate confined to fissures, crevices, and thinly mantled horizontal ledges. Polystichum aleuticum is found on the northeast arm of Mt. Reed on southeast- to east-facing slopes 457-526 m (1,500-1,725 ft) in elevation. Most individuals grow in clumps at the edge of vegetation mats along rock walls and on the edges of sod mats that cap rocks (Tande 1989).

Adak's climate is characterized by mild temperatures, and dense fog blankets the habitat on Mt. Reed during summer months. Clear skies are rare. Temperature and precipitation data for the Naval Air Station, Adak (Arctic Environmental and Information Data Center, University of Alaska) indicate mean annual values of 40°F and 68 in/yr, respectively, and a wind speed mean hourly value of 15 mph. These summary data from Adak (recorded near the coast) are only general indicators of the weather at the upper elevations of Mt. Reed which receives colder temperatures, more snow, and higher winds.

P. aleuticum is associated with three vegetation types: (1) dwarf willow-moss type occupying rocky, protected alcoves and cliff ledges under overhanging rock walls; (2) dwarf willow-sedge-moss type in moist but more exposed and better drained mid-to-upper portions of rock gullies; and (3) sedge-anemone-arnica-moss type of moist lower gully/cliff base areas (Alaska Natural Heritage Program 1992). Nine major vegetation types have been identified for the northeast arm of Mt. Reed (Tande 1989).

## Limiting Factors and Threats

The causes for the extreme rarity of *Polystichum aleuticum* are poorly understood but are likely due to natural processes. It has been suggested that the ancestors of *P. aleuticum* colonized the Aleutian Islands from the west (Kamchatka and Siberia) during the Late Tertiary (Pliocene) period. Although *P. aleuticum* may once have been more widespread in the Aleutians, episodic glaciation through the Pleistocene likely limited or reduced populations to the extent that only isolated biotypes remain today (Lipkin 1985, Smith 1988).

Another theory is that *P. aleuticum* arrived post-glacially in the Andreanof Islands from Asia by some form of long-distance dispersal (e.g. wind), and has not expanded its range (D. Murray, University of Alaska, pers. comm. 1992).

Known only from habitat at upper elevations in the remote Aleutian Islands, *P. aleuticum* is isolated from most human disturbances. Because the Adak shield fern population is located near a military installation of approximately 5,000 people, trampling and unauthorized collecting are potential threats. However, the significance of these threats is reduced by the remote location of the shield fern population, restrictions on visitor access to Adak Island, and protective management by the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Future collecting of *P. aleuticum* should be authorized only for purposes that advance the recovery effort.

Although introduced ungulates occur on both Atka and Adak Islands, their affect on P. aleuticum is not known. European reindeer were introduced to Atka Island in 1914 and have had a marked impact on the vegetation, especially on the west end of the island (Lipkin 1985, Department of the Interior 1988). Caribou were introduced to Adak Island in 1958 and fall populations approach 500-600 animals currently (V. Byrd, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, pers. comm. 1992). Caribou are adept at foraging in a variety of terrain types, including steep slopes such as those on Adak Island where P. aleuticum is known to occur. Investigations are needed to determine the affect of introduced ungulates on existing and potential shield fern habitat.

With steep terrain and a thin soil layer characterizing the known habitat for P. aleuticum, soil movement (solifluction) is a potential threat to the population. Mass wasting could be encouraged by any of the several hundred seismic events Adak Island experiences each year. D. K. Smith (1987) found one plant clinging to dislodged substrate, and slumping of soils at the Mt. Reed site was noted by G. Tande (1989). Natural instability of the substrate would also be exacerbated by foot traffic from human activity at the site.

## Conservation Efforts

Initial research activities for Polystichum aleuticum centered around attempts to relocate previously-identified populations, or searches to discover new locations for the plant. Atka (the type locality) and Adak Islands have received the highest priority and the majority of effort. Surveys have been

conducted on five other islands considered likely prospects, or where sighting reports were received: Attu, Kiska, Rat, Unalaska, and Kagalaska. Table 1 summarizes field activities through 1991.

Table I. Summary of Field Surveys for *Polystichum aleuticum*.

| Year | Island(s) | Investigator | Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | Atka | W. Eyerdam (Hultén 1936) | Collected type specimen |
| 1975 | Adak | D. Smith (1985) | Discovers *P. aleuticum* pop. |
| 1977 | Adak | M. Williams (1978) | Unsuccessful |
| 1983 | Atka | B. Friedman (1984) | Unsuccessful |
| 1984 | Adak, Atka | R. Lipkin (1985) | Unsuccessful |
| 1985 | Adak, Kiska, Rat | S. Talbot (1986) | Unsuccessful |
| 1987 | Adak | D. Smith (1987) | Re-discovers pop. |
| 1988 | Adak, Attu | S. Talbot (pers. comm. 1988) | Discovers second Adak loc, Unsuccessful (Attu) |
| 1988 | Adak, Unalaska, Kagalaska | R. Lipkin K. Kincheloe (1988) | Unsuccessful (Unalaska, Kagalaska), Maps Adak pop. |
| 1988 | Adak, Atka | D. Smith P. Davison (1988) | Unsuccessful (Atka) |
| 1989 | Adak | G. Tande (1989) | Maps Adak pop. No new pop. |
| 1990 | Adak, Atka | D. Smith P. Davison (1990) | Unsuccessful (Atka) |
| 1991 | Adak | R. Lipkin (in prep.) | Monitors Adak pop. No new pop. |

The Mt. Reed population was surveyed and thoroughly mapped by Tande (1989), who also established permanent plots to allow for future systematic

monitoring. Baseline data compiled for each plot included the vegetation type, status, number and position of individuals in the plot, and a photographic record. In 1989 Tande found the plants to be healthy and vigorous, and well secured to the substrate. During 1991, R. Lipkin (in prep.) conducted the first monitoring of the Mt. Reed population since establishment of the permanent plots and found that the population was stable.

Many questions remain concerning the reproductive biology and causes of rarity for P. aleuticum. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contracted with the Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station of the University of Alaska Fairbanks to conduct experiments on propagation of P. aleuticum. Ten spore-bearing fronds (from different plants) from the Mt. Reed population were collected each year for three years beginning in 1989. The material was transported to the lab in Fairbanks, Alaska, where the first successful germination of P. aleuticum was achieved during November 1989 (Holloway 1990). By February 1992 the greenhouse population had grown to contain 1,476 sporophytes. Although 1,200 of the sporophytes had advanced to well-developed fronds, no plants had developed spores (Holloway 1992).

Research has also been initiated to investigate aspects of reproductive biology through genetic analysis, to determine the feasibility of storing germplasm (spores) over the long term, and to determine the feasibility of transplanting greenhouse-raised P. aleuticum to the wild.

## II. Recovery

### Objectives

The primary objective of the Aleutian Shield Fern Recovery Plan is to protect and maintain the existing known population of *Polystichum aleuticum*, and its habitat on Mt. Reed, Adak Island, Alaska. Until additional information is obtained on the causes of rarity and the potential for recovery, no precise recovery goal can be set for re-classification to threatened status. However, consideration for re-classification to threatened status could result from the discovery of additional populations. Many areas remain to be surveyed, but the results of previous field studies indicate that the potential for discovering a large new population is remote. The extant population of *P. aleuticum* inhabits only a small area on Mt. Reed and is subject to the threat of earth slides or other unpredictable events. Therefore, it is unlikely that *P. aleuticum* could be de-listed in the foreseeable future.

Protecting and monitoring the extant population, conducting research on artificial propagation and reproductive biology, and surveys for new populations are the main elements of the recovery effort. Re-introduction of *P. aleuticum* to the wild using greenhouse-raised plants is not planned initially, however it would be valuable to determine the feasibility of such a re-introduction following successful artificial propagation.

Narrative

I. Protect existing population

The only known population of P. aleuticum contains approximately 112 plants occupying a total area of approximately 0.1 hectare on the north-east arm of Mt. Reed, Adak Island.

A. Map known population

This task was completed in 1989

B. Develop a management plan

A management plan should be developed which addresses protection and monitoring of the Mt. Reed population and others that might be discovered. The plan should expand upon protective measures already in place through refuge regulations, such as the prohibition of unauthorized plant collecting on refuge lands. This plan should address restrictions on access, frequency and timing of population monitoring, and contingency actions to be taken if a catastrophic event occurs (e.g., landslide).

C. Implement management plan

As managers of the Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, the Adak refuge headquarters is the most appropriate organization for implementing the management plan. It is highly desirable that experienced personnel conduct on-site investigations in order to minimize disturbance and provide for consistency in observations.

II. Investigate impacts of introduced ungulates

Grazing by introduced ungulates is considered a potential threat to P. aleuticum populations on Atka and Adak islands. An assessment of grazing pressure on existing and potential P. aleuticum habitat should be undertaken.

A. Adak Island

Caribou were introduced to Adak Island in 1958 and the fall population now numbers between 500-600 animals. Hunting helps keep this population within the carrying capacity of the habitat. Caribou have been regularly observed on Mt. Reed, and grazing pressure in the vicinity of the P. aleuticum population should be assessed. If it is determined that caribou constitute a threat to the existing population, protective measures should be instituted.

B. Atka Island

European reindeer were introduced to Atka Island in 1914 and are now thought to be having a marked impact on native vegetation of the island. Although originally introduced as a food source for island residents, much of the western end of the island is difficult to access for hunting, and reindeer numbers have grown unchecked. No current estimate of the reindeer population is available. An assessment of the impacts of reindeer grazing to potential shield fern habitat should be conducted.

III. Conduct research on reproductive biology

Many questions remain regarding the reproductive biology of P. aleuticum. Research into artificial propagation and genetic analysis will hopefully provide information on the causes of rarity and potential for recovery.

A. Conduct experiments in artificial propagation

Research on in-vitro cultivation began in 1989 when the first successful germination was accomplished. Reproductive material for propagation experiments was collected from the Mt. Reed population during 1989-91. Investigators should continue experiments to determine optimal and acceptable environmental parameters including growth media, soil pH, photoperiod, temperature, pests, etc. Only plants and materials which are the product of artificial propagation should be used for destructive sampling.

B. Conduct genetic analysis

Utilize current technologies such as allozyme electrophoresis to determine information about reproductive biology and genetic purity of the Mt. Reed population as it might relate to possible causes of rarity. In addition, investigate the taxonomic relationships of P. aleuticum by comparing genetic variation among other closely related taxa such as P. lachenense.

IV. Establish a greenhouse population

A greenhouse population should be maintained to provide a reserve gene pool in case of catastrophic losses to the the wild population, and to provide material for research and education purposes. During 1992, the greenhouse population contained nearly 1,500 sporophytes, but no mature plants.

A. Collect reproductive material from the Mt. Reed population

This task was completed in 1991.

B. Maintain greenhouse population

A minimum greenhouse population of 1,000 mature plants should be maintained while artificial propagation methods are being refined, or

when there is a need for greenhouse-raised plants for re-introduction or research purposes.

V. Establish/contribute to a germplasm repository

Because of the relict and tenuous status of P. aleuticum, representative genetic material should be preserved in a repository.

A. Determine the viability of spores during storage

Experiments should be conducted to determine how long and under what conditions spores will remain viable during storage, and to determine if replenishment imposes a risk to the natural, source population.

B. Contribute to a germplasm repository

Spores should be contributed to a germplasm repository, and replenished on a regular basis. Facilities considered should specialize in the storage of spore material. Those currently considered as potential sites include the National Fern Foundation and the Center for Plant Preservation.

VI. Investigate the feasibility of re-introduction

Although supplementing the natural reproduction is not presently considered a necessary recovery action, a determination should be made whether or not artificially-propagated P. aleuticum could be transplanted to natural habitat. This experiment should be initiated after the greenhouse population is well established.

A. Conduct experimental plantings

Plots should be established in the field to test the ability of greenhouse-raised plants to adapt to natural conditions. Adak Island is the most likely location for these plots because of the relative ease at which they could be established and monitored.

1. Establish a nursery

Establish a nursery at the refuge headquarters in Adak for one-two seasons in order to test the hardiness of greenhouse-raised specimens.

2. Establish re-introduction test plots

Re-introduction test plots should be established along a substrate/environmental gradient on Adak Island.

VII. Conduct systematic surveys for additional populations

The discovery of additional populations of Polystichum aleuticum provides the best opportunity for re-classification to threatened status. Although surveys

have been conducted on parts of Adak, Atka, Unalaska, Kagalaska, Kiska, Rat, and Attu Islands, much potential habitat remains to be explored.

A. Develop a survey plan

This plan should include a prioritized list of potential areas to be surveyed, and a protocol for opportunistic surveys of any potential shield fern habitat.

B. Conduct Surveys

1. Adak Island

Mt. Reed has the highest probability for discovery of additional discrete population groups. Additional surveys are needed on Mt. Reed and other locations on the island; especially the Lake Betty basin, Gannet Pass, and areas farther west.

2. Atka Island

Atka Island is the original type location for P. aleuticum, and attempts to re-discover the plant here should continue. Recent surveys have been concentrated on the east end of the island, near the village of Atka, in areas accessible by foot and small boat. Efforts should be made to survey farther west, at least to the vicinity of Sarana Cove.

3. Other islands

A prioritized list of islands thought to be potential sites for P. aleuticum should be developed so that surveys can be conducted systematically. All opportunities should be taken to conduct surveys incidental to other field operations on the refuge. Training should be provided to refuge field personnel in the identification of P. aleuticum and its habitat.

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## PART III

## IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The table that follows is a summary of scheduled actions and costs for this recovery program. It is a guide to meet the objectives of the Aleutian Shield Fern Recovery Plan, as elaborated upon in Part II, Narrative Section. This table indicates the priority in scheduling tasks to meet the objectives, which agencies are responsible to perform these tasks, a time-table for accomplishing these tasks, and the estimated cost to perform them. Implementing Part III is the action of the recovery plan, that when accomplished, will satisfy the prime objective. Initiation of these actions is subject to the availability of funds.

Priorities in Column 1 of the following implementation schedule are assigned as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Priority 1 | - | An action that must be taken to prevent extinction or to prevent the species from declining irreversibly. |
| Priority 2 | - | An action that must be taken to prevent a significant decline in the species population/habitat quality, or some other significant negative impact short of extinction. |
| Priority 3 | - | All other action necessary to provide for full recovery of the species. |

Recovery Plan Implementation Schedule for Aleutian Shield Fern

| PRIOR-ITY # | TASK # | TASK DESCRIPTION | TASK DURA-TION (YRS) | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | TOTAL COST ($000) | FY 1993 | FY 1994 | FY 1995 | FY 1996 | FY 1997 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cost Need 1: Protect the Existing Population | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | IA | Map the known population | | FWS7-AE | 0 | | | | | | Completed, 1989 |
| 1 | IB | Develop management plan | 1 | FWS7-ARW*<br>FWS7-AE | 2<br>1 | 2<br>1 | | | | | |
| 1 | IC | Implement management plan | cont. | FWS7-ARW | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | | Investigate Impacts of Ungulates | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | IIA | Adak Island | 1 | FWS7-ARW*<br>FWS7-AE | 5<br>1 | 5<br>1 | | | | | |
| 2 | IIB | Atka Island | 1 | FWS7-ARW*<br>FWS7-AE | 10<br>1 | | 10<br>1 | | | | |
| | | Subtotal cost need 1 | | | 45 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | | Cost Need 2: Conduct Biological Research | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | IIIA | Conduct experiments in artificial propagation | 3 | FWS7-AE<br>UAF | 30 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | Initiated, 1989<br>U. Alaska Fairbanks |
| 2 | IIIB | Conduct genetic analysis | 2 | FWS7-AE | 10 | 5 | 5 | | | | Initiated, 1992<br>U. Alaska Fairbanks |
| | | Establish Greenhouse Population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | IVA | Collect reproductive material | | FWS7-AE*<br>FWS7-ARW | 0 | | | | | | Completed, 1991 |
| 2 | IVB | Maintain greenhouse population | cont. | FWS7-AE | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Initiated, 1990<br>U. Alaska Fairbanks |
| | | Preserve Genetic Material | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | VA | Determine spore viability | 3 | FWS7-AE | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | Initiated, 1990<br>U. Alaska Fairbanks |

Recovery Plan Implementation Schedule for Aleutian Shield Fern

| PRIOR-ITY # | TASK # | TASK DESCRIPTION | TASK DURA-TION (YRS) | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | TOTAL COST ($000) | FY 1993 | FY 1994 | FY 1995 | FY 1996 | FY 1997 | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | VB | Contribute to a germplasm repository | cont. | FWS7-AE | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | Investigate Re-introduction Potential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | VIA1 | Establish nursery | 2 | FWS7-ARW* | 10 | | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | FWS7-AE | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 2 | VIA2 | Establish reintro-duction plots | 3 | FWS7-ARW* | 15 | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | | | | FWS7-AE | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | Subtotal cost need 2 | | | 103 | 22 | 28 | 29 | 12 | 12 | |
| | | Cost Need 3: Conduct Surveys for Additional Populations | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | VIIA | Develop survey plan | 1 | FWS7-AE* | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | FWS7-ARW | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | Conduct Surveys | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | VIIB1 | Adak Island | 3 | FWS7-AE* | 15 | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | |
| | | | | FWS7-ARW | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 3 | VIIB2 | Atka Island | 2 | FWS7-AE* | 20 | | 10 | | 10 | | |
| | | | | FWS7-ARW | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 3 | VIIB3 | Other islands | 3 | FWS7-AE* | 20 | | | 10 | | 10 | |
| | | | | FWS7-ARW | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| | | Subtotal cost need 3 | | | 65 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 17 | |
| | | | | Total Yearly Cost | 213 | 45 | 55 | 51 | 28 | 34 | |

Cont. = The action will be implemented on an annual basis once the action is begun.

* = Lead Agency

FWS7-AE = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 Fish and Wildlife Enhancement
FWS7-ARW = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 Refuges and Wildlife

# Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries (CIS)

## Atka

(AT-ka)

For Photos of Atka click here

For a Map of Atka click here

| | |
|---|---|
| **Current Population:** | 92 (2004 State Demographer estimate) |
| **Incorporation Type:** | 2nd Class City |
| **Borough Located In:** | Unorganized |
| **Taxes:** | Sales: None, Property: None, Special: 2% Raw Fish Tax; 10% Accommodations Tax |

### Location and Climate

Atka is located on Atka Island, 1,200 air miles southwest from Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska. The community lies at approximately 52.196110° North Latitude and -174.20056° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 22, T092S, R176W, Seward Meridian.) Atka is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 8.7 sq. miles of land and 27.4 sq. miles of water. Atka lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 20 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation averages 60 inches per year and snowfall averages 61 inches per year. There are frequent winds and severe storms in the winter, and calm, foggy weather in summer.

Topographic map of Atka area

TopoZone.com

### History, Culture and Demographics

The island has been occupied by Unangas for at least 2,000 years. Unangas speak the western dialect, known since the Russian era as "Aleuts". Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the present village site may have had human use since prehistoric times. The first contact with Russians occurred in 1747, and Atka became an important trade site and safe harbor for Russians. In 1787 a number of hunters were enslaved and relocated to the Pribilofs to work in the fur seal harvest. The townsite was settled in the 1860s. After the end of the sea otter hunting era in the late 1800s, Atka had no viable cash economy. Reindeer were introduced to the Island in 1914. During the 1920s, Atka became relatively affluent due to fox farming. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska and seized Attu and Kiska in June 1942, the U.S. Government evacuated Atka residents to the

Ketchikan area. Atka was burned to the ground to prevent Japanese forces from using it and advancing. The community was rebuilt by the U.S. Navy after the War and residents were allowed to return. Many Attu villagers, released from imprisonment in Japan in 1945, relocated to Atka. This exposure to the outside world brought many changes in the traditional culture and attitudes in the community. The City was incorporated in 1988.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Atka IRA. The population of the community consists of 91.3% Alaska Native or part Native. A traditional Unangas settlement, exposure to the outside world has brought changes to the traditional lifestyle, however the Aleut language is still spoken in one-fourth of homes. The St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church is a central part of village life. Sea lions and other sea mammals are an important part of the subsistence lifestyle, and meat is shared village-wide on an informal basis. During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 41, and vacant housing units numbered 9. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 4. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 56 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 29.11 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was $30,938, per capita income was $17,079, and 7.53 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

## Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care

The community system was constructed in 1978 and was expanded in 1982 to a new housing area. Water is supplied by a stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the City. It is stored in two 30,000-gallon water tanks before distribution. All 50 homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system and are plumbed. Sewage is piped to a central septic system. Wastewater flows untreated through outfall lines into Nazan Bay. Garbage is collected twice a week. The City has requested funds to increase water capacity, replace the water treatment system, replace connections, and treat the sewage outfall. Hydroelectric potential is under development at Chuniisax Creek. Electricity is provided by Andreanof Electric Corporation. There is one school located in the community, attended by 19 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Atka Village Clinic (907-839-2232). Atka Village Clinic is a Primary Health Care facility.Atka is classified as an isolated village, it is found in EMS Region 2H in the Aleutian/Pribilof Region. Emergency Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers Auxiliary health care is provided by Atka VFD/EMS (907-839-2214).

## Economy and Transportation

The economy is based on subsistence living and wages earned from the halibut fishery. A small local fish processing plant, Atka Pride Seafoods, operates seasonally to serve the local fleet. They currently process halibut and black cod. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. A number of offshore fish processors carry out crew changes through Atka. Year-round income opportunities in the village are limited to education- and government-related work. A reindeer herd of over 2,500 head provides a source of meat.

Atka has a State-owned 3,287' long by 84' wide asphalt, lighted runway. Scheduled air services are available twice weekly from Unalaska. Planes can be chartered from Cold Bay or Unalaska. Coastal Transportation provides freight service from May to October. A new dock and port facility, operated by the City, were recently completed 5 miles from town.

## Organizations with Local Offices

**City** - City of Atka
P.O. Box 47070
Atka, AK 99547
Phone 907-839-2233
Fax 907-839-2234
E-mail atkacity@gci.net

**Electric Utility** - Andreanof Electric Corporation
P.O. Box 47076
Atka, AK 99547
Phone 907-581-6226
Fax 907-581-6317

**Village Corporation** - Atxam Corporation

P.O. Box 47001
Atka, AK 99547
Phone 907-839-2237
Fax 907-839-2234

**Village Council** - Native Village of Atka
P.O. Box 47030
Atka, AK 99547-
Phone 907-839-2229
Fax 907-839-2269
E-mail atka@aitc.org

## Regional Organizations

**School District** - Aleutian Region Schools
5402 W. Dimond Blvd., Apt. #3
Anchorage, AK 99515
Phone 907-245-2648
Fax 907-245-2647
E-mail aleutianregion@acsalaska.net

**Regional Native Corporation** - Aleut Corporation
4000 Old Seward Hwy. #300
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone 907-561-4300
Fax 907-563-4328
E-mail csmith@aleutcorp.com
Web http://www.aleutcorp.com/

**Regional Native Health Corporation** - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Assoc.
201 E. Third Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone 907-276-2700
Fax 907-279-4351
E-mail dimitrip@apiai.com
Web http://www.apiai.com

**Native Housing Authority** - Aleutian Housing Authority
4000 Old Seward Hwy. #202
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone 907-563-2146
Fax 907-563-3105
E-mail jacques@aleutian-housing.com

**Regional Development** - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf.
3300 Arctic Blvd. #203
Anchorage, 99503
Phone 907-562-7380
Fax 907-562-0438
E-mail wayers@swamc.org
Web http://www.southwestalaska.com

**CDQ Group** - Aleutian/Pribilof Island Comm. Dev. Assoc.
234 Gold Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1211
Phone 907-586-0161
Fax 907-586-0165
E-mail LCotter371@aol.com
Web http://www.apicda.com

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The Naval Section Base was established by the Secretary of the Navy letter, serial 20230, dated 24 January 1941. (Refer to Paragraph 2-B.)

Established as a Naval Operating Base by the Secretary of Navy letter, serial 143013, dated 20 July 1942.

Composed of the Naval Air Station, Submarine Base, Marine Barracks, Radio Station, Naval Section Base, Naval Fueling Depot, Akutan, and other Naval Shore activities.

The Naval Section Base discontinued by the Secretary of Navy letter, serial 214213 dated 1 January 1943.

Construction was started and 70.7% of the work authorized under Contract NOy-3570 completed as of 1 May 1943, at which time the Seabees assumed responsibility for the completion of the work. For drawings of general layout see appendix (C) pages (19) and (20).

P. OTTER POINT

Established as a Naval Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 0225330, dated 5 September 1942.

Designated a Naval Auxiliary Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 011540, dated 13 February 1943.

Re-established a Naval Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations dispatch 191705 March 1943.

Construction was performed under Contract by the U. S. Army Engineers and the Seabees. For drawing of general layout see appendix (C) page (21).

Q. ATKA ISLAND (NAZAN BAY)

Established as a Naval Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 0304330 dated 20 November 1942.

Designated a Naval Auxiliary Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 011540, dated 13 February 1943.

Decommissioned by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 0691130, dated 1 September 1943 except the weather unit which is the only remaining Naval activity.

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Construction was performed by the Seabees. For drawing of general layout see appendix (C) page (22).

R. SAND BAY (In Great Sitkin Island)

Established as a Naval Advance Fueling Station by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 0540130, dated 15 May 1943. Construction was performed by the Seabees. For drawing of general layout see appendix (C) page (29).

S. ADAK

Established as a Naval Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 0304230 dated 21 November 1942.

Designated as a Naval Auxiliary Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 011540 dated 13 February 1943.

Established as a Naval Air Station by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations dispatch 281855 April 1943. Naval magazine was added by the Secretary of Navy letter, serial 132013, dated 16 June 1943.

Established as a Naval Operating Base by the Secretary of Navy dispatch 141500 July 1943 and commissioned 22 July 1943.

Composed of a Naval Air Station, Radio Station, Net Depot, PT Boat Base, Marine Barracks, and other Naval Shore activities.

Construction was performed by the Seabees. For drawings of general layout see appendix (C) pages (23) to (28) inclusive, and (30).

T. TANAGA

Established as an Emergency Landing Strip by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter, serial 0637130, dated 28 July 1943 to be operated as an adjunct to the Naval Operating Base, Adak. Commissioned Naval Auxiliary Air Facility 1 March 1944, as an adjunct to Naval Operating Base, Adak by Comalsec dispatch 102056 February 1944.

Construction was performed by the Seabees. For drawing of general layout see appendix (C) page (31).

U. OGLIUGA

Established as an Emergency Landing Strip by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations dispatch 091302 July 1943. Construction was performed by the Seabees. No layout drawings are available.

Op-3038a-MMD
(SC)NA/EG3
Ser. 0317930

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
Washington, D.C.

AIR MAIL

December 3, 1942

Pick
I've have copy of this in file, destroy this; otherwise file it.

From: The Vice Chief of Naval Operations
To: Distribution List Below

Subject: Naval Air Facilities, Adak and Atka Islands, Alaska -- Transportation Change.

Reference: (a) VCNO Secret ltr., 0290730 of 10 Nov. 1942.
(b) VCNO Secret ltr., 0304330 of 20 Nov. 1942.
(c) OpNav Secret des., 281839 of Nov. to Com-12 info., Com-13.

1. Paragraph one of reference (a) states in part: "It is suggested that the personnel be sent in two waves as indicated in Enclosure (B)." This sentence is hereby cancelled, and personnel accompanying the first wave will be limited to the 32nd Construction Battalion plus such officers and men as may be assigned by the Commanding Officer of the movement. Remaining base personnel will accompany the second wave.

2. Paragraph two of reference (b) is revoked. Material for Atka Island will go forward in the first echelon. Cognizant Bureaus are requested to advance the date for assembling material and equipment for Atka from 1 Jan. 1943 to 22 Dec. 1942. Original assembly point for this material remains unchanged, namely, Naval Supply Depot, Seattle, Washington.

3. Loading of personnel and material at Hueneme will be under the direction of the Commandant, Twelfth Naval District, and of material at Seattle under the direction of the Commandant, Thirteenth Naval District.

4. First echelon material and equipment for Adak will be loaded at Hueneme, as per reference (c) as follows: 1,000 measurement tons (approximately) in the U.S.S. WHARTON; remainder, approximately 4,000 measurement tons in an EC-2, to be provided by the Commandant, Twelfth Naval District. The 32nd Construction Battalion will be embarked on the U.S.S. WHARTON at Hueneme for passage to Seattle. Upon arrival at Seattle, three companies, plus three quarters of the headquarters company of the 32nd Construction Battalion assigned to Adak, will remain on the WHARTON. The remainder of the Battalion assigned to Atka will be embarked at Seattle on the EC-2. Loading will start at Hueneme when directed by the Commandant, Twelfth Naval District, about 10 December 1942 or before.

[redacted]

(Over)

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
DUTCH HARBOR, ALASKA

A4/98

March 13, 1943.

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commanding Officer,
Naval Air Facility,
Atka, Alaska.

Subject: Operations of Atka Kingfisher Unit.

1. Two Kingfishers shall be operated as landplanes from the Naval Air Facility, Atka, in accordance with directives to be promulgated from the Commander, Alaskan Sector, and the Commander, Unalaska Subsector.

2. After arrival at Atka, the Atka unit will familiarize themselves with landings on the field to get accustomed to local conditions and develop tentative local flight rules and traffic courses. They will conduct familiarization flight around Nazan Bay and Atka Island to learn the topographical conditions and an intimate knowledge of bays and inlets. They will also study local conditions of weather so as to detect indications upon which to return to base.

3. All flights made by the Atka unit must be made with due consideration for weather, experience of pilots and their progress of familiarization with local conditions.

4. The primary mission of the Atka unit is to provide anti-submarine patrol to protect convoys through the Aleutian Chain. Patrols will be held to a safe radius until pilots are familiarized, then patrols will be extended outward. Patrols to the eastward will not be extended too far. Patrols to westward will be extended, as safety and good practice permits in order to give air coverage to the halfway point to Adak, where the Adak unit will pick up the patrols.

5. There are two transmitters at Atka. One TBW (100 watts) of sufficient power for VS56, and 388D which should be sufficient to handle Base traffic while Kingfishers are in the air. The TBW will transmit on any frequency desired by VS56 on either voice or CW. If the TBW can be released while Kingfishers are aloft, one ARM from Atka Kingfisher unit with one receiver should be assigned the TBW. When TBW is secured by VS56, it may be used again for Base traffic. Remote control to Air Operations at landing strip should be installed at the earliest time practicable.

6. Formal directives will be promulgated in the near future and mailed to you.

Respectfully,

W. D. INNIS,
Lt.Cmdr., U.S. Navy,
Air Operations Officer.

File
RWH

CC: COMAISEC OPERATIONS
LT.(JG) GUNTER, ATKA UNIT
CO, N.A.S.
CO, VS56
File

DATE OF LETTER 7 May 1943

COMMANDER, ALASKAN SECTOR
NORTHWEST SEA FRONTIER

C-R-O-S-S F-I-L-E S-L-I-P

Route No. 402 Our File A1/Otter Point/Atka

From: VCNO

To: Com13

Serial No. 0533330 Their File Op30-11-ALN-5/7/43(SC)A4-2/EG3

SUBJECT: Status of Revised Construction Programs at Otter Point and Atka.

EG3/NB-Atka
Serial No. S-228
JWR/gar

[redacted]

10 AUG 1943

VIA AIR MAIL

Oper. 1
Pers.
Maint.
Gunnery
Air Oper
Flag Lt. 3
Comm. 2
Supply
Chaplain
Medical
DOIC
Nets & Booms

To: Vice CNO.
Via: Com13.

Subj: NAAF, Atka; Recommendations Regarding Decommissioning of.

Ref: (a) VCNO despatch 152037 of October 1942.

1. The NAAF, Atka, was commissioned pursuant to a directive contained in reference (a). Since then it has been used occasionally for planes in transit and has been used as a temporary base of operations for three Kingfishers of the Inshore Patrol. Also located there are a branch weather station, a YH Station, and a SRA Radio Beam Station.

2. In view of the fact that this Facility has never been used and probably never will be used for air or other operations, except the Kingfishers mentioned above, and the fact that the latter can be equally well operated from either Adak or Sand Bay, 75 miles distant, it is recommended that this Facility be decommissioned. If this recommendation is approved, it is proposed to retain there the Weather Unit, which will then operate in the same manner as other similar outlying stations and it is proposed to turn over to the Army the YH and SRA equipment for operation and maintenance. Army authorities have been consulted as to the foregoing and are in agreement.

3. If the foregoing is approved, the landing strip which was built and is maintained by the Army will still be available for emergency or enroute landings. The equipment, materials, and personnel are all needed at activities farther west.

4. It is requested that information as to the Department's action on the foregoing be furnished by despatch.

5. It is hereby certified that the originator considers it to be impracticable to phrase this document in such a manner as will permit a classification other than secret.

6. Transmission of this document by registered air mail within the Continental limits of the United States is hereby authorized.

J. W. REEVES, jr.,
Comlsec.

cc: Comdr., DH Subsector

DNQ 4208

NB/A4-1

NAAF Atka (YA)

[redacted]

SERIAL 703019

ADA 1h

Encl-1 17 August 1943 (Basic ltr Comalsec Secret to VCNO via Com13, Serial E-226, dated 10 August 1943)

To: Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Subj: NAAF, Atka; Recommendations Regarding Decommissioning of.

1. Forwarded, recommending approval.

2. Transmission of this document by registered mail within the Continental limits of the United States and Alaska is necessary and is authorized.

FRANK JACK FLETCHER
Commandant
Thirteenth Naval District

cc: Comalsec
Comdr. D.H. Subsector

| No. 762 Date Rec'd 8/21/43 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Admiral | 1 | | |
| Chief of Staff | | | |
| Operations | 2 | | |
| Asst. Oper. | 2 | 8/22 | |
| Communications | | | |
| Flag Lieut. | | | |
| Flag Sec. | | | |
| Maint. & Utilities | | | |
| Personnel | | | |
| Supply | | | |
| Gunnery | | | |
| Routing | | | |
| Construction | 4 | | |
| Medical | | | |
| Nets & Beams | | | |
| Staff Duty | | | |
| Liaison | | | |

[redacted]

## ENLISTED COMPLEMENT FOR ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

### Seaman Branch

1 - CBM
1 - BM1c
1 - Cox
1 - QM1c
2 - SM2c
2 - SM3c
10 - Sea.1c
14 - Sea.2c

33

### Artificer Branch

1 - EM1c
1 - CRM
2 - RM1c
2 - RM2c
3 - RM3c
1 - CM1c
1 - SF1c

11

### Artificer Branch (Engine Room)

1 - CMM
1 - MM1c
1 - MM2c
1 - WT2c
1 - Msmth1c
2 - FM1c
2 - FM2c

9

### Special Branch

1 - Y2c
1 - SK1c
1 - PhM1c
1 - PhM2c
1 - PhM3c

5

### Commissary Branch

1 - SC1c
1 - SC2c
1 - B1c

3

### Messman Branch

1 - Off Std.2c
1 - Off Ck.2c
1 - Off Ck.3c
1 - M. Att.2c
1 - M. Att.3c

5

### Aviation Branch

1 - ACMM
2 - AMM2c
1 - AMsmth2c
1 - AMsmth3c
1 - Aerog.1c
1 - Aerog.2c
1 - Aerog.3c
1 - AOM2c
1 - AOM3c

10

Total Complement - 76

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE (B)

~~SECRET~~

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1 - Lieutenant (aviation experience), Commanding Officer

1 - Lieutenant, A-V(S), (Administrative), Executive

1 - Lieutenant (jg), A-V(S) " Personnel

1 - Lieutenant, A-V(S), (Operational), Operational

1 - Lieutenant (jg), A-V(S), (Administrative, Transportation and welfare.

4 - Ensign, C-V(S) - Communication Watch Officers

1 - Ensign or Lieut. (jg) - Aerographer

ENCLOSURE (A)

[redacted]

Op-30-B8a-MD
(SC)NB314/P16-1
Ser. 0298630

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

Reg. 2: 06

NB-1
&
P16-1

[redacted]

November 19, 1942

From: The Vice Chief of Naval Operations
To: The Chief of Naval Personnel

Subject: Personnel for Naval Air Facility, Atka Island, Alaska

Enclosures: (A) Officer Complement for Atka Island, Alaska
(B) Enlisted Complement for Atka Island, Alaska

1. The Bureau of Naval Personnel is requested to provide the personnel for Atka Island, Alaska, as indicated on the complement sheets, enclosures (A) and (B). The prospective commanding officer and A-V(S) officers will be nominated by the Bureau of Aeronautics.

2. It is requested that the personnel be assembled at the Receiving Ship, Bremerton, Washington, on or about 10 December 1942, where they will be held in readiness for transportation to the Alaskan Area.

3. It is also requested that the commanding officer report to the office of the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C., on or about 1 December 1942, and then proceed to Bremerton to organize his men and direct their further training while awaiting transportation.

4. The code name for Atka is Cavern. The shipping designator is CULT.

5. Transmission of this document by registered mail within the continental limits of the United States is authorized.

F. J. HORNE

Copies to: Cominch, Comalsec, Budocks, BuAer, BuMed, BuSandA, CofS, U.S.Army, ComThirteen, Op-12, Op-20, Op-39, Op-40

| No. 398 | Date Rec'd 12-1 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Admiral | 1 | | |
| Operations | 2 | 12/4 | |
| Asst. Oper. | | | |
| Communications | 6 | | |
| Flag Lieut. | 3 | | |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Personnel | 4 | | |
| Supply | | | |
| War Plans | 5 | | |
| Escort | | | |

[redacted]

Reg. 622738

P16-1

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of The Chief of Naval Operations
Washington

Op-30B8a-EP
(SC)NB314/P16-1
Serial 0311530

November 24, 1942

[redacted]

From: The Vice Chief of Naval Operations.
To: The Chief of Naval Personnel.

Subject: Naval Air Facility, Atka Island, Alaska - Additional Personnel for.

Reference: (a) OpNav Secret ltr 0298630 to BuPers, dated November 19, 1942.

1. The Bureau of Naval Personnel is requested to increase the officer personnel listed in reference (a) by adding the following:

1 Lieutenant (M.C.)
1 Lieutenant (jg) (S.C.)
Warrant or Ch. Warrant Officers:
1 Boatswain
1 Machinist

2. Transmission by registered mail within the continental limits of the United States is authorized.

E. J. GILLAM
By direction

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Comalsec
BuOrd
BuY&D
BuAer
BuM&S
BuS&A
Cos. S., U.S. Army
Com 13
Op-12
Op-20
Op-39
Op-40

| No. 382 Date Rec'd 12/4 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Admiral | 1 | | X |
| Operations | 2 | 12/5 | 100 |
| Asst. Oper. | | | |
| Communications | | | |
| Flag Lieut. | 3 | | |
| ~~Maintenance~~ | | | |
| Personnel | 4 | | |
| Supply | | | |
| War Plans | | | |
| Escort | | | |

Stern RJ

[redacted]

5. When loaded, these ships will proceed to Seattle, where the EC-2 will take on all material and equipment for Atka, approximately 3,000 measurement tons. Loading will start about 22 Dec. 1942.

6. In view of the poor unloading and stowage facilities at Adak and Atka, and the necessity for rapid turnaround of the vessels involved, it is desired that the Commandant, Thirteenth Naval District, and the Commander, Alaskan Sector, consider moving the material to Kodiak in the assigned vessels and there reloading it in smaller craft or in barges for transportation to Adak and Atka.

7. The code name for Adak is Longview and for Atka is Cavern. The shipping designator for Adak is Sofa and for Atka is Cult.

8. Transmission of this document by registered mail within the continental limits of the United States is hereby authorized.

/S/ F. J. HORNE

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CONAF Atka
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Admiral
Operations
Asst. Oper.
Communications
Flag Lieut.
Flag Sec.
Maintenance
Personnel
Supply
Gunnery
Escort
DOIC

9/1/43

B63/L21/NMAtka
Serial S-282
GED/obs

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM

To: SO, NOB, Dutch Harbor.

Subj: NAAF, Atka; decommissioning of, and shipments of material for.

1. The Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Atka, Alaska, is to be decommissioned in the very near future. Undoubtedly, Supply Department, Dutch Harbor, will receive shipments from the States for transshipment to Atka. You are directed to hold all this material at Dutch Harbor and furnish ComSec with an itemized list in order that it may be diverted to other activities.

G.E. DUFFY
Captain (SC), USN

action 2

DECLASSIFIED DOD. DIR. 5200.9, 27 Sept. 1958
[redacted]
SECURITY INFORMATION

# FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

## ALASKAN AREA

SEPTEMBER 1939 MARCH 1944

COMPILED BY
DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
SEVENTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT
APRIL 1952

R. Kotasek

DECLASSIFIED DOD. DIR. 5200.9, 27 Sept. 1958
[redacted]
SECURITY INFORMATION

I. LOCATION: Atka, Atka Island, Alaska
Lat. 52°07'N., Long. 174°30'W.

II. HISTORY OF FACILITY

a. Established as a Naval Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter dated 20 November 1942.

b. Designated a Naval Auxiliary Air Facility by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter dated 13 February 1943.

d. Decommissioned by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations letter dated 1 September 1943, except for the Weather Unit which was the only remaining Naval activity until it was disestablished in 1946.

Facilities for the Naval Auxiliary Air Facility were constructed by the Seabees and included storage buildings, a nose hanger adjacent to the Army Air Forces landing strip, and personnel accommodations for 15 officers and 160 enlisted men.

FORM ADY 9

# CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY
## ALASKAN SECTOR
## THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT [redacted]

PREPARED BY
ALASKA DIVISION
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

LOCATION NAAF NAZAN BAY, ATKA
DATE 1 January 1944
SHEET 1 OF 2

| FACILITY | NO. OF UNITS | CAPACITY: USABLY COMPLETE | CAPACITY: UNDER CONSTRUCTION | ACTIVITY | SIZE | TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. PERSONNEL FACILITIES | | | | | | | |
| I. Housing | | | | | | | |
| a. Enlisted Men | | | | | | | |
| 1. Barracks | 16 | 160 Men | | NAAF | 16x36 | Temp AB | |
| TOTAL | 16 | 160 Men | | | | | |
| b. Officers | | | | | | | |
| 4. BOQ | 5 | 15 Officers | | " | 16x36 | Temp AB | |
| c. Miscellaneous | | | | | | | |
| 4. Latrine & Shower | 3 | | | " | 16x36 | " " | |
| " | 1 | | | " | 20x60 | Temp | |
| II. Messing Facilities | | | | | | | |
| a. Enlisted Men | | | | | | | |
| 1. Army Mob. Type Mess | 1 | 170 Men | | " | 25x93 | Temp | Capacity based on single sitting cafeteria style |
| b. Officers | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mess Hut | 1 | 15 Officers | | " | 20x48 | Temp AB | Single sitting |
| III. Recreation Facilities | | | | | | | |
| a. Enlisted Men | | | | | | | |
| 1. Recreation bldg. | 1 | 1120 sq.ft. | | " | 20x60 | " " | |
| b. Officers | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hut | 1 | 525 sq.ft. | | " | 16x36 | " " | |
| B. STORAGE FACILITIES | | | | | | | |
| I. Cold Storage | | | | | | | |
| a. Freezer | 1 | 8250 cu.ft. | | " | 20x120 | Temp | |
| b. High Temperature | 1 | 3750 cu.ft. | | " | | | Included in 20x120 bldg. |
| II. Material Storage | | | | | | | |
| a. General Storage | 1 | 2300 sq.ft. | | " | 20x120 | Temp | |
| VII. Fuel | | | | | | | |
| b. Diesel Oil | | | | | | | |
| 3. Tank, unprotected | 1 | 500 bbl. | | " | 500 bbl. | Semi Perm | Bolted Steel |
| IX. Ordnance | | | | | | | |
| a. Magazines | | | | | | | |
| 7. High Explosive | 2 | 296,000 lbs. | | " | 25x50 | Semi Perm | Steel Igloo |

[redacted]

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FO[illegible] N[illegible]DY 9

# CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

## ALASKAN SECTOR

## THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

PREPARED BY
ALASKA DIVISION
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

LOCATION NAAF NAZAN BAY, ATKA IS.
DATE 1 January 1944
SHEET 2 OF 2

| FACILITY | NO. OF UNITS | CAPACITY USABLY COMPLETE | CAPACITY UNDER CONSTRUCTION | ACTIVITY | SIZE | TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. AVIATION FACILITIES | | | | | | | |
| II. Landplane | | | | | | | |
| b. Nose Hangar | 1 | 3800 sq.ft. | | NAAF | 50x80 | Temp. | |
| D. SHIP SERVICE FACILITIES | None | | | | | | |
| E. ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES: | | | | | | | |
| I. Offices | | | | | | | |
| a. Administration | 1 | 1120 sq.ft. | | " | 20x60 | Temp | |
| c. Communication | 1 | 1120 sq.ft. | | " | 20x60 | Temp | |
| IV. Hospital Facilities | | | | | | | |
| b. Dispensary | 2 | 12 beds | | " | 16x36 | Temp AB | |
| Shower & Latrines | 1 | | | " | 16x36 | " " | |
| TOTAL | 3 | 12 beds | | | | | |
| F. STATION MAINTENANCE | | | | | | | |
| Laundry Huts | 2 | 1050 sq.ft. | | " | 16x36 | Temp AB | |
| G. UTILITIES | | | | | | | |
| I. Electric | | | | | | | |
| a. Power Plants = | | | | | | | |
| 2. Gasoline Driven | 3 | 30 KW | | " | 10 KW | Temp | Kohler Units |
| VI. Water System | | | | | | | |
| a. Source | 1 | | | " | | | |
| H. PASSIVE DEFENSE | None | | | | | | |

[redacted] APPENDIX A PAGE 109

G-5

EG3/NB-Atka
Serial C-814
JWR/wnn
H. Pearce
File

COPY

COMMANDER, ALASKAN SECTOR
NORTHWEST SEA FRONTIER

RECD 23 FEB

Naval Operating Base,
Kodiak, Alaska
October 15, 1942

[redacted]

From: Commander, Alaskan Sector.
To: The Vice Chief of Naval Operations.
Via: The Commandant, Thirteenth Naval District.

Subject: Establishment of Naval Air Facility, Nazan Bay, Atka Island Recommendations regarding.

Reference: (a) Vice Opnav conf. dispatch 132027 of October

Enclosures: (A) Estimated Cost of Facilities.
(B) Requested Complement of Officer Personnel.
(C) Requested Complement of Enlisted Personnel.

1. In reference (a) the Vice Chief of Naval Operations directe that a Naval Air Facility be established at Atka Island for a minimum of si PBY patrol planes.

2. In view of the foregoing it is recommended that funds be pr vided in the amount of $340,000.00 for the specific items stated in enclosu (A); that officer complement be authorized by the Bureau of Personnel in accordance with recommendations presented in enclosure (B); that enlisted complement be authorized by the Bureau of Personnel in accordance with recommendations presented in enclosure (C). It is further recommended that construction be accomplished by "Seabees" as the Army does not have the engineer personnel available to undertake this job and there are no other means of effecting prompt completion of the proposed facilities.

3. Due to the slowness of the mails, information is requested by dispatch as to the action taken.

J. W. REEVES, Jr.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE (A)

COPY

ESTIMATED COST OF FACILITIES
NAVAL AIR FACILITY - ATKA ISLAND

The following estimate is based on construction by Naval Construction Battalion Personnel:

| Item | Description | Type | No. Units. | Estimate Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | E.M. Barracks | QH-1AS1 | 25 | $43,750.00 |
| 2 | E.M. Shower & Latrine | QH-1AS12 | 6 | 15,000.00 |
| 3 | Mess and Galley | M-170 Mod. | 1 | 9,500.00 |
| 4 | Officers Quarters | QH-1AS1 | 5 | 8,750.00 |
| 5 | Officers Shower & Latrine | QH-1AS12 | 2 | 5,000.00 |
| 6 | Officers Mess | QH-20'x60' | 1 | 4,320.00 |
| 7 | Recreation E.M. | QH-24'x60' | 2 | 8,640.00 |
| | " Officers | QH-1AS1 | 1 | 1,750.00 |
| 8 | Administration Building | QH-24'x60' | 1 | 4,320.00 |
| 9 | Communications Building | QH-24'x60' | 1 | 4,320.00 |
| 10 | Dry Storage | Alaskan Temp. 20'x120' | 1 | 4,000.00 |
| 11 | Cold Storage | Army Temporary 20'x60' | 1 | 9,000.00 |
| 12 | Magazines | 50' Steel | 2 | 15,000.00 |
| 13 | Dispensary | | | |
| | (a) Wards Officers | QH-1AS1 | 2 | 3,500.00 |
| | (b) Shower & Latrine | QH-1AS12 | 1 | 2,500.00 |
| 14 | Aviation Gas Storage dolphins, lines | 500 bbl. bolted steel tanks | 5 | 25,000.00 |
| 15 | Diesel Oil Storage | 500 bbl. bolted steel tank | 1 | 5,000.00 |
| 16 | Laundry | QH-1AS1 | 2 | 3,500.00 |
| 17 | Electric Power | 10 K.W. Kohler | 3 | 3,000.00 |
| 18 | Utilities | | | 64,150.00 |
| 19 | Unit Bomber Hangar | Kodiak Type | 1 | 60,000.00 |
| 20 | Wood Ramp or Marston Steel Strip Ramp | Sand Point Type | 1 | 40,000.00 |
| TOTAL | | | | $ 340,000.00 |

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[redacted] AUTH CO APO 983
15 July 44 (Rel)

Declassified by
auth CG USARAL
25 Jan 58
Williams
Nova Mag

# HISTORICAL REPORT
# US TROOPS ATKA
# ALASKA

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By PT NARA Date 3-2-05

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Historical Report

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SECRET AUTH: CO APO 983
Date: 3/8/43 Initials: TLP

SUBJECT: Detailed account of landing at Seguam by Det. 11th A.F. Weather Squadron.

TO : The COMMANDING OFFICER, A.P.O. 983, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Washington.

1. The B.S.P. 509 left Nazan Bay at 2200 BWT February 23, 1943 with crew of seven men and weather detachment of five men aboard, heading for Seguam Island. The sea was calm with light ground swells and the boat made maximum speed of eight knots.

2. Arrived Seguam 0730 BWT February 24th with a calm sea and light ground swells. We noted small breakers at the sand beach known as Finch's Cove on the NE corner of the island. The boat headed toward the beach and soundings were made from the bow. There was ample water and the boat was nosed lightly against the sand.

3. Immediately the panels on the bow were removed and we prepared to unload over the bow. After several oil barrels had been removed this way, the size of the breakers increased and began swinging the stern of the boat southward until she lay broached the beach and to the breakers. In a short while the Captain and Mate reported they were unable to back the boat from the beach, and the engineer reported the pumps had filled with sand. The engines were shut down. The above had taken place in about one half hour.

4. All the while the breakers were increasing in size and were now pounding against the starboard side causing the boat to shudder, and rack toward the beach. Breakers were pounding over the deck and occasionally the spray would clear the superstructure.

5. All were unloading as rapidly as possible, but due to the shortage of manpower and the surf boiling around the boat, unloading was slow and treacherous. The equipment had to be dragged from the boat, through the surf and up to the top of the beach. At noon most of the pieces of knockdown huts and fuel oil were off the boat. Half the oil was taken out by the surf and part of the huts. Toward the latter part of the day most of our equipment was on the beach and had to be dragged back farther to prevent it being washed away.

6. By dark all hands were nearing exhaustion. A small shack belonging to a trapper was used to prepare coffee and a light meal, after which everyone found a dry place to sleep.

7. February 25th - All hands went to the beach. The barge was still broadside to the beach and had begun to break up, the keel having been split. The engine room was flooded and water washed in and out of the engine room with the tide. The stern panels were broken permitting the waves to wash over the barge and across toward the bow; thus carrying away the cargo. A few articles were washed up on the beach. Many (perhaps ten) bales of bathrobes were washed up on the beach and many were still floating as were many of the oil barrels.

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# TROOPS STATIONED AT ATKA ISLAND ALASKA #

## U S T R O O P S

| | | Arrival Date | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Company A 802d Engineer Battalion Aviation (Sep) | | 16 Sept 42 | |
| Company I 138th Infantry | | 16 Sept 42 | 18 Oct 43 |
| Company M 37th Infantry | | 16 Sept 42 | 13 Jan 44 |
| Hq and Hq Detachment DEML | | 16 Sept 42 | |
| Det Quartermaster Sec SCADC | | 16 Sept 42 | |
| Det 10th Ordnance Service Co SCADC | | 16 Sept 42 | 7 Feb 44 |
| Det Utilities Section SCADC | Activated - | 1 Mar 43 | |
| 97th Chemical Composite Company | | Dec 42 | |
| Det 14th Signal Service Company | | 16 Sept 42 | |
| 1st Sec 3rd Plat 176 QM Bakery Co | | 10 Sept 43 | 3 Apr 44 |
| Co C 521st Combat Engineers | | 26 July 43 | 1 Dec 43 |
| 187th Station Hospital | | 26 Dec 42 | 1 Apr 44 |
| Finance Section SCADC | | 16 Sept 42 | 1 Apr 44 |
| Outport Unit ATS (TC) Als Dept | | 17 Aug 43 | |
| Harbor Craft Det (TC) Als Dept (At Large) | | 25 Apr 43 | |
| Alaskan Communication System | | Sept 42 | |

## A R M Y A I R B A S E*

31st Service Squadron
117th Quartermaster Co Serv Group Avn
32d Service Squadron
890 Chemical Co (Air Opns) Avn
855 Ord Co Serv (Avn)
Hq and Hq Squadron, 23rd Serv Squadron
373 Service Squadron
Med Det 23rd Serv Group
408th Signal Co Avn
371st Service Squadron
1903rd Quartermaster Truck Co Avn
SAS and ACS
AACS
Det 11th Weather Squadron
11th Fighter Control Squadron

#Authenticated by Post Consolidated Morning Reports, dates as indicated.

* No record has been kept as to the length of time these units remained on this Post.

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# F O R E W O R D

Troops were sent to this Island with an important mission to fulfill. In twenty months, Atka Island has grown from a desolate, barren, uninhabited place to a post of import in the link of Aleutian Island Chain. The mission was accomplished.

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# HISTORICAL REPORT

## US TROOPS ATKA ALASKA

Through the mist and cold on the morning of 16 September 1942, the US Army Transport St Mihiel steamed into Nazan Bay at Atka, Alaska. At approximately eleven hundred she dropped anchor and preparations were made for landings. Before any boats had been dispatched for the initial landing, the Destroyer Humphreys arrived in the Bay with Colonel Jesse E Graham aboard. Col Graham, Major Paul A Brom, Captain Charles A Mauck, and Captain Burford M Tanner debarked on a power boat to make the first land reconnaissance of the Island.[1] (See arrow 1 Annex II) The landing at Atka Village was not opposed and immediately preparations were made to bring the troops ashore. Landing boats not being available, one power boat towing two life boats was used to debark troops. By nightfall on the 16th, two hundred men had landed and moved into temporary bivouac in and about the Village cemetery. Outposts were established at once at the Village and at Korovin Bay. Landings were discontinued at night.

On the 17th the remaining troops landed and were moved into temporary tactical areas. Communication equipment, ammunition, field kitchens and rations were unloaded by using the small life boats. Temporary CP and Aid Stations were set up at the Village. Water systems set up were found to be safe. The troops were wet from rain and mist, but morale was generally counted as excellent. There had been no sickness thus far.

In mid-morning on the 18th two large barges, a power barge, and the Tugs Commissioner and Curlew arrived in Nazan Bay. The Commissioner and one power barge were found unsuitable for unloading on the shallow beaches because they drew too much water. (See arrow 2 Annex II) One barge was partially stripped of its decking to [illegible] direction of the unloading. The first barge was beached at 2400 on

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departed with three hospital patients. Unloading during this day was practically nil due to high winds and a heavy surf.[1] One barge landed with ammo and on 20th September the unloading of the barges was completed with the exception of ten 20mm guns and bases which could not be moved beacuse of the lack of timbers of sufficient weight to construct ramps. Early the next day some timbers were salvaged from Atka Village, a distance of some two miles, and a ramp was constructed. This, however, did not alleviate the condition for there was no heavy equipment to move the guns from the beach. The next day the Diamond Cement arrived but could not be unloaded because of a northwest gale. The second day brought no change of weather but unloading was begun. Difficulty was encountered in moving the heavy Engineer equipment from the barges to the beach because no material was available for use. In addition, cases of food were broken open due to their apparently being left exposed to the weather prior to being loaded. Considerable sugar and flour was rendered useless because of being stowed in a wet condition on top of oil drums within the holds.

Insofar as the tactical conditions were concerned, weapons were employed for use in implacements, and for use in the outposts.[2] At 1305, 30th September, a single motored, twin float, square wing tipped Jap monoplane, after flying over the general area at an estimated height of 3500 feet, dropped two bombs near Atka Village. Evidentally the target was a beached PBY. The crater for one bomb only was found.

During the last week of September A Co 802d Engrs began building accessible roads to the main camp area. The two Infantry companys worked entirely unloading barges of supplies. The first of the Navy Personnel arrived on the 28th of September on the USN Seaplane Tender "Teal". This component was to be the first of the Weather Station at this Post.

1. Weather Journal, 19 Sept 42

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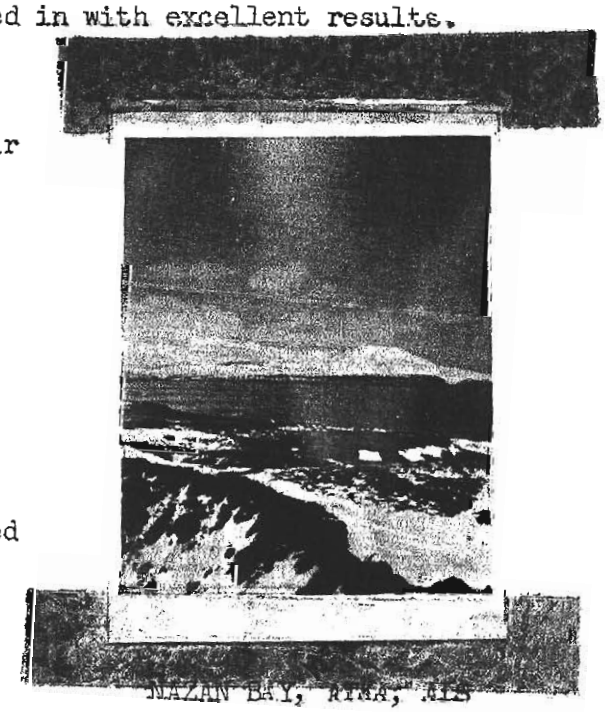
Again on the 1st of October unidentified aircraft covered our position; no action, however, took place. The next few days saw United States aircraft over our island in abundance which placed the first self assurance in the minds of the troops. On the 7th of October the Tugs Neptune and the Port of Bandon arrived from Umnak with the dozer blades needed for construction. Two destroyers, the King and the Montgomery, entered Nazan Bay and patrolled our position. During these days the 81mm mortars were zeroed in with excellent results.

On the 8th the first work began on the runway with Cats and Bulldozers with their crews working on a twenty-four hour a day schedule.[1] Much difficulty was encountered with the heavy equipment bogging down in the low spots. Again on the 11th the Diamond Cement arrived and unloaded ACS equipment for this station. Post Headquarters was moved from the Village to Nazan Bay Beach. On the 15th the cargo ship Otis entered our harbor with more ACS equipment. The station was set up immediately and was in operation the next day (16th). Late in the afternoon of the 25th the San Clamente arrived with landing steel and supplies. Unloading began the next day under difficulties due to rough surfs and strong winds. Trucks and oil were unloaded on the first three barges and then loading was discontinued because of weather conditions. The next day lumber was unloaded with more gas and oil. The first of the runway steel was unloaded and taken directly to the south end of the runway where it would be accessible.


NAZAN BAY, ATKA, ALS

[1] Daily Log, 27 Oct 1942

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The last day of October General Buckner, General Corlett, and Major Parker visited our post for the first time.[1] They arrived in a PBY. The same night a Pyrotechnic display was held for the benefit of all troops. During the last three days of the month efforts were made to drain the large lake between Nazan and Korovin Bays to get rock and gravel for road construction, but met with no success. (Later soundings were made and various spots were found to be undeterminable in depth - Korovin Lake). On the 1st of November the first of the runway mats were laid; however all details were called off because of high winds. Many tents in the main camp area were blown down. This was the first williwaw experienced on this island. It was on this day that Skipper Goodhue died at Atka Village.[2] He was the Captain of the PB 108. The next day he was buried in the native cemetery at Atka Village.

From the first to the seventh of this month, construction was slowed down considerably due to weather conditions. The building of the winterized tents went on with some difficulty due to the acute shortage of nails. One tent burned in the Atka Village area. On the 4th the first of steel consisting of a three hundred foot stretch had been put down.[3] The next day, 800 more feet of steel was added. Infantry companys were essential in this construction.

By the eighth of the month, approximately 1450 feet of steel matting had been laid on the runway. Difficulty was encountered in leveling the north end of the runway due to the necessary filling of a swampy area.

The first mail arrived on the 10th of November - approximately two months after the initial landing had been made.[4]

1. Post Journal, 31 October 42
2. Post Files, "Funerals and Burials," file no 293
3. Resident Engineer's Daily Log, 4 Nov 42
4. Post S-1 Radio File, After an official wire had been sent by this Hqs, three air transports arrived in one hour loaded with first class mail.

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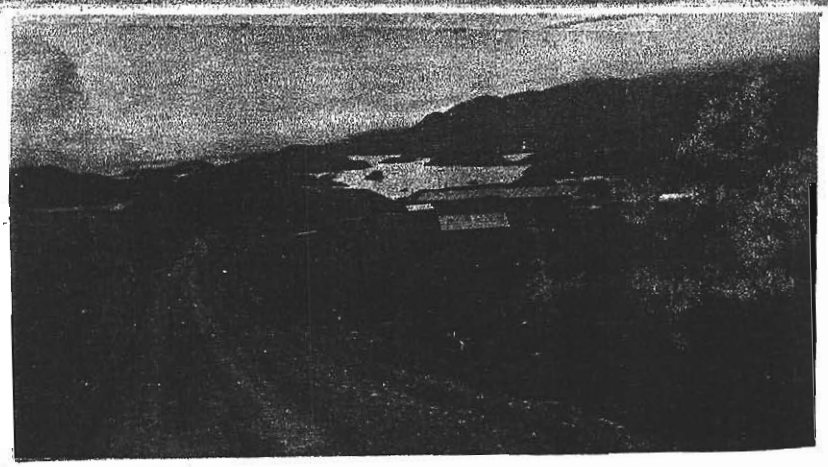

ATKA VILLAGE AREA LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM THE ACS STATION

A general alert was called on the 11th of November based on news from G - 2 that an enemy task force was approaching the Western Aleutians.[1] Work was successfully speeded on barges as to allow big ships to clear harbor as soon as possible. By the 13th, 3000 feet of steel had been laid and it was on this day that the first planes landed. (Combat) Troops of all units stood on the hills west of the runway to watch these planes slip in. Through a heavy mist and fog, one PBY, one P-39, and four P-40's landed safely. Ten men left on the PBY for States furloughs. In these early days alerts were sounded often as no definite means of communication existed as yet. A Korovin Bay Patrol sounded a note of warning by sighting a power boat three miles out of the Bay. An alert was given until it could be identified as one of our own craft. On the 15th of November

1. Post S-2 Radio Files, Message dated 11 November 42

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a P-40 overshot the landing field and cracked up in the sand at the north end of the runway.

Air Corps equipment began to come in by Transport plane on the 18th of November and was set up at once. During the next ten days construction was reduced to a minimum due to the high winds and heavy surfs. Tent areas were dug and winterizing of them proceeded again as a shipment of nails had arrived by plane. On the 27th of November, another alert was sounded as it was reported that the Jap Task Force was nearing Semishi. The next day the John Howard entered and equipment for the Air Base was unloaded. Personnel for the Air Base had arrived on the Howard which had the Destroyer Long as an escort. Considerable landing steel was torn up on the morning of the 30th by a P-38 which landed minus landing gear and with only one motor running. Matting for the taxiways was begun after 3700 feet of runway had been complete. All company messhalls were completed by the early part of December and three oven oil ranges were installed in them.[1]

A B-24 was downed on the south shore of Atka on the 9th of December. Word had been received to stand by for a crash landing previous to this and so the runway was lighted by trucks parked on either side. The next day the crashed plane was sighted by planes from Adak and the rescue arrangements were made from there. The barge Port of Bandon was successfully turned over for repairs.

The first Chaplain arrived on the 14th and set up immediately for services the following Sunday.[2] During the next day one man from Co A, 802d Engr Bn Avn (Sep) accidentally shot himself through the knee. He died at approximately 1700 the same evening and was buried in the Post Cemetery located near Atka Village. Lt Col Delong visited our post on the 22d.

Christmas Day found men working as usual; however, troops were given

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companies had laid aside cans of chicken for that day inasmuch as the awaited foods for Christmas Day did not arrive. By this time troops had become accustomed to the weather conditions on this island. Temperatures were found to range from 20 degrees to 39 degrees above zero, and prevalent winds were from an easterly direction. It was on this day (25th) that the freighter Lew Wallace arrived with personnel and equipment for the 187th Station Hospital.[1] The end of the year found approximately 4000 feet of runway complete with taxiway and four hardstandings. Morale of the troops was higher than could have been expected under such conditions.

The first ship unloaded in the new year was the Liloa which stood in on the fifth of the month. 9000 tons were to be unloaded from her and work began immediately. During the unloading one of the barges began to sink and had to be removed to the Village where she was allowed to settle and was used as a finger dock. Considerable trouble was encountered the next few days as the island was in the midst of a low pressure area. The wind and heavy seas delayed unloading for four days. On the 14th the Navy Aerological Station reported the wind to be 48 knots an hour and expected this condition to remain for the next 24 hours. The command was notified of this fact so that all materials could be securely fastened. The next day unloading was continued through heavy seas.

On the 20th of January there was believed to be enemy submarine action action in Nazan Bay. A Destroyer dropped depth bombs throughout the afternoon and evening.[2] The same evening one of the small boats reported lights on the west end of Amlia Island. The next day a PBY made searches over that Island with negative results. Two B-24's were reported missing during this period and it was thought that these lights would perhaps be those of the missing flyers. During

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No action took place. The Navy YP-197 entered Nazan Bay and 40 Naval personnel debarked to be stationed here.

Two Navy C.B. personnel died from drinking Methyl alcohol on the 2d of February. These men were buried in the Post Cemetery the next day. In five months that had passed, there were only four deaths.: three accidental, and one natural. Again the Destroyer Annoy warned of possible enemy submarine contact but no action took place. On February 6th, four Army Transports came in from Adak. These planes were loaded only with mail as it had been almost two months since the last mail had arrived.

Arriving in Nazan Bay on the 19th was the Power Barge 509 carrying 5 Air Corps men for the weather station outpost to be located on Seguam Island, some sixty miles east of Atka. Cargo for the barge was unable to be unloaded due to bad weather. The next day more Navy personnel arrived on the YP-197. The 509 left for Seguam on the 23rd of the month with its cargo on board. (See Annex - Detailed Account of Landing at Seguam by Det 11th A.F. Weather Squadron).

On February 29th, General Whittaker, Captain Lintner, and Lt Shiff arrived in a PBY on an inspection tour of the Island. On the fourth of the next month the Navy ship Oriole was sent to Seguam Island to locate the Power Barge 509 sent out several days previous. Several days later the Barge was reported to have been wrecked on the beach.[1] A Navy YMS ship was sent out also to pick up the five Army men who were left there. Two British destroyers put in to our harbor on the 5th. These were the first British vessels to drop anchor here.

Already the landing field had begun to pay for itself. In the period from the 14th of February to the 14th of March, over thirty planes had landed and taken off from the field.[2] Because of several crackups on the south end of the runway, many pilots hesitated to land their planes; however, the field

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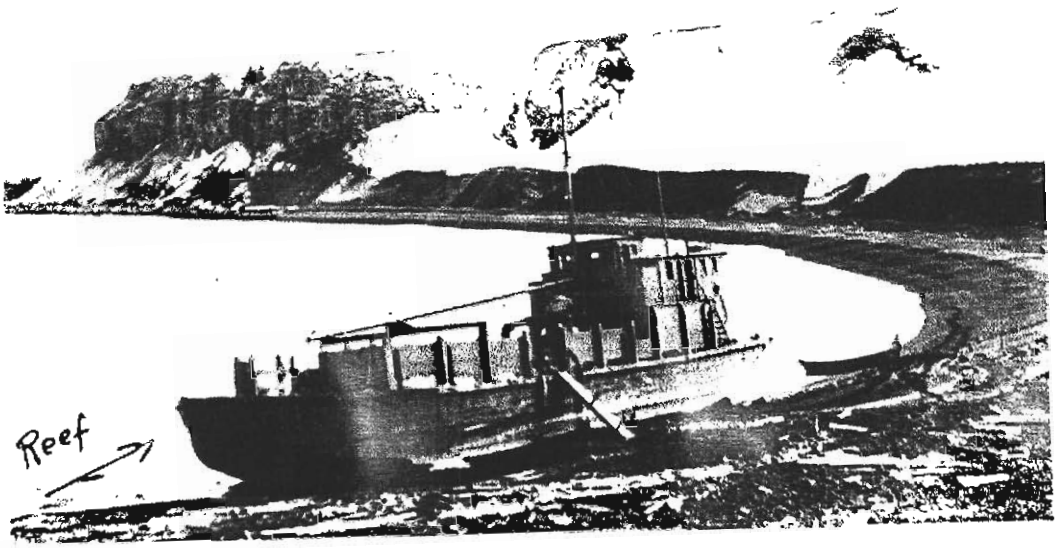


WRECKED POWER BARGE 509 AT FINCH'S COVE, SEGUAM

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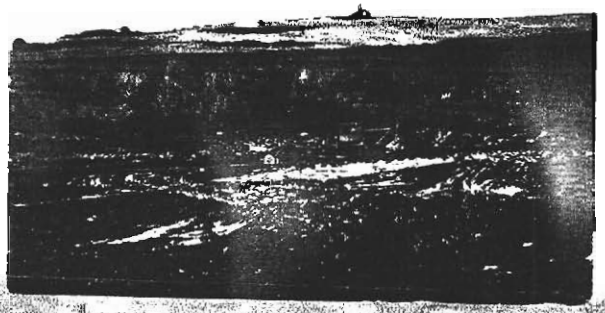
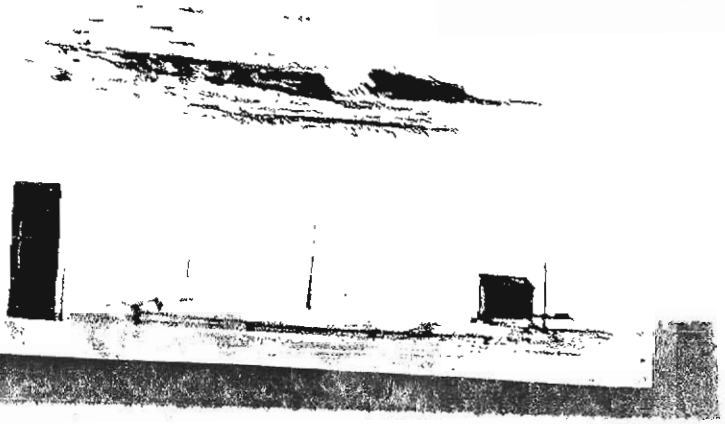
held true in our harbor as it was marked for its violent and sudden storms. On March 17th two Navy Kingfishers were flown here from Adak to be stationed. A nose hangar was built by the Navy Seabees for these planes as no hangar had been constructed as yet. This month also found two large construction projects beginning - the road to the arranged dock site on the north side of Nazan Bay,[1] and the excavation of earth from the south of Graham Hill for the Kodiak hangar.[2]



EXCAVATION OF GRAHAM HILL



HANGAR CONSTRUCTION AT SOUTH END OF RUNWAY

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Another alert was sounded on 26th March upon receiving information from G - 2 via radiogram that a Japanese Task Force of two heavy and two light cruisers and four destroyers were in the Western Aleutian Area.[1] The Navy station received news here late that afternoon that this Force had been met by our naval forces some 120 miles west of Attu[2].

The month of April brought warmer weather but more rain.[3] On the 12th of that month an Army Air Transport landed with General Butler and General Post aboard.[4] Early that afternoon these officers left excorted by two P-40's.

The roads by this time were well under construction and sufficient gravel had been found at the north end of Nazan Bay.[5] T/O type warehouses were nearing completion and supplies and equipment moved out of the weather immediately. Again on the 15th of the month, five Air Corps men departed to establish a Weather Station on Seguam Island.[6] Several days later we received a radiogram from these men stating all was well and weather operations had been set up.[7] The same day an Army Transport ran off the north end of the runway causing damage to the right wing and motor. Engineers immediately began to remove the plane from the end of the field by the use of tractors, and work continued on the runway, itself.

Korovin Bay Outpost again saw ships on April 27th and flashed signals.[8] It was found that this boat was the E Lester Jones and escort coming here to make coastal geodetic surveys of Korovin and Nazan Bays for a proposed submarine cable. Post Headquarters was moved from winterized tents into a new T/o type building

1. Post S-2 Radiogram Files, Message dated 26 March 43
2. Recorded in Post Journal, 26 March 43
3. Post Journal, April 43, recordings
4. Army Air Base Log, 12 April 43 & Post Journal, 12 April 43
5. See Map
6. Army Air Base Log, 15 April 43
7. Post Radiogram Files, April 43 Volume, Classified Incoming

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overlooking Nazan Bay.

Eleven men were injured and one man was killed on 21 May when a C-53 overshot the runway catching a wing tip on the small hill north of the A Company Area. The plane caught fire as it crashed and the rescue of all persons possible was made. Jap torpedo bombers were reported to have attacked two of our warships near Umnak Island and command was immediately set on an alert. The alert was cancelled the next day when clarification was made and the location was found to be west of Attu. Two more Kingfishers arrived on June 5th to be stationed here, making a total of four planes.

The freighters Columbia and Turrialba arrived on the tenth of June with cargo for the Army. The Turrialba had 46 tons of fresh meat aboard - this was the first fresh meat issued since the landing of the troops. The Q-113 (Alma) left for Seguam to pick up salvage parts of the Power Barge 509 which was wrecked in the initial landing of that Island in February. One Cold Storage plant was completed and the construction of the second was begun on the edge of Korovin Lake. By the end of June, the weather had cleared up and storms were few. Temperatures were constantly averaging 50 degrees and above during the daylight which helped speed up the construction work. The strength of the post at this time was 754 enlisted men and 37 officers.

The first USO Troupe arrived on the Island the 7th of July and supplied the troops with the much needed entertainment they had missed for so long.[1] Member of this troupe were the first civilians, expecially women that many of the men had seen in over a year. Shows were held in the Company Mess Halls as no other buildings were available.

Company C 521st Combat Engineers arrived from the Pribolof Islands to be stationed here; arrival date 25th July. This company was quartered in winterized tents on Korovin Bay and was to do general construction work. The same day

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fourteen unidentified aircraft circled the main camp area and an alert was sounded until the Air Base insured information that the planes were ours. Colonel George Nold arrived from ADC to discuss construction plans with the Post Commander.[1]

Two hundred Infantrymen unassigned arrived at this station on 9th August aboard the SS Yukon. They were assigned to Company M 37th Infantry and Company I 138th Infantry. Navy Adak recalled the Kingfisher planes from our post. The first night landing occurred on 13th August when a C-63 and a Navy PBY were forced in by weather. The Post was alerted and all vehicles were taken to the Air Base where they were parked on either side of the field. The landings were successful and the planes took off the next morning.

Inasmuch as construction was carried on mostly by the two Engineer Companies here, a training program was established for the Infantry Companies in September. A rifle range was constructed south of the 521st Engineer Area along Korovin Bay. All units were given instruction and arrangements were made to have as much practice firing done as possible. Both Infantry Companies fired for record.

On September 21st one of the Navy Personnel died from poisoning and was buried the next day in the Post Cemetery. The Navy was alerted for movement from the Island the next day and loaded equipment on the LST 450. This was the first move to reduce the strength of the Post. Colonel Jesse E Graham, Post Commander, left the Island for reassignment and Lt Col Paul A Brom took command.[2] The last of the Navy left on the LST on October 7th. The Navy Area was placed Off Limits to our troops immediately as much valuable equipment had been left behind which could be used to an advantage by the Army.

The ST 69 on return from Seguam reported seeing a submarine surfacing off the northwest coast of Amlia Island on October 6th. No action took place;

1. (Brig Gen - then Col)



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By PT NARA Date 3-2-05

[redacted]

however, a radiogram was sent to G-2 with the supposed position of the submarine. The second USO Troupe to visit our Island arrived several days later.[1] This show was given in the old Navy Mess Hall as it could accommodate more personnel than any other building. The Post moved its motor pool and Ordnance Shop to the Navy Area where a large shop had been erected by the Navy. This day the (9th) ST 69 stood out to rescue thirteen men from a crashed PBY off Amlia Island. She returned ten hours later with the men and they were hospitalized for treatment of shock and exposure. Company I 138th Infantry was alerted for a move to Umnak, while the CWS Detachment was alerted and sent to Kiska. The Outpost #2 on Graham Hill was discontinued due to the reduction of the post - Company I having left on the 18th.[2] The next day 130 enlisted men, Infantry Unassigned, over strength of M and I Companies, left for Adak on the Columbia.[3]

MAIN CAMP AREA AND RUNWAY

1. Troupe #79, Post Radiogram Files, Vol 16, Oct 43, Clear Outgoing, [illegible]
2. Post Consolidated Morning Reports, 18 Oct 43
3. Post Consolidated Morning Reports, 19 Oct 43



[redacted]

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By PT NARA Date 3-2-05

[redacted]

The Barge Port of Bandon was successfully turned over at Atka Village after she had been repaired on one side. This Barge had been on the rocks there for approximately four months. Barge decking was repaired and water was attempted to be removed from the inside of the barge with little success.

On November 16th the SS Turrialba tied up to the newly constructed dock. This was the first large vessel to arrive at this harbor since the dock was erected.[1] The next night a cable ship, The Restorer, arrived here and began laying submarine cable on the southwest corner of Nazan Bay. After successfully completing her mission in Nazan Bay, The Restorer sailed around the north end of the Island and laid cable toward Adak from Korovin Bay.

The next month the Post was further reduced when orders and shipment came for C Company 521st Engineers. They departed for Kiska on the 2d of the month of December on the SS North Coast.[2] Major General Davenport Johnson, 11th Air Force visited our Post on 13th December.[3] On the 20th of the month five staff officers from the Alaskan Department arrived to discuss plans for the reduction of this Post to a caretaking status.[4] Supply problems were discussed in the main, and it was decided to make this Island a sub--post of Adak for supply only. At this time it was not fully determined how many troops would remain here.

Christmas Day of 1943 was of a much different nature from that of 1942. All troops were given a full holiday with the exception of the necessary guard. By now all troops were housed in Quonset Huts and messes were in T/O type mess halls. Morale of the troops was excellent. The menu prepared had called for turkey; however, it arrived from Adak at 1100 Christmas Morning; such an item on the menu was c[illegible]lled until New Year's Day. The heaviest snowfall as yet

1. Post Journal, 16 Nov 43



[redacted]

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[redacted]

experienced fell in this month. Engineer construction was at some places on a standstill until roads could be cleared by D-8 tractors of ten and fifteen foot drifts.

By the first of the year it was definite that there would be a very small detachment of troops left on the Island; possibly less than one hundred. Lt Col Brom (Paul A) left 30th Dec to be stationed at Kiska, and Major Charles A Mauck assumed command. [1] Air Base Commanders also changed at this time. Major McDonough was relieved of duty and 1st Lieut Greenwood assumed command.[2] During this month (January) more than usual, snow fell and winds reached the seventy mile per hour rate twice (10th and 28th)[3] On January 14th Company M 37th Infantry embarked on the Toloa bound for the United States.[4] No tactical troops were left on the Island. All outposts were disbanded as no personnel were available for guard duty. The third USO Troupe (#106) gave performances during the week of the 14th.

Service troops left here were slowly being broken up. Those men for whom replacements were not needed were sent back to the states on re-assignment, while others were transferred to other posts in Alaska and the Aleutians. On the 2d of February the entire Air Base with the exception of 13 enlisted personnel and three officers departed from this station by planes.[5] The Navy Aerological Station Personnel departed on the 11th and were replaced by army personnel. The SS Harrington arrived on the 4th of February with a cargo of landing steel and diesel oil. Details were made up from personnel from Headquarters Detachment and Company A 802d Engineers. Troops worked on a 24 hour a day basis.

1. Post Consolidated Morning Reports, 30 Dec 43
2. Army Air Base Morning Report Extract, Jan 44
3. Post Journal, 10 and 28 Jan 44
4. Post Consolidated Morning Reports, 14 Jan 44
5. Army Air Base Morning Report Extract, 2 Feb 44

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[redacted]

Lieutenant General Simon B Buckner and Lt Colonel Verbeck visited the Post on the 18th of February.[1] The next day USO Troupe #100 arrived by plane to give a weeks performance. Personnel of this troupe were hospitalized here for several days. The first screen celebrity arrived on the 4th of March, Miss Olivia de Havilland, to visit hospital patients. Due to flying conditions at the time, she had to stay several days during which time she visited the men and danced with them in the evenings. Troops were much impressed by Miss DeHavilland. The last of the personnel of the 14th Signal Service Company departed on the 15th of the month. The Post Switchboard was then operated by three men attached to Headquarters. This Post was named a Caretaking Post as of the first of April 1944.[2]

1. Post Journal, 18 Feb 44
2. Post Radiogram Files, Classified Incoming, Vol 37, #23, dtd 3 April 44



[redacted]

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[redacted]

began carrying the perishable food up the beach to the shack. The rest began carrying parts of the huts up to be erected at the location of the weather station. The hut was partially erected and most of the food that could be damaged by weather or foxes was secured. A distress flag was set up on the north point of the island by the mate and one member of the crew of the power barge.

February 26th - The hut was completed and more material moved up from the beach. The wood burning stove was replaced by our oil range. The hut was equipped with triple bunks to sleep nine men. All technical supplies were brought from the beach where they had been stored with the mail. The mail was among the first articles to be removed from the boat. By then most everyone was suffering a reaction from the first two days with colds and minor scratches.

February 27th - Not too rushed. Spent most of the day trying to get twelve men and equipment arranged and getting a schedule of operations.

February 28th - The hut was weather proofed and finished completely. I began working on the weather equipment and the radioman on the radio. All weather instruments were mounted inside. The oil tanks on the barge split and all oil was lost.

March 1st - The radio antenna was set up. The receiver and transmitter were set up and the transmitter tuned. The wind vane and anememeter were wired and placed on the hill above the station.

March 2nd - First radio message was made up, encoded and sent. While the first was being sent I prepared another to the R.C.O. in which I mentioned weather transmission to begin March 3rd. After the first message the transmitter went dead and communication was stopped.

March 3rd - Radioman worked on transmitter, 2 worked on weather equipment, cleaning and rechecking it.

March 4th - Still working on transmitter, also helped crew of power barge getdory out and ready to push off in case relief came.

March 5th - Crew put out in two dories with mail and personal belongings to a Navy boat sent to pick them up. Dory off B.S.P. 509 and trappers dory were used. One man went along to bring back the best dory.

March 6th - Sighted Navy boat (YMS 134) rounding northern tip of Seguam at 1400 BWT. We were signaled to come out to the boat. Some of us put out in a dory. A Naval officer told us to get out personal belongings and come back to the boat, that we were being evacuated. We explained that the boat crew had been taken off March 5th. That was understood and we were to be removed. We returned to the beach and gathered a few of our belongings. I removed all my weather codes but could bring no instruments. We traveled light due to capacity of boat and condition of the sea. Dropped anchor in Nazan Bay 2030 BWT March 6th.

8. Equipment left on Seguam. Weather instruments consisting of Mercurial barometer, microbarograph, two sling psychrometers, wind vane, anemometer, aneriod barometer, communication equipment consisting of receiver, transmitter, generator, subsistance, fourteen drums of gas and oil, two oil stoves and one KD Hut.

When it was determined that the power barge was lost we were able to salvage the radio and transmitter, some kitchen equipment, food which was above the deck and personal clothing of the crew, about six truck tires and two carryall tires.

/s/ H. W. WALDHEUSER, 16019446
S/Sgt., 11th A.F. Weather Squadron

"Certified True Copy"

ROBERT H DEARDORFF
1st Lieut CE

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By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

Copy 4

# SPECIAL FORM

R DEPARTMENT
A. F. Form No. 63
Revised 25 September 1943

[redacted] ([redacted]) [redacted]
(Strike out words not appropriate)

Compiled by
(Name, grade, title, organization)
Date compiled 5/25, 9/7, 1944
Source, date, and reliability of information:
AB Headquarters, notice to airmen dated 5/1/44

## FOREIGN AIRPORT DESCRIPTION

Atka (City) Alaska (Country)

Complete all entries on major fields only (and minor fields with distinct possibilities of expansion and improvement). For other minor fields complete only items (1) through (24). Sketches and photographs are extremely helpful. Make every effort to obtain these for all fields.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | **NAME AND LOCATION:** Name of airport and direction and distance from town (or other important landmark). | Atka Army Air Base. One (1) mile north of Atka Village. |
| (2) | **GEOGRAPHIC POSITION:** To nearest minute. | LATITUDE: 52° 13'N LONGITUDE: 174° 12' W |
| (3) | **ALTITUDE:** Feet above sea level. | Altitude of landing field is 20'. |
| (4) | **MAGNETIC VARIATION:** | Variation 11°E. |
| (5) | **LANDMARKS:** Distance and direction from field of recognizable features such as railroads, roads, villages, rivers, canals, etc. | Atka Village lies one (1) mile south of runway while Corvins lake lies about two miles north. Runway lies on west shore of Nazan Bay. |
| (6) | **A. DIMENSIONS:** State dimensions, both of field and artificially surfaced runways (e. g., asphalt, macadam, concrete, compacted earth, etc.). Give true bearings of runways.<br>**B. PARKING AREAS (Aircraft):** Give parking area in sq. yds. or capacity of area indicating number of aircraft by types. | Usable hardstands: 10; Runway: 6500' usable: 4800' Steel Mat 150' wide. |
| (7) | **A. SURFACE:** State surface both of field and runways. State drainage and suitability of field for use after rain. Give weight airplane runways can take, have taken, or type of aircraft which have used this field.<br>**B. GROSS LOADING:** Can runways take 120,000 lbs. gross loading? Can turnarounds, parking areas, and taxiways take 150,000 lbs. gross loading? | Runway is steel matted. Its surroundings is both loose and hard from the air. Orange wind sock is located midway down the strip, and on west side of Runway. |
| (8) | **MARKINGS:** Boundary, corner, and runway markers. Circle, name, fences, and wind indicators. | Field has no Beacon lights. Runway has one row of lights on each side which is lighted obly upon request. Obstructions are also lighted upon request. No regular nite lgs. |
| (9) | **LIGHTING:** Check existing items and indicate location of beacons. | ☐ BOUNDARY ☒ OBSTRUCTION ☐ ROTATING BEACON<br>☐ FLOOD ☐ CONTACT<br>☐ RANGE ☐ INSTR. APPROACH ☐ FLASHING BEACON |
| (10) | **OBSTRUCTIONS:** A. Near field such as houses, radio towers, power lines, etc. Outlying such as hills, etc. B. Give clear glide angle approach ratio for ends of each runway (1/30, 1/40, etc.). | High Mts to N,S & W. 90' poles on Graham Hill due E of N end of runway. Hazard to low flying Aircraft. Radio Tower also located on top of Graham Hill. |
| (11) | **HANGARS:** Number, size, door clearance and width, type of construction. | One (1) Hangar large enough for C-47 Airplanes or (Type) smaller, will shelter only one C-47 at one time. (Kodiak) |
| (12) | **REPAIR FACILITIES:** Shop facilities, including types of airplanes, engines, and equipment which can be handled. What type of overhaul? Where located? | None |
| (13) | **FUEL AND OIL:** [illegible] | Have limited supply of 100 octane gasoline. Storage tanks [illegible] |

G-8

pleted Report should be sent to: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

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# FOR[redacted]N AIRPORT DESCRIPTION—[redacted]nued

Atka (City) Alaska (Country)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (14) | **COMMUNICATIONS:** A. *General.*—Are telephone, telegraph, or teletype at field or in town? Call signs, frequencies, and types (control tower, range, instrument approach) of service of radio. State hours of watch and whether or not prior notice for use is required. Designate whether frequencies and call signs are transmitting or receiving but give both. B. *Radio Navigation.*—For radio range stations give the type, call sign, identification signal, frequency, and range bearings. For radiobeacon stations, give the call sign, identification signal and frequency. On D/F stations, give the type of bearing reported (whether from station to plane or plane to station), call sign, and frequencies. On all radio navigation stations, give the exact bearing and distance from such station antenna to the end of the nearest runway, also the hours of operation, transmitting and receiving frequencies, and the accepted method of requesting service. | Telephones and teletype machines are local means of Communication. RADIO: (SBRAZ) Operation continous. Guards 3105, 4495, 6210 plus 6220 kcs on req. TOWER: Commissioned March 27, 1944. Guards: 3105, 4495, 6210 kcs and others on req. Operation continous. |
| (15) | **WEATHER SERVICE:** Nearest weather station. Types of reports at field. | One (1) located on west side of Runway, directly benea[redacted] windsock. No Forecasters, only local Observers. |
| (16) | **TRANSPORTATION:** From field to city. | Motor Vehicles are used for trans. to Atka Village. |
| (17) | **PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS AVAILABLE FOR TRANSIENT PERSONNEL:** Housing, food at field, water. Hotels in city. Costs. | Personnel accommodation are limited at the present time. Food & water is sufficient. No Hotels. |
| (18) | **PREVAILING WINDS:** Direction at different seasons; maximum force. | Prevailing winds at this Station are mostly NW or E. at moderate velocities. Max. recorded in last 6 mo. 58 knots. |
| (19) | **PRECIPITATION:** Totals by seasons or months. | |
| (20) | **TEMPERATURE:** Monthly averages and extremes. Times of day extremes occur. | Temps. 35 to 55 during Summer months. 78° highest recorded.<br>Temps. 15 to 35 during Winter months. 12° lowest recorded. |
| (21) | **VISIBILITY:** Frequency and times of occurrence of fogs, low clouds, haze, mist. | Visibility seldom drops below 1½ miles. Ceiling seldom drops below 500 feet. |
| (22) | **OPERATED BY:** Government, U. S. Army, P. A. A., etc. | U. S. Army |
| (23) | **CUSTOMS:** Is this an airport of entry? Nearest customs if not. | No. Runway was constructed as a Satellite for Adak, Umnak. |
| (24) | **REMARKS:** For example: "Field under construction, but 4,000 feet of N/S runway now usable. This is best field for military operations in the country. P. A. A. Seaplane Base on river nearby. Coordinates are from 'astrofix'" | This runway has been lengthened recently from 4000' to 4800' and at the present time is in excellent condition. Men & Equipment are working on both ends of strip, for purpose of extending runway further. Seaplanes can land on Nazan Bay nearby in any direction. |

**Complete following entries on major fields only (and minor fields with distinct possibilities of expansion and improvement)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (25) | **CIVIL OPERATIONS:** Air lines and types of planes using the field habitually. | Runway is used habitually by C-47 Aircraft A.T. C. and Army Troop Carrier Planes. |
| (26) | **HOSPITALS AND FIRST AID:** Is first aid available at field? Number of beds, equipment, and personnel of hospitals nearby. | Air Base Hospital is near completion. 3 beds in infirmary plus 12 for emergencies. One (1) Medical Officer and (3) enlisted assistants. |
| (27) | **RAILROADS:** Name, gage, condition, rolling stock, siding facilities at airport. | None |
| (28) | **HIGHWAYS:** Surface, width, seasonal condition, road-working equipment, and bridge capacity of | Roads are of hard packed sand, and are kept in fair condition by the Engineers of the 802nd Eng. Bn. Most |

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# FOR[redacted] AIRPORT DESCRIPTION—C[redacted]ued

Atka (City) — Alaska (Country)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (29) | **WATERWAYS:** River or canal transportation near airport. | Water is obtained from mountain streams. |
| (30) | **NEAREST SEAPORT:** Name of town, depth of harbor, length of wharves, and depth alongside, cargo-handling facilities. | In the Harbor is one (1) Berth which can accommodate one (1) ship 400 feet in length. Depth alongside is 35 to 40'. Crane is used for loading and unloading vessels. |
| (31) | **ELECTRIC POWER:** Location of plant serving airport, source of fuel for plant, total capacity in kw., normal requirements in kw. Frequency, phase, and voltage available at field. | Electricity is obtained from the Post Power Unit. Air Base also has an Emergency Unit. Adequate |
| (32) | **A. LOCATION OF FACILITIES:** Give location with respect to the airport of the following facilities: Hangars. Administration and office buildings. Other buildings. Repair shops. Fuel and oil storage. Water storage. Radio antennae, transmitters, and receivers.<br>**B. WAREHOUSE SPACE AVAILABLE:** Dry. Cold. Supply level. | Hangar is located on East Taxiway at foot of Graham Hill. Administration and office buildings are located alongside parking strip on West Taxiway. Fuel and Oil Storage are located on (1) mile East of Hangar. Radio Antennae, and Transmitters are located in the otwer at top of Graham Hill. |
| (33) | **GARRISONING FACILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES:** A. Barracks and officers' quarters, capacity of hotels and accommodations nearby, suitability of area for Army camp sites. B. Accommodations for transient military personnel (both officers and enlisted personnel). | Several Pacific Huts at the Base are Vacant for the purpose of housing Transient Officers and Men. Located close to Runway, Mess, Theatre, Shower, and Recreation Hall. |
| (34) | **EXPANSION ABILITY:** Character of adjacent land, dispersal possibilities, problems involved in runway extension. | Runway could not be extended farther south due to high mountains. Could be extended considerably on north end. |
| (35) | **AIR UNITS:** Pursuit, bombardment (heavy and medium), and reconnaissance units normally stationed at field. | None |
| (36) | **A. DEFENSIVE INSTALLATIONS:** Give number or amount, size or type, and locations of such installations as follows: Antiaircraft batteries. Bomb dumps. Barrage balloons. Camouflage. Dummy airfields. Miscellaneous.<br>**B. DISPERSAL AREAS:** Revetments. Shelters and trenches. Mention type available for transient aircraft. Mention type of aircraft which may be accommodated.<br>**C. HARDSTANDS:** Number of hardstands to accommodate pursuit and/or bombers | There are six (6) 65 ft. Fighter plane reventments and one (1) 85 ft Bomber Revetment. One (1) Bomb Area. Bombs in Bomb area are very neatly camouflaged. |

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# FO[redacted]N AIRPORT DESCRIPTION—[redacted]nued

Atka (City) Alaska (Country)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (37) | **DEFENSIVE PERSONNEL:** Antiaircraft, infantry, field artillery, and coast artillery detachments stationed at airport. | None |
| (38) | **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND REMARKS:** Include data on facilities constructed off airport necessary for its operation, such as: Access roads, bridges, utilities, gasoline and oil storage, docks, harbor facilities, railroads, etc. | None |

## SKETCHES

(If more convenient, attach sketches on separate pages. Also attach any photographs available)

| LOCALITY | AIRPORT |
|---|---|
| | |

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By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# FOREIGN AIRPORT DESCRIPTION

## SUPPLEMENTARY

Atka (City) Alaska (Country)

(Name)

| | SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND REFERENCES | ENTERED Date | By— |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | A.B. Headquarters | 1 May | 1944 |
| B | | | |
| C | | | |
| D | | | |
| E | | | |
| F | | | |
| G | | | |
| H | | | |
| I | | | |
| J | | | |
| K | | | |
| L | | | |
| M | | | |
| N | | | |
| O | | | |
| OTHER SOURCES | | | |

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[redacted]

ATKA - INITIAL OVERSEAS REPORT

September 30, 1942

1. Reference. This report is submitted in compliance with a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, Subject: Reports on Overseas Construction, dated June 3, 1942, file No. AG 600.12 (5-30-42) MO-D-M.

2. Revised Requirements. It is not practicable to submit a detailed requisition list of materials and equipment, as the greater portion of the procurement thereof is performed by the District Engineer from designs prepared by that office. The project is in the initial stage of construction.

The estimated cubic tons of shipping required for this project for the next six months is as follows:

| Months | Tons |
|---|---|
| January | 2,504 |
| February | 1,920 |
| March | 1,385 |
| April | 780 |
| May | 500 |
| June | 450 |

3. Scope of Project. The project provides for entirely new construction of an air base for [illegible] and bombardment aviation at Nazan Bay, [illegible] Atka on Atka Island. Major structures to be constructed include [illegible] runways, [illegible] and taxiways, cantonment with facilities, [illegible] and operations reserve gasoline system at the construction [illegible] north of Atka, and construction of docking facilities at Atka.

4. Trainer Establishment Data.

a. Location. Adjacent to Nazan Bay, Atka Island. No habitation or structures existed previous to the start of construction by the Army. The air base site is about one mile north of Atka, a small fishing village on Nazan Bay.

b. Water Supply. [illegible] to date. Design is underway for a 976 troop garrison. Water will be supplied from streams in the vicinity of the garrison. [redacted]

c. Harbor Facilities. No dock facilities existed at Atka prior to initial construction. [illegible] lighterage dock is proposed for construction in the inner harbor at Atka.

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d. Roads. No serviceable roads existed prior to construction of access roads to meet construction and operation needs. Roads are being constructed of sand and gravel which is available locally.

e. Railroads. None in existence or authorized.

f. Fuel. None available locally. Authorized storage is for four 2000 barrel wood tanks for fuel oil. No authorization has been made for AC and QM gasoline storage.

g. Power Facilities. None existed at the construction site. Installations for six 40 KW and five 10 KW Diesel generator units were authorized.

h. Local materials and equipment.

(1) Lumber. No local supply.

(2) Concrete Aggregate. Limited local supply available.

(3) Other Materials. None.

(4) Construction Equipment. None.

i. Labor. Troops.

j. Overseas Facilities. Overseas Facilities are listed on the attached form. No suitable facilities existed previous to the initial construction.

Incls.:
Report Forms (3 sheets)
Mounted Photographs (4 sheets)
Drawing (1 sheet)

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# REPORT ON OVERSEAS FACILITIES

Location [illegible]

Headquarters [illegible] [redacted]

Date SEPT 30, 1942.

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | CURRENT PROJECTS COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIRFIELDS: RUNWAYS Number - Length x Width | | 1-3000'x100' | 0 | 0 | Nov. 10 | | | | Runway staked and surveyed. |
| Type of Construction | | Steel plank | | | | | | | |
| TAXIWAYS Number - Length x Width | | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| GASOLINE STORAGE Total Capacity (Gals.) | | 0 | | | | | | | |
| HOUSING (Capacity in Troops) Cantonment | | | | | | | | | |
| Prefabricated | | | | | | | | | |
| Semi Permanent | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent | | | | | | | | | |
| Tent Camp | | 722 | 722 | 100% | | | | | |
| Prefabricated in Storage | | | | | | | | | |
| Tentage in Storage | | | | | | | | | |
| STORAGE (Report Results Separately) Warehouses & Sheds (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Cold Storage (Cu. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Ammunition (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] (Gals.) | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] (Gals.) | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] (Gals.) | | | | | | | | | |
| HOSPITALS Number - Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | | | | | | | | |



REPRODUCED BY ENGINEER SECTION ADC 19

Location _____ Headquarters _____ Date _____

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | CURRENT PROJECTS: AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BASIC [illegible] & [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity - KW total | | | | | | | | | |
| Current Characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
| SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Number and Type of Plants | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity (Gals. per Day) | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER SUPPLY | | | | | | | | | |
| Wells | | | | | | | | | |
| Stream Installations | | | | | | | | | |
| Condensation Plants | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Output (Gals. per Day) | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | | | | | | | | | |
| Type and Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Purification | | | | | | | | | |
| Method and Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATION FACILITIES & MISC. | | | | | | | | | |
| ROADS | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Local Materials | | | | | | | |
| Length (Miles) | | As needed | | | | | | | |
| Width (Feet) | | As needed | | | | | | | |
| RAILROADS (Incl. Marine Term.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Length (Army or Air Base) | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauge | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling Stock | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| Type and Capacity | | As needed | | | | | | | |
| MARINE TERMINALS | | | | | | | | | |
| PIERS & WHARVES | | | | | | | | | |
| Dead Storage (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Covered Storage (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |

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Headquarters OFFICER IN CHARGE, ALASKA CONSTRUCTION [redacted] Date SEPT 30, 1942

CURRENT PROJECTS

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | COSTS: FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | COSTS: TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARINE TERMINAL FACILITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| BERTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| LENGTH | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER DEPTH | | | | | | | | | |
| RAILROADS | | | | | | | | | |
| LENGTH | | | | | | | | | |
| GAUGE | | | | | | | | | |
| BOATS | | | | | | | | | Boats used for unloading operations. |
| | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| TUGS | | 2 tugs | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 power barge | | | | | | | |
| CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | |
| LENGTH | | 1 14' | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 7' | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 6' | | | | | | | |
| LIFTS | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| WATER | | Wooden Barges | | | | | | | |
| CAPACITY | | 2 600 ton | | | | | | | |
| DRAFT | | 6' | | | | | | | |
| CRANES | | | | | | | | | |
| CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | |
| SPAN | | | | | | | | | |
| GAUGE OF TRACK | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| WAREHOUSE FACILITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |



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By T.L. NARA Date 3-9-05

# REPORT ON OVERSEAS FACILITIES

Headquarters OFFICER IN CHARGE, [redacted] SECTION

Date DEC 31, 1942

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | CURRENT PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Airfield [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| Runways | | | | | | | | | |
| Length x Width | | 1-4000'x100' | 3600' | 90% | Feb. 28 | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Steel Plank | | | | | | | |
| Taxiways | | | | | | | | | |
| Number - Length x Width | | 1-87' x 129' T-Shape | | | May 1943 | | | | No materials on hand. |
| Type of Construction | | 1-Zodiak T (wood) | | | | | | | |
| Gasoline Storage | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply (Gallons) | | | | | | | | | |
| Housing (Quantity of Personnel) | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent | | | | | | | | | |
| Semi-Permanent | | 976 | | | | | | | |
| Temporary | | | | | | | | | ~~No materials on hand.~~ |
| Tent Camp | | | | | | | | | |
| Provisions (Quantity Storage) | | | | | | | | | |
| Refrigeration | | | | | | | | | |
| Shops (Number of Shops Separately) | | | | | | | | | |
| Machine & Repair Shops (Sq. Ft.) | | 30,000 | 4,000 | 14 | | | | | |
| Carpentry Shop (Sq. Ft.) | | 16,000 | 0 | 5 | | | | | |
| Warehouse (Sq. Ft.) | | 1,200 | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply (Gallons) | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply (Gallons) | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply (Gallons) | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply (Gallons) | | 336,000 | | | | | | | |
| Hospital | | | | | | | | | ~~No materials on hand~~ |
| Number of Beds | | 35 | | | | | | | |
| Quarters | | Q.M. | | | | | | | ~~No materials on hand.~~ |

5,000'x100' warehouses have been constructed but are being used for as stalls, materials for are also not on hand.

~~Building 1 tl not on han~~

~~No materials on hand.~~

[redacted]

REPRODUCED BY ENGINEER SECTION ADC 1943

Headquarters [illegible] Date DEC 31, 1942.

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | CURRENT PROJECTS COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | Sand and Gravel Surface | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | As needed | 6 | | May 1942 | | | | |
| [illegible] | | As needed | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | As needed | 2 | | May 1943 | | | | |
| [illegible] | | Need=20T | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |



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Headquarters _____ Date _____

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | CURRENT PROJECTS: AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARINE FACILITIES (Continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| BARGES | | | | | | | | | |
| Length | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Depth | | 1 Lighterage dock | | | | | | | Plans incomplete. |
| RAILROADS | | | | | | | | | |
| Length | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauge | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling Stock | | | | | | | | | |
| BOATS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Kind | | 3 tugs | 1 tug in unserviceable condition | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft | | 1 6.5'<br>1 7'<br>1 14' | | | | | | | |
| BRIDGES | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Type | | 3 wooden barges | 1 damaged and not in use | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | 1 50 ton<br>1 300 ton<br>1 600 ton | | | | | | | |
| Depth | | 3' to 6' | | | | | | | |
| CRANES & DERRICKS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Type | | | | | | | | | |
| GASOLINE STATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Type | | | | | | | | | |
| VISCOSITY TANKS (Asphalt) | | | | | | | | | |



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By R.T. NARA Date 3-9-05

# REPORT ON OVERSEAS FACILITIES

Location [illegible]

Headquarters OFFICER IN CHARGE, ALASKA CONSTRUCTION [redacted]

Date MARCH 31, 1943.

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | CURRENT PROJECTS: AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | 1 | 1 | 100% | Mar 3, 1943 | | | | 100 x 40000 |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | Steel mat on sand bas |
| [illegible] | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Sept 1943 | | | | |
| [illegible] | Codiak type T | 128' x 45' | w/43' x 45' T | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | Drum storage |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | 107 | 65 | 60% | Apr 30, 1943 | | | | Quonset Huts |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | 100 | 100% | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | To be constructed Apr |
| [illegible] | | | 150 | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | 28,576 | 10,000 | 36% | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | 24,000 | 2,000 | 35% | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | 6,600 | 0 | 0% | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | 8,000 | 0 | 0% | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | 225,000 | 0 | 0% | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | Drum Storage |
| [illegible] | | 50 | 32 | 30% | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | Quonset Hut. |



[redacted]

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Location: [illegible] Headquarters Date MARCH 31, 1943

CURRENT PROJECTS

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | COSTS: FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | COSTS: TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | Unknown | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | Not determined | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATION FACILITIES - BASIC ROADS | | Sand and Gravel Surface | | | | | | | Sand and gravel |
| [illegible] | | As needed | 7 | 5% | | | | | Just trails |

[redacted]

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Location ALASKA

Headquarters ARCTIC [illegible] ALASKA CONSTRUCTION

Date MARCH 31, 1943.

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | COSTS: FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | COSTS: TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CURRENT PROJECTS | | | | | | | | | |
| MARINE EQUIPMENT (Continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| BARGES | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Type | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauge | | | | | | | | | |
| Loading Space | | | | | | | | | |
| BOATS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Kind | | Tugs | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft | | 7' and 12' | | | | | | | |
| MACHINES | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Kind | | 3 Barges | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | Wood | | | | | | | |
| Draft | | 60 Tonto 200 ton | | | | | | | |
| CRANES & DERRICKS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Type | | | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS STORAGE | | | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (Specify) | | | | | | | | | |



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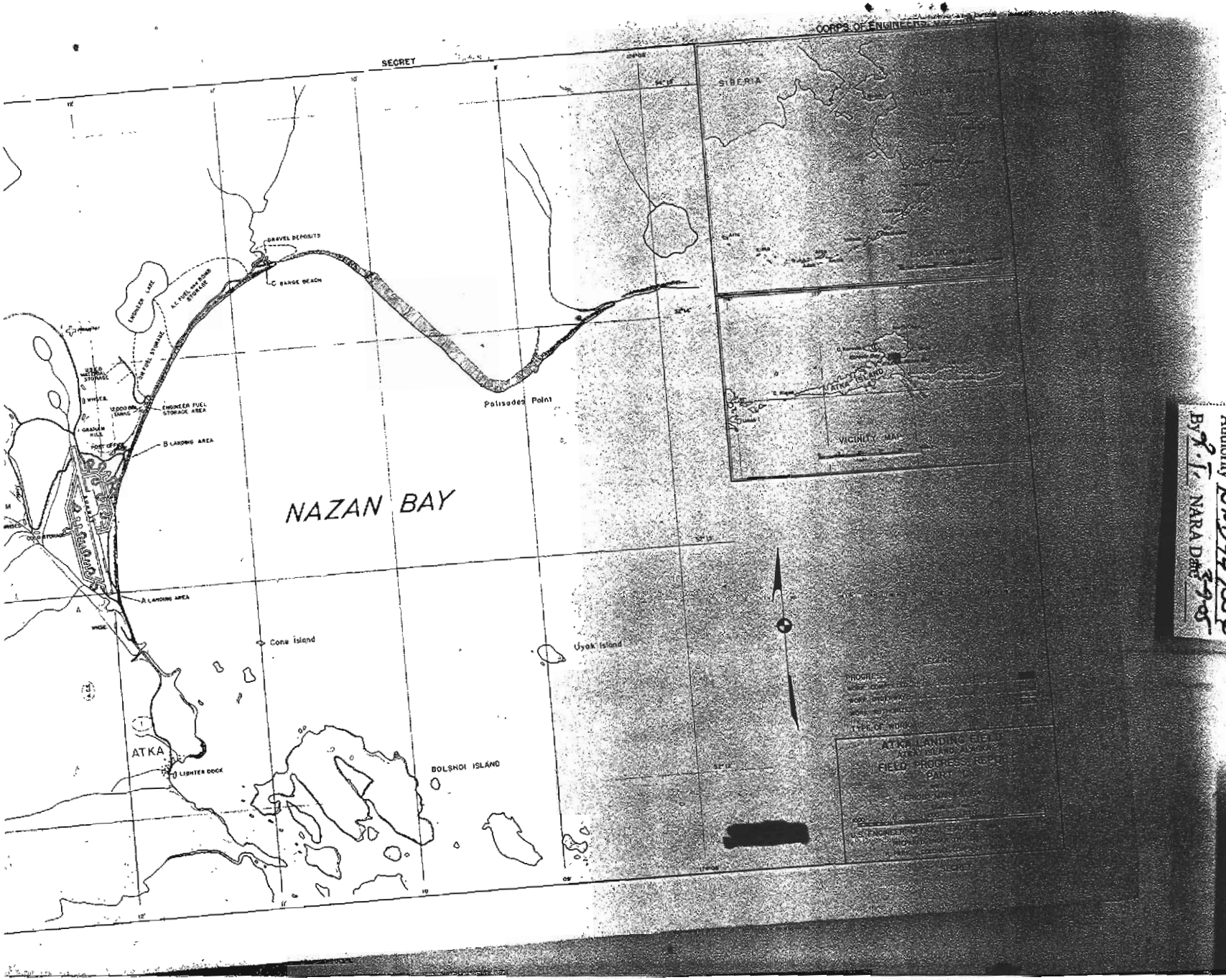


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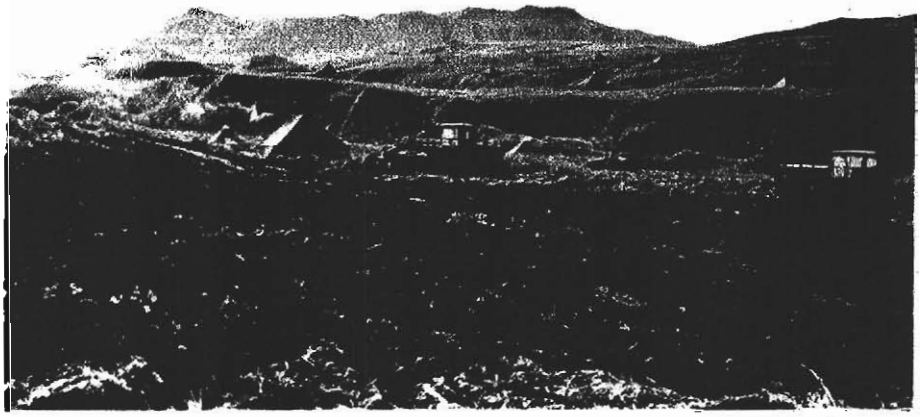

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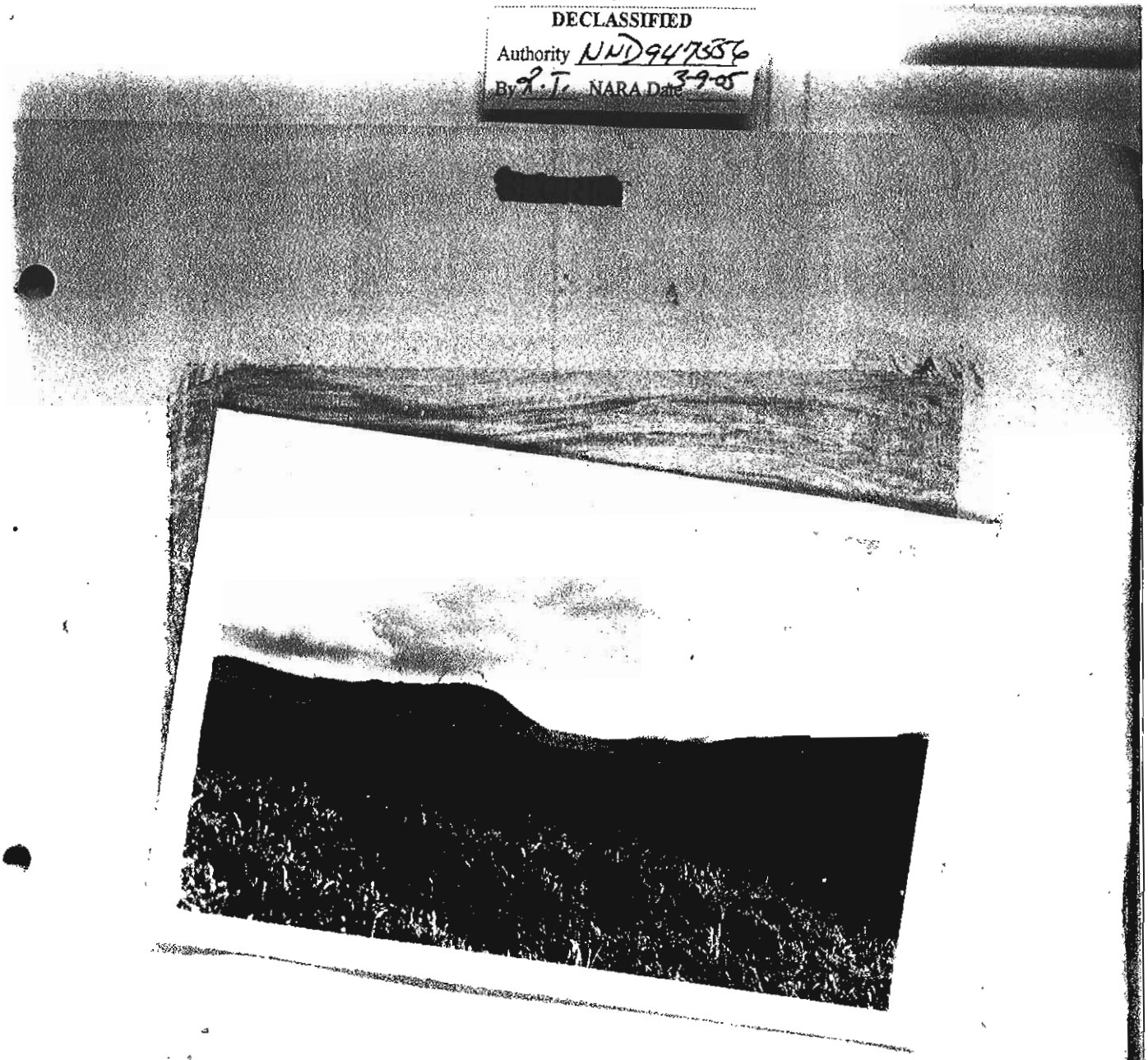
[redacted]



Possible future extension of runway looking northwest from Station 30 + 00. Atka, Alaska. 10-2-42

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[redacted]

Looking due west from Nazan Bay. Runway immediately behind low dunes in foreground. Atka, Alaska.
10-2-42

21

REPORT ON OVERSEAS FACILITIES

Location [redacted], ALASKA

Headquarters [redacted]

Date 30 Jun[redacted]43

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | CURRENT PROJECTS | | | | | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | COSTS: FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | COSTS: TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | |
| **AIRFIELDS** | | | | | | | | | |
| RUNWAYS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number - Length x Width | | 1 150x7500 | 1 100x4000 | 50% | [illegible] | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | [illegible] Mat | Steel Mat | | | | | | Steel mat to be replaced with asphaltic concrete. |
| HANGARS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number - Length x Width | | [illegible] x 120 [illegible] 54 | 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Prefab [illegible] | 0 | 0% | | | | | |
| GASOLINE STORAGE | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Capacity (Gals.) | | 225,000 | 0 | 0% | 11/[illegible]/43 | | | | |
| **HOUSING (Capacity in Troops)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment | | | | | | | | | |
| Prefabricated | | 1204 | 1122 | 95% | 3/[illegible]/43 | | | | |
| Semi Permanent | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent | | | | | | | | | |
| Tent Camp | | | | | | | | | |
| Prefabricated in Storage | | | | | | | | | |
| Tentage in Storage | | 2730 | 2730 | | | | | | |
| **STORAGE (Report Depots Separately)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Warehouses & Sheds (Sq. Ft.) | | 42,912 | 23,336 | 52% | 6/30/44 | | | | |
| Cold Storage (Cu. Ft.) | | 15,574 | 7,787 | 75% | 7/31/43 | | | | |
| Ammunition (Sq. Ft.) | | 6,000 | 0 | 0% | 10/31/43 | | | | |
| Q.M. Gasoline (Gals.) | | | | | | | | | |
| A.C. Gasoline (Gals.) | | 225,000 | 0 | 0% | 11/30/43 | | | | |
| Fuel Oil (Gals.) | | 60,000 | 0 | 0 | 11/30/43 | | | | |
| **HOSPITALS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Beds | | 66 | 50 | 40% | 12/31/43 | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Quonset Hut | [illegible] | | | | | | |



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By [illegible] NARA Date 3-9-05

G-10

Loc[illegible] ATOLL, [illegible] Headqua[illegible]s [illegible] Date 30 J[illegible]943

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | [redacted] PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | CURRENT PROJECTS COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BASIC FACILITIES & UTILITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity - KW total | | | | | | | | | |
| Current Characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
| SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Number and Type of Plants | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity (Gals. per Day) | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER SUPPLY | | | | | | | | | |
| Wells | | | | | | | | | |
| Stream Installations | | | | | | | | | |
| Condensation Plants | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Output (Gals. per Day) | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | | | | | | | | | |
| Type and Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Purification | | | | | | | | | |
| Method and Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATION FACILITIES & MISC. ROADS | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Gravel | 25 | 25 | 12/[illegible]/44 | | | | |
| Length (Miles) | | | 25 | 25 | 12/[illegible]/45 | | | | |
| Width (Feet) | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| RAILROADS (Excl. Marine Term.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Length (Army or within Post) | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauge | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling Stock | | | | | | | | | |
| KEY BRIDGES | | | | | | | | | |
| Type and Capacity | | | 1-30 ton | | | | | | |
| MARINE TERMINALS | | | | | | | | | |
| PIERS & WHARVES | | | | | | | | | |
| Open Storage (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Covered Storage (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |



[redacted]

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND947356
By R.T. NARA Date 3-9-05

Location ADAK, ALASKA

Headquarters ENGINEER, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND [redacted]

Date 30 June 1943

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETE OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | CURRENT PROJECTS COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARINE TERMINALS (Continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| BERTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Length | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Depth | | | | | | | | | |
| RAILROADS | | | | | | | | | |
| Length | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauge | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling Stock | | | | | | | | | |
| BOATS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Kind | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft | | | | | | | | | |
| LIGHTERS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Kind | | Wood barges | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | 90 tons 150 tons | | | | | | | |
| Draft | | 4 ft 5 ft | | | | | | | |
| CRANES & DERRICKS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | 1 | | 9/31/43 | | | | | |
| Capacity | | 10 ton | | | | | | | |
| Type | | stiff leg for dock | | | | | | | |
| GASOLINE STORAGE | | | | | | | | | |
| A. C. | | 225,000 | | 11/30/43 | | | | | |
| Q. M. | | | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES (Specify) | | 1 | | 8/31/43 | | | | | |



[redacted]

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 947556
By R.L. NARA Date 3-9-05

Location ATKA, ALASKA

Headqua[redacted] EUGENE, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND

Date 30 September 1943

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | CURRENT PROJECTS: AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COSTS TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARINE TERMINALS (Continued) | | | | | | | | | |
| BERTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Length | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Depth | | | | | | | | | |
| RAILROADS | | | | | | | | | |
| Length | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauge | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling Stock | | | | | | | | | |
| BOATS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Kind | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft | | | | | | | | | |
| LIGHTERS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Kind | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft | | | | | | | | | |
| CRANES & DERRICKS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Type | | | | | | | | | |
| GASOLINE STORAGE | | | | | | | | | |
| A. C. | | | | | | | | | |
| Q. M. | | | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES (Specify) | | | | | | | | | |
| Ships dock | | 1 * | 0 | 25% | Nov 43 | | | | |
| Sorting Shed | | 1 43 x 112 | 0 | 0% | Nov 43 | | | | |

* Approach 30 x 700
[illegible] 71 x 192

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By 2.1. NARA Date 3-9-05



REPRODUCE

Location ATKA, ALASKA

Headquart[redacted] Date 30 September 1943

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | CURRENT PROJECTS: AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BASIC FACILITIES & UTILITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | | 4 | 0 | 10% | June 44 | | | | |
| Capacity - KW total | | 300 | 0 | 10% | June 44 | | | | |
| Current Characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
| SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Number and Type of Plants | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity (Gals. per Day) | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER SUPPLY | | | | | | | | | |
| Wells | | | | | | | | | |
| Stream Installations | | 6 | 2 | 50% | Dec 43 | | | | |
| Condensation Plants | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Output (Gals. per Day) | | 30,000 | 10,000 | 50% | Dec 43 | | | | |
| Storage | | | | | | | | | |
| Type and Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| Purification | | Chlorinator | | | | | | | |
| Method and Capacity | | Machines | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATION FACILITIES & MISC. | | | | | | | | | |
| ROADS | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Gravel | | | | | | | |
| Length (Miles) | | - | 23 | 45% | Dec 43 | | | | |
| Width (Feet) | | - | 20 | | | | | | |
| RAILROADS (Excl. Marine Term.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Length (Army or within Post) | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauge | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling Stock | | | | | | | | | |
| KEY BRIDGES | | | | | | | | | |
| Type and Capacity | | | | | | | | | |
| MARINE TERMINALS | | | | | | | | | |
| PIERS & WHARVES | | | | | | | | | |
| Open Storage (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Covered Storage (Sq. Ft.) | | | | | | | | | |

[redacted]

REPRODUCED BY ENGINEER SECTION ADC 1943

CLASSIFIED
NND947836
NARA Date 3-9-05

# REPORT ON OVERSEAS FACILITIES

Top: ATKA, ALASKA

Headquarters: [redacted], ALASKA DEPT. OF COMMAND

Date: 30 Septemb[redacted]

| | AVAILABLE PREVIOUS PROJECTS AND OTHER SOURCES (1) | AUTHORIZED FACILITIES (2) | COMPLETED OR AVAILABLE FOR USE (3) | PERCENT OF COMPLETION (4) | ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE (5) | CURRENT PROJECTS COSTS: AUTH. TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (6) | FUNDS ALLOTTED TO DATE (7) | TOTAL COST TO DATE (8) | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIRFIELDS | | | | | | | | | |
| RUNWAYS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number - Length x Width | | 1<br>150 x 7500 | 1<br>100 x 4000 | 60% | Sept 44 | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Steel mat | | | | | | | Steel mat to be replaced with bituminous asphalt. |
| HANGARS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number - Length x Width | | 1<br>45 x 128<br>66 x 54 | 0 | 8% | Jan 44 | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Nodiak "T" | | | | | | | |
| GASOLINE STORAGE | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Capacity (Gals.) | | 225,000 | 0 | 50% | Dec 43 | | | | |
| HOUSING (Capacity in Troops) | | | | | | | | | |
| Cantonment | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Prefabricated | | 1,330 | 1,052 | 79% | Dec 43 | | | | |
| Semi Permanent | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Permanent | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Tent Camp | | - | 163 | - | - | | | | |
| Prefabricated in Storage | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Tentage in Storage | | 2730 | 2730 | | | | | | |
| STORAGE (Report Depots Separately) | | | | | | | | | |
| Warehouses & Sheds (Sq. Ft.) | | 45,640 | 28,492 | 62% | Dec 43 | | | | |
| Cold Storage (Cu. Ft.) | | 15,574 | 7,787 | 95% | Oct 43 | | | | |
| Ammunition (Sq. Ft.) | | 6,500 | 0 | 0 | June 44 | | | | |
| R.M. Gasoline (Gals.) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| A.G. Gasoline (Gals.) | | 225,000 | 0 | 50% | Dec 43 | | | | |
| Fuel Oil (Gals.) | | 8,000 bbl | 0 | 20% | Nov 43 | | | | |
| HOSPITALS | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Beds | | 48 | in use | 50% | Apr 44 | | | | |
| Type of Construction | | Quonset Hut | | | | | | | |

[redacted]

REPRODUCED BY ENGINEER SECTION ADC 1943

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 745136
By 7.T. NARS Date 3-9-08

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# AIRFIELDS IN US POSSESSIONS

## ALASKA (CONTD)

| Airfield | Lat | Long | Elev | Type | Class | Ownership | Runways | Length | Surface | Parking | Fuel | Capacity | Personnel | Facilities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Head | | Bos Salmon Lagoon | Feet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTHWAY FIELD NORTHWAY | 62 57N | 141 57W | 1713 | Main NW Staging Rte | CAA | ATC | 1 | 7500 | | 4600 sq yd parking apron | | Minor | 50,000 gals in tanks | 48 | 210 | 0 | 319 |
| OTTER POINT FIELD FT GLENN UNMAK ISLAND | 53 25N | 167 51W | 103 | Main Heavy bomber | 11 AF | | 3 | 8500 | | Heavy bomber | HB | 58 | Major | 1,775,000 gals in tanks | Army 614 | facilities for 10,200 | |
| PORTAGE FIELD PORTAGE | 60 47N | 148 54W | 20 | Auxiliary to Elmendorf | 11 AF | | 1 | 4000 | | | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | |
| PORT HEIDEN FIELD FT MORROW PORT HEIDEN | 56 57N | 158 37W | 85 | | 11 AF | | 2 | 7500 | | No tank storage on field | | | | | Army 96 | facilities 1,698 | |
| SALMON LAGOON FIELD KISKA ISLAND | 52 00N | 177 35E | 290 | | 11 AF | | 1 | 3000 | | No tank storage on field | | | | | Army facilities for 67 officers & 1726 enlisted men | | |
| SEWARD FIELD SEWARD | 60 07N | 149 26W | 17 | Auxiliary Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 2800 | | | | | Minor | | 24 | 582 | |
| SHEMYA FIELD SHEMYA ISLAND | 52 44N | 174 03E | 80 | Main | 11 AF | | 2 | 10000 | | 179,800 sq yd parking area | | | | 84,000 gals in tanks | Army 494 | facilities for 6,585 | |
| SUMMIT FIELD SUMMIT | 63 19N | 149 08W | 2418 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | | Minor | | | | |
| TALKEETNA FIELD TALKEETNA | 62 18N | 150 06W | 352 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | | Minor | | | | |
| TANACROSS FIELD TANACROSS | 63 23N | 143 21W | 1200 | Intermediate NW Staging Rte | CAA | ATC | 2 | 5100 | | 55,900 sq yd parking area | | | Minor | 60,000 gals in tanks | 40 | 160 | 0 | 276 |
| TANANA FIELD TANANA | 65 10N | 152 07W | 225 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | | Minor | | | | |
| UNALAKLEET FIELD UNALAKLEET | 63 53N | 160 48W | 15 | Emergency Tactical | CAA | | 2 | 4000 u/c | | | | | Minor | | | | |
| VALDEZ FIELD VALDEZ | 61 06N | 146 16W | 20 | Emergency Tactical | 11 AF | | 1 | 2300 | | | | | Minor | 84,000 gals in tanks Standard Oil Storage | Facilities for 360 officers and enlisted men | | |
| WILLOW FIELD WILLOW | 61 45N | 150 04W | 210 | Intermediate Auxiliary to Elmendorf | 11 AF | | 1 | 5000 | | | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | |
| YAKATAGA FIELD YAKATAGA | 60 02N | 142 28W | 12 | Auxiliary Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | | Minor | | | | |
| YAKUTAT FIELD YAKUTAT | 59 30N | 139 40W | 34 | Main Tactical | 11 AF | | 2 | 7825 | | | | | Minor | 875,000 gals in tanks | Facilities for 1512 officers and enlisted men | | |

P.L.O. 48 1,004,000 ac.
no record
no record
no record
no record
no record
P.L.O. 161 8-23-43 1900 ac.
P.L.O. 36 9-7-42 1,334,31 ac.
no record
P.L.O. 169 9-21-43 62,260 ac.

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Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# AAF [redacted] IRFIELDS IN U S POSSESSIONS

## ALASKA (CONTD.)

| NAME AND LOCATION OF AIRFIELD OR GEOGR. REFERENCE | POSITION | ALT. | NAME OF STATION AND ACTIVITY | JURISDICTION: COMMAND | JURISDICTION: JOINT USE | RUNWAY: No. | RUNWAY: LENGTH EST. | RUNWAY: CLASSIFICATION BY AIRPLANE GROUP | APPLIANCE PARKING CAPACITY: DIPS | APPLIANCE PARKING CAPACITY: SEAS | PRESENT FACILITY NAME | PRESENT FACILITY CAPACITY | PERMANENT FACILITY: OFFS | PERMANENT FACILITY: ENL | TEMPORARY FACILITY: OFFS | TEMPORARY FACILITY: ENL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Head | See Salmon Lagoon | Feet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTHWAY FIELD NORTHWAY | 62 57N 141 57W | 1713 | Main NW Staging Rte | CAA | ATC | 1 | 7500 | | 4600 sq yd parking apron | | Minor | 50,000 gals in tanks | 48 | 210 | 0 | 319 |
| OTTER POINT FIELD FT GLENN UNMAK ISLAND | 53 25N 167 51W | 103 | Main Heavy bomber | 11 AF | | 3 | 8500 | Heavy bomber | HB | 58 | Major | 1,775,000 gals in tanks | Army 614 | facilities for 10,200 | | |
| PORTAGE FIELD PORTAGE | 60 47N 148 54W | 20 | Auxiliary to Elmendorf | 11 AF | | 1 | 4000 | | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | | |
| PORT HEIDEN FIELD FT MORROW PORT HEIDEN | 56 57N 158 37W | 85 | | 11 AF | | 2 | 7500 | | No tank storage on field | | | | Army 96 | facilities 1,698 | | |
| SALMON LAGOON FIELD KISKA ISLAND | 52 00N 177 35E | 290 | | 11 AF | | 1 | 3000 | | No tank storage on field | | | | Army facilities for 87 officers & 1726 enlisted men | | | |
| SEWARD FIELD SEWARD | 60 07N 149 26W | 17 | Auxiliary Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 2800 | | | | Minor | | 24 | 582 | | |
| SHEMYA FIELD SHEMYA ISLAND | 52 44N 174 03E | 80 | Main | 11 AF | | 2 | 10000 | | 179,800 sq yd parking area | | | 84,000 gals in tanks | Army 494 | facilities for 6,585 | | |
| SUMMIT FIELD SUMMIT | 63 19N 149 08W | 2418 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | |
| TALKEETNA FIELD TALKEETNA | 62 18N 150 06W | 352 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | |
| TANACROSS FIELD TANACROSS | 63 23N 143 21W | 1200 | Intermediate NW Staging Rte | CAA | ATC | 2 | 5100 | | 55,900 sq yd parking area | | Minor | 60,000 gals in tanks | 40 | 160 | 0 | 276 |
| TANANA FIELD TANANA | 65 10N 152 07W | 225 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | |
| UNALAKLEET FIELD UNALAKLEET | 63 53N 160 48W | 15 | Emergency Tactical | CAA | | 2 | 4000 u/c | | | | Minor | | | | | |
| VALDEZ FIELD VALDEZ | 61 06N 146 16W | 20 | Emergency Tactical | 11 AF | | 1 | 2300 | | | | Minor | 84,000 gals in tanks Standard Oil Storage | Facilities for 360 officers and enlisted men | | | |
| WILLOW FIELD WILLOW | 61 45N 150 04W | 210 | Intermediate Auxiliary to Elmendorf | 11 AF | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | | |
| YAKATAGA FIELD YAKATAGA | 60 02N 142 28W | 12 | Auxiliary Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | |
| YAKUTAT FIELD YAKUTAT | 59 30N 139 40W | 34 | Main Tactical | 11 AF | | 2 | 7825 | | | | Minor | 875,000 gals in tanks | Facilities for 1512 officers and enlisted men | | | |

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Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# AAF AIRFIELDS IN U.S. POSSESSIONS

| Name of Installation (Alternate Name) | Location | Elev. | Type of Station and Activity | Jurisdiction Coordinate Agency | Jurisdiction Other Agency | Runways No. | Runways Length | Runway Surface | Runway Dimensions | Runway Strength | Hangar Facilities | Aviation Gasoline Storage Capacity | Housing Facilities Officers | Housing Facilities Enlisted | Housing Facilities Civilian | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALASKA (CONT'D)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OULKAN FIELD OULKAN | 52 09N 145 28W | Feet 1568 | Intermediate Tactical Staging field | CAA | | 2 | 5200 | | | | Minor | No tank storage on field | Facilities for all officers and enlisted men | | | ✓ |
| HOMER FIELD HOMER | 59 38N 151 30W | 69 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |
| ILIAMNA FIELD NEWHALEN | 59 44N 154 57W | 190 | Auxiliary Tactical | CAA | | 2 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |
| JUNEAU FIELD JUNEAU | 58 22N 134 35W | 23 | Main Staging field | CAA | 11 AF | 2 | 5000 | | | | Minor | 50,000 gals in drums | | | | CAA |
| KENAI FIELD KENAI | 60 33N 151 16W | 73 | Auxiliary Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5500 | | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |
| KOTZEBUE FIELD KOTZEBUE | 66 52N 162 41W | 9 | Auxiliary Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 3000 | | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |
| LADD FIELD FAIRBANKS | 64 50N 147 38W | 448 | Main NW Staging Rte | 11 AF | ATC | 1 | 9000 | | | | Major | 2,125,000 gals in tanks | 378 | 1710 | | X |
| LAKE SPENARD FIELD ANCHORAGE | 61 09N 149 58W | 100 | Intermediate Auxiliary to Elmendorf | 11 AF | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | | X |
| MARK FIELD NOME | 64 31N 165 27W | 13 | Main Transport & Ferrying Tactical | CAA | ATC | 2 | 4600 | | | | Major | 3,300,000 gals in tanks in Nome area | 765 | 1704 | | ✓ |
| McGRATH FIELD McGRATH | 62 58N 155 37W | 335 | Intermediate Tactical Staging field | CAA | | 2 | 5400 | | | | Minor | 100,000 gals in tanks | 190 | 176 | | ✓ |
| McKINLEY PARK FIELD McKINLEY PARK | 63 43N 148 55W | 1730 | Emergency Tactical | 11 AF | | 1 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | X |
| MERRILL FIELD ANCHORAGE | 61 31N 149 50W | 135 | Main Auxiliary to Elmendorf | CAA | | 2 | 4000 | | | | Major | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | | CAA |
| Mile 13 | See Cordova Apt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MILE 26 FIELD FAIRBANKS | 64 39N 147 05W | 435 | Intermediate Auxiliary to Ladd Field | 11 AF | ATC | 2 | 6000 | | | | Minor | No tank storage on field | 108 | 330 | | ✓ |
| MOONLIGHT SPRINGS FIELD NOME | 64 33N 165 24W | 150-190 | Intermediate Auxiliary to Mark Field | CAA | ATC | 1 | 5650 | | | | Minor | 2,916,000 gals in tanks | 765 | 1704 | | CAA |
| MOSES POINT FIELD MOSES POINT | 64 42N 162 03W | 10 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 2 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |
| NAKNEK FIELD NAKNEK | 58 40N 156 45W | 100 | Tactical Staging field | CAA | 11 AF | 2 | 7500 | | | | | No tank storage on field | Army facilities 153 | 1598 | | ✓ |
| NENANA FIELD NENANA | 64 33N 149 05W | 360 | Intermediate Tactical | CAA | | 2 | 5000 | | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |

## U S POSSESSIONS



C5-2675,AF

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Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# AAF FIELDS IN US POSSESSIONS

## ALASKA

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADAK FIELD<br>ADAK ISLAND | 51 54N<br>176 38W | Feet<br>25 | | 11 AF | | 2 | 7500 | | Revetments for 42 planes | | 630,000 gals in tanks | Facilities for 2700 officers & enlisted men | | | X |
| ALEUTI POINT FIELD<br>ATTU ISLAND | 52 49N<br>173 18E | 20-35 | | 11 AF | | 2 | 5000 | | Hardstands for 16 planes | Minor | 42,000 gals in tanks | 72 | 332 | | X |
| AMCHITKA FIELD<br>AMCHITKA | 51 24N<br>179 20E | 200-232 | Main<br>Fighter<br>Heavy bomber | 11 AF | | 3 | 10000 | Heavy bomber | 555,300 sq yd parking area | Major | 924,000 gals in tanks | Army 1024 | facilities for 15,100 | | X |
| ANIAK FIELD<br>ANIAK | 61 35N<br>159 36W | 138 | Auxiliary<br>Tactical | CAA | | 1 | 5000 | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |
| ANNETTE ISLAND FIELD<br>METLAKATLA | 55 02N<br>131 34W | 100 | Main<br>Tactical | 11 AF | | 2 | 7500 | | | Major | 875,000 gals in tanks | Facilities for 2224 officers & enlisted men | | | |
| ATKA FIELD<br>ATKA ISLAND | 52 13N<br>174 12W | 20 | Medium bomber | 11 AF | | 1 | 4800 | | 7 HB 6<br>10 | | 225,000 gals in tanks | Army 90 | facilities for 920 | | X |
| BERRY FIELD<br>FT GLEN<br>UNMAK ISLAND | 53 33N<br>168 05W | 100 | Auxiliary<br>to<br>Otter Point | 11 AF | | 2 | 8500 | Heavy bomber | HB 15 | Minor | 25,000 gals in tanks | Included in Otter Point housing | | | X |
| BETHEL FIELD<br>BETHEL | 60 47N<br>161 44W | 10 | Main<br>Tactical<br>Staging field | CAA | | 2 | 5000 | | | Minor | 50,000 gals in tanks | | | | CAA |
| BIG DELTA FIELD<br>BIG DELTA | 64 00N<br>145 44W | 1266 | Main<br>NW Staging<br>Rte | 11 AF<br>CAA | ATC | 3 | 7500 | | 130,000 sq yd parking area | Major | No tank storage on field | 120 | 684 | | ✓ |
| BIRCHWOOD FIELD<br>ANCHORAGE | 61 24N<br>149 32W | 75 | Intermediate<br>Auxiliary<br>to<br>Elmendorf | 11 AF | | 1 | 5000 | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | | ✓ |
| CAMPBELL CREEK FIELD<br>ANCHORAGE | 61 10N<br>149 52W | 275 | Intermediate<br>Auxiliary<br>to<br>Elmendorf | 11 AF | | 1 | 5000 | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | | ✓ |
| CASCO BAY FIELD<br>ATTU ISLAND | 52 49N<br>173 11E | 73 | | 11 AF | | 1 | 5000 | | 14 | | 504,000 gals in tanks | 312 | 914 | | X |
| COLD BAY FIELD<br>FT RANDALL<br>ALASKA PENINSULA | 55 12N<br>162 43W | 40 | Staging field | CAA | 11 AF | 2 | 7500 | Heavy bomber | | | 950,000 gals in tanks | Army 690 | facilities for 9944 | | CAA |
| CORDOVA FIELD<br>CORDOVA | 60 29N<br>145 30W | 40 | Main<br>Tactical<br>Staging field | CAA | | 1 | 4700 | | | Minor | No tank storage on field | Facilities for 1077 officers & enlisted men | | | ✓ |
| ELMENDORF FIELD<br>ANCHORAGE | 61 15N<br>149 51W | 197 | Main<br>Tactical | 11 AF | ATC | 2 | 7500 | | | Major | 6,182,000 gals in tanks | Army 755 | facilities for 14,814 | | X |
| FAREWELL FIELD<br>FAREWELL LAKE | 62 31N<br>153 54W | 1565 | Emergency<br>Tactical | CAA | | 2 | 5000 | | | Minor | | | | | CAA |
| GALENA FIELD<br>GALENA | 64 44N<br>156 56W | 140 | Intermediate<br>Tactical<br>Staging field | CAA | ATC | 2 | 6000 | | | Major | No tank storage on field | 84 | 445 | 0 | 84 ✓ |
| GOOSE BAY FIELD<br>ANCHORAGE | 61 24N<br>149 52W | 83 | Auxiliary<br>to<br>Elmendorf | 11 AF | ATC | 1 | 5000 | | | Minor | | Included in Elmendorf housing | | | X |

U S POSSESSIONS



05-2675,AF

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 984395
By AR NARA Date 3/3/05

# REAL PROPERTY RECORD - PART [redacted]

## DESCRIPTION OF INSTALLATION

TO BE SUBMITTED IN TRIPLICATE

PREPARED BY (INSTALLATION) (NAME) Mr. Alaskan Air Command [redacted] c/o Postmaster [redacted]

DATE 15 Sept 1948

TO: CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON 25, D.C. ATTENTION: REAL ESTATE DIVISION

Enter in the appropriate blanks below all data for the installation being reported. If two or more types of installations exist at one location, a separate report will be prepared for each installation. Separate reports will be prepared for each installation owned or operated by U.S. Army. Additional sheets to be used when needed and identified by item number.

| NAME OF INSTALLATION (Official designation) | LOCATION (Name of country and nearest important community) | TYPE OF INSTALLATION (Exact purpose: rest camp, QM Depot, etc.) |
|---|---|---|
| Atka Air Force, Auxiliary Field Eng 15, Als Dept-5 | Atka Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska. 52° 13'N 174° 12' W | AF Auxiliary Fie[illegible] |

### I GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ADJACENT TO THE INSTALLATION

The following data should not be restricted to U. S. Army owned or operated facilities.

**1. RAILROADS**

a. NAME OF NEAREST RAILROAD: The Alaska Railroad

b. LOCATION: Mainland of Alaska

c. RAILROAD OPERATED BY: U. S. Department of Interior

d. GAUGE OF TRACK: Standard

e. IS SIDING AVAILABLE AT INSTALLATION: YES [ ] NO [No]

f. DISTANCE TO NEAREST POINT ON RAILROAD: Approximately 1160 MILES

**2. HIGHWAYS**

a. LOCATION AND DESIGNATION OF NEAREST HIGHWAY: Mainland of Alaska Richardson Highway

b. INDICATE WHETHER COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE TO ADJACENT TOWNS AND GIVE TYPE.: Air & Water

c. LIMITING BRIDGE CAPACITY ON MAIN SUPPLY ROAD (In Tons): 10 Tons

d. TYPE AND WIDTH OF HIGHWAY PAVEMENT: Not Paved

e. IS HIGHWAY PASSABLE DURING ALL SEASONS? IF NOT, GIVE DETAILS.: Impassable during certain periods of winter & spring

**3. SEAPORTS** (Fill in only with respect to port which is supply port for this installation)

a. NAME AND LOCATION OF NEAREST SEAPORT: Adak

b. DIRECTION, INSTALLATION TO SEAPORT: West

c. DISTANCE, INSTALLATION TO SEAPORT: AIR MILES 80; ROAD MILES --; R.R. MILES --

d. NUMBER AND LARGEST TYPE OF SHIP ACCOMMODATED AT WHARVES: 8 EC - 2's

e. ARE BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS UNLOADING AND STORAGE FACILITIES AVAILABLE? IF SO GIVE TYPE AND CAPACITY.: Pipe lines: Aviation gas, 8"; QM Gas 8"; Fuel Oil 12" Ship Tanker Dock, Capacity 1 EC-2

f. SPECIAL CARGO HANDLING FACILITIES: Crawler cranes, stiff leg cranes, wheel & cat. cranes, dock jitneys, tractors, boom crane tractors marine tractors, athey trailers, tow trailers, fork lift trucks

g. ARE LIGHTERS NECESSARY TO UNLOAD CARGO: NO no

### II CONSTRUCTION AGENCY

4. AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION AFTER ACQUISITION BY U. S.: Alaskan Department

### III ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

5.

| a. BUILDING NUMBERS | b. PRESENT USE | c. DIMENSIONS IN FT. | d. AREA IN SQ. FT. | e. CONSTRUCTION Permanent, Mobilization, etc. | f. [illegible] Wood, Concrete block, etc. | g. CONDITION Excellent-Good-Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Refer to Inclosure # one (1) | | | | | |

3 JAN 1946

ENG FORM 1 MAY 45 1266 (PART B)

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05



## IV UTILITIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. WATER SUPPLY | a. SOURCE AND TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY (Station well, deep well, spring, river, municipal water system, etc.): Streams | | b. CAPACITY OF SUPPLY: 2,000 G.P.D. | c. TYPE OF TREATMENT PROVIDED: FILTRATION — / CHLORINATION — / DISTILLATION — / NONE None |
| | d. IS UNDERGROUND WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PROVIDED: YES Yes / NO | e. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PRESSURE (Lbs. per sq. inch): 45 | f. CAPACITY OF ELEVATED STORAGE (Gallons): None | g. CAPACITY OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE (Gallons): None |
| 7. SEWERAGE SYSTEM | a. METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF HUMAN WASTE: FLUSH TOILETS / CHEMICAL TOILETS / INCINERATOR / PIT LATRINES X | | b. IS SEWER SYSTEM PROVIDED: YES / NO X | c. IS SEWERAGE TREATMENT PROVIDED (If so, give type and capacity): No |
| 8. ELECTRIC POWER | a. SOURCE OF SUPPLY: PURCHASED / GENERATED AT INSTALLATION X | b. MAXIMUM TRANSFORMER OR GENERATOR CAPACITY (In KWs): 200 | c. EXTENT OF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (None, part, entire): Entire | d. CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS: DC / AC X / VOLTS 120 / PHASE 1 / CYCLE 60 |

## V COMMUNICATIONS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. GENERAL | a. DOES TELEPHONE SYSTEM CONNECT TO COMMERCIAL OFF-INSTALLATION TELEPHONE SYSTEM: YES / NO. (See page 2 A) | b. NUMBER OF CIRCUITS | c. IS TELEGRAPH SERVICE AVAILABLE (If yes, give location of nearest office) | YES | NO |

| 10. | a. FIXED SIGNAL EQUIPMENT | b. NO. OF UNITS | c. TYPE | d. MANUFACTURER | e. SIZE, CAPACITY OR POWER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) SWITCHBOARDS, TELEPHONE, TELETYPE OR TELEGRAPH | | | | |
| | (2) TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH TERMINAL EQUIPMENT | | (Refer to Page 2 A) | | |
| | (3) TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH REPEATER EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| | (4) RADIO TRANSMITTER EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| | (5) RADIO RECEIVER | | | | |
| | (6) RADIO ANTENNA EQUIPMENT | | | | |

11. OUTSIDE PLANT (Attach line route diagram of all wire and cable plant) None

12. COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS IN THE THEATERS EXCLUSIVE OF COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AT FIXED INSTALLATIONS
(This section to be filled out in Theater or Separate Command Headquarters)

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES

| LOCATION a. FROM | LOCATION b. TO | c. NUMBER OF CIRCUITS | d. LENGTH | e. NO. OF INTERMEDIATE REPEATER STATIONS ON LINE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full duplex radio teletype circuit between Davis Air Force Base (Adak Is.) and Ft. Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska | | | | |

## VI HOUSING CAPACITY

13. (Report total available housing capacity based on standards established by installations or theater commanders)

| a. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATION COMPLEMENT ACCOMMODATIONS: b. MALE OFFICERS | c. FEMALE OFFICERS | d. ENLISTED MEN | e. WAC | f. CIVILIANS | TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS: g. OFFICERS | h. ENLISTED MEN | i. CONDITION Excellent - Good - Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) PERMANENT | | | | | | | | |
| (2) TEMPORARY | | (See reverse side for Housing Capacity) | | | | | | |
| (3) TENT | | | | | | | | |
| (4) TOTAL | | | (Refer to Inclosure # 2) | | | | | |
| (5) STANDARDS USED (Sq. ft. per person) | | | | | | | | |

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## HOUSING CAPACITY

| Type of Construction | Station Complement Accommodations: Male Officers | Female Officers | Enlisted Men | Wac | Civilians | Transient Accommodat: Officers | Enlisted Men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Permanent | | | | | | | |
| Habitable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uninhabitable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (2) Temporary | | | | | | | |
| Habitable | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uninhabitable | 8 | 0 | 728 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (3) Tent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (4) Total | 8 | 0 | 796 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(5) Standards Used Compiled in accordance with W D Circular 233 dated 3 August 1946

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## V COMMUNICATIONS

| 9. GENERAL | a. DOES TELEPHONE SYSTEM CONNECT TO COMMERCIAL OFF-INSTALLATION TELEPHONE SYSTEM | | b. NUMBER OF CIRCUITS | c. IS TELEGRAPH SERVICE AVAILABLE (If yes, give location of nearest office) | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | YES | NO X | | AACS Atka Island | X | |

| 10. | a. FIXED SIGNAL EQUIPMENT | b. NO. OF UNITS | c. TYPE | d. MANUFACTURER | e. SIZE, CAPACITY OR POWER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Radio Transmitter Equipment | 4 | T-4/FAC | Aircraft Accessory Corporation | 300 watts |
| | | 2 | T-14 G/TRC-1 | Lear Radio | 50 watts |
| | | 3 | 32 RA - 7 | Collins | 50 watts |
| | | 1 | 32 RA - 8 | Collins | 50 watts |
| | | 1 | TZO | Farnsworth | |
| | | 1 | TZI | Federal | |
| | Radio Receiver Equipment | 3 | BC - 779 | Hammarlund | 9 watts |
| | | 4 | RCL | National | 9 watts |
| | | 2 | R-19E/TRC-1 | Lear | |
| | | 1 | Monitor Panel GA 189 | Federal | |
| | | 1 | SX - 28 | Hallicrafter | |
| | | 1 | 128 - A | Mackay | |
| | Radio Antenna Equipment | 5 | Towers | | 80 feet |
| | Switchboard Telephones | | Field Telephone | | |

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## VII RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

14. (Report all recreational facilities such as theaters, swimming pools, golf courses, etc. Indicate those which U.S. or civilian funds are expended)

| a. BUILDING NUMBER | b. TYPE OF RECREATIONAL FACILITY Theater, etc. | c. DIMENSIONS | d. CONSTRUCTION Permanent, Mobilization or T/O | e. MATERIALS Frame, Brick, Concrete block, etc. | f. CONDITION Excellent-Good-Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Refer to inclosure # 3) | | | | |

## VIII HOSPITAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

15. U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL FACILITIES AT THIS INSTALLATION

| a. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION | b. NUMBER OF BEDS | c. CONSTRUCTION Permanent, Mobilization or T/O | d. MATERIALS Frame, Brick, Concrete block, etc. | e. CONDITION Excellent- Good-Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) PERMANENT | | | | |
| (2) TEMPORARY | | None | | |
| (3) TENT | | | | |
| (4) TOTAL | | | | |

16. INSTALLED MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITALS LOCATED ON INSTALLATION

| a. KIND OF EQUIPMENT | b. NO OF UNITS | c. TYPE | d. MANUFACTURER | e. SIZE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) X-RAY MACHINE | 0 | | | |
| (2) X-RAY DEVELOPING UNIT | 0 | | | |
| (3) DENTAL UNIT | 0 | | | |
| (4) STERILIZER | 0 | | | |
| (5) DISTILLING APPARATUS | 0 | | | |
| (6) OTHER MAJOR INSTALLED APPARATUS | 0 | | | |

17. IF THERE ARE NO U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL FACILITIES AT THIS INSTALLATION, FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

| a. NAME LOCATION OF HOSPITAL NEAREST THIS INSTALLATION SERVING U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL | b. HOSPITAL OPERATING AGENCY | c. NORMAL BED CAPACITY |
|---|---|---|
| Davis Air Force Base, Adak Island | Dept of the Army | 125 authorized BEDS |

18. a. INDICATE TYPE AND INCIDENCE OF ANY DISEASE PREVALENT IN THE AREA: Tuberculosis (prevalent among Aleuts)

b. ARE CONTROL MEASURES EFFECTIVE? no

c. GIVE ANY SPECIFIC FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO UNSANITARY CONDITIONS OF INSTALLATION. (Such as high ground water table, improper drainage or inadequate sewage disposal facilities).

None

## IX STORAGE FACILITIES

19. COVERED STORAGE

| a. BUILDING NUMBER | b. TYPE OF STORAGE AND SERVICE TO WHICH ASSIGNED | c. FLOOR AREA IN SQ. FT. | d. COLD STORAGE IN CU. FT. | e. CONSTRUCTION Permanent, Mobilization or T/O | f. MATERIALS Frame, Brick, Concrete block, etc. | g. CONDITION Excellent-Good-Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (See inclosure # 4) | | | | | |

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| OPEN STORAGE | a. HARDSTANDING | | b. OTHER OPEN STORAGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ANNUNITION | GENERAL | ANNUNITION | GENERAL |
| | None SQ. FT. | None SQ. FT. | None SQ. FT. | None SQ. FT. |

## V BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES

21. BULK STORAGE CAPACITY

| LINE NO. | a. PRODUCT STORED | b. TYPE OF TANK Steel, Concrete, etc. | c. NUMBER OF TANKS | d. CAPACITY PER TANK Gallons | e. TOTAL CAPACITY Gallons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aviation Gasoline (not in use) | Bolted Steel | 11 | 21,000 | 231,000 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

22. HANDLING

| a. METHOD OF DELIVERY TO INSTALLATION | | | | b. GASOLINE DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHIP | RAILROAD | TRUCK | PIPELINE (Size in Inches) | GRAVITY | MECHANICAL | HYDRAULIC | TRUCK | PIPELINE (Size in Inches) |
| Tanker | - | - | 3 and 6 | yes | - | - | yes | 3" and 6" |

c. DESCRIBE PUMPING EQUIPMENT
None

23. OFF INSTALLATION

IF THERE ARE NO BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES AT THIS INSTALLATION FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS TO OFF-INSTALLATION PETROLEUM STORAGE

| a. LOCATION | b. DIRECTION AND DISTANCE FROM INSTALLATION | c. NAME OF OWNER IF OTHER THAN U.S. GOVERNMENT | d. OPERATED BY |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | X | X | X |

## XI RAILWAYS

24. TRACK - *For railroads forming part of a depot or other installation, the columns "From" and "To" should be disregarded.*

| LINE NO. | TYPE: LINE a. MAIN | TYPE: LINE b. FEEDER | TYPE: TRACK c. SINGLE | TYPE: TRACK d. DOUBLE | e. ELECTRIFIED | f. GAUGE | g. SIZE AND TYPE OF RAIL | h. LENGTH OF RAILROAD IN MILES | LOCATION i. FROM | LOCATION j. TO | k. CONDITION Excellent-Good-Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NOT APPLICABLE | | | | | | | | | | | |

25. MAJOR BRIDGES *(Over 20' span)*

| LINE NO. | a. LOCAL DESIGNATION LIST EACH BRIDGE | b. SINGLE TRACK | c. DOUBLE TRACK | d. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION Wood, steel, brick, concrete, etc. | e. CONDITION Excellent-Good-Poor | f. CAPACITY IN TONS | g. LENGTH IN FEET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NOT APPLICABLE | | | | | | | |

26. RAILROAD YARDS

| LINE NO. | a. LOCATION | b. MILES OF TRACK | c. AREA IN ACRES | d. SIZE OF YARD *(Cars)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NOT APPLICABLE | | | | |

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## XII ROADS AND BRIDGES

ROADWAYS (For roads forming a part of a camp, depot or other installation, the columns "From" and "To" should be disregarded)

| LINE NO. | LOCATION a. FROM | LOCATION b. TO | c. LENGTH IN MILES | d. TYPE OF SURFACE | WIDTH IN FEET e. SURFACED | WIDTH IN FEET f. GRADED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | --- | --- | 23 | Gravel | 20 | 24 |

28. MAJOR BRIDGES (Over 20' span)

| LINE NO. | a. LOCAL DESIGNATION List each bridge | b. ONE WAY | c. TWO WAY | d. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTIONS Wood, Concrete, Brick, Stone, etc. | e. CONDITION Excellent - Good - Poor | f. CAPACITY IN TONS | g. LENGTH IN FEET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *T - 900 | | Yes | Wood | Good | 60 | 68 |
| | **T - 912 | | Yes | Wood | Good | 30 | 45 |

* Between ships' dock and Garrison

** Between native village and Garrison

## XIII MANUFACTURING AND SHOP TYPE BUILDINGS

29. INDICATE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED OR TYPE OF OPERATION

Not Applicable

30. LIST INDUSTRIAL TYPE BUILDINGS ONLY

| a. BUILDING NUMBERS | b. USE OF BUILDING | SIZE c. LENGTH | SIZE d. WIDTH | e. NO. OF STORIES | f. TOTAL FLOOR AREA IN SQ. FT. | g. CONSTRUCTION Permanent, Mobilization, T/O | h. MATERIALS Brick - Concrete - Frame | i. CONDITION Excellent - Good - Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

Not Applicable

31. MAJOR MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT OF A FIXED-IN-PLACE TYPE WHICH CANNOT BE READILY REMOVED

| LINE NO. | a. KIND OF MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT | b. TYPE | c. MANUFACTURER | d. SIZE OF CAPACITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

Not Applicable

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## PIPELINES

32. FOR PIPELINES FORMING A PART OF A TANK FARM OR OTHER INSTALLATION, THE COLUMNS "FROM" AND "TO" SHOULD BE DISREGARDED

| LINE NO. | a. LOCATION FROM | b. LOCATION TO | c. ABOVE GROUND | d. UNDER GROUND | e. LENGTH IN MILES | f. PRODUCT TRANSPORTED | g. MATERIAL Steel, concrete, etc. | h. CONDITION Excellent - Good - Poor | i. SIZE IN INCHES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ATS Dock (not in use) | Tank Farm Dispensing System | | yes | 1.8 | Aviation Gas | Steel | Good | 3 and 6 |

## 33. PUMPING INSTALLATIONS

| LINE NO. | a. LOCATION OF PUMPING STATION | b. NUMBER OF PUMPS | c. MANUFACTURER | d. TOTAL CAPACITY g.p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None | | | |

## XV AIRFIELDS

### 34. JURISDICTION OF AIRFIELD

a. DATE OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY BY THE UNITED STATES: 17 Sept 1942

b. NAME OF AIR FORCE OR INDEPENDENT COMMAND HAVING JURISDICTION AT TIME OF THIS REPORT: Alaskan Air Command

### 35. METEOROLOGICAL DATA

a. ALTITUDE (Altitude used by pilots to set or check altimeters): 36.3 FEET

b. MAGNETIC VARIATION: 8 DEG. MIN. East DIR.

c. VISABILITY (Frequency of fogs, low clouds, haze and mist): 7 mi or more 70% of the time

d. PREVAILING WINDS

| DIRECTION | PERCENT OF TIME | NORMAL FORCE | MAXIMUM FORCE |
|---|---|---|---|
| E SE | 50 | 14.3 MPH | 61 MPH |

e. TEMPERATURE

| MAXIMUM | MINIMUM | ANN AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 64 | 16 | 40.1 |

f. PRECIPITATION

| YEARLY TOTAL | MAX. HOURLY RATE |
|---|---|
| 52.31 INCHES | 2.47 (24 hrs) INCHES |

g. LOCATION OF NEAREST WEATHER STATION: Adak

h. TYPE OF WEATHER STATION

| OBSERVATION | FORECASTING | REPORTING |
|---|---|---|
| yes | | yes |

### 36. NATURE OF SURROUNDING TERRAIN

| MOUNTAINOUS | HILLY | ROLLING | FLAT | OTHER (Specify) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| yes | | | | |

### 37. HANGARS - BUILDING NUMBERS SHOULD BE AS SHOWN ON LAYOUT PLAN REQUIRED UNDER SECTION XX

| a. BUILDING NUMBERS | b. USE OF BUILDING Indicate aircraft repair, armament repair, etc. | CLEAR INSIDE DIMENSIONS c. LENGTH | d. WIDTH | DOOR CLEARANCE e. HEIGHT | f. WIDTH | g. FLOOR AREA sq. ft. | h. CONSTRUCTION Permanent, Mobilization, or T/O | i. MATERIAL Brick, frame, concrete block, etc. | j. CONDITION Excellent - Good - Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-578 | Kodiak Hangar | 128' w 54' | 46' 40' | 22' | 120' | 6,468' | Frame | Wood | Good |

### 38. AIRCRAFT REPAIRS — Indicate the highest echelon of repair performed on each of the following items.

| a. ENGINE | b. AIRFRAME | c. INSTRUMENT | d. RADIO | e. ORDNANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

a. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF NEAREST REPAIR DEPOT (Third echelon) | b. DISTANCE INSTALLATION | c. DISTANCE BY ROAD

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40. RUNWAYS (See Notes 1, 2, 4 and 6)

| DIRECTION | LENGTH | WIDTH | TYPE SUBGRADE | BASE COURSE TYPE | BASE COURSE DEPTH | PAVEMENT TYPE | PAVEMENT DEPTH | GROSS LOAD CAPACITY | PAVEMENT CONDITION | GLIDE ANGLE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - 8 | 3000 | 150 | Soft Sand | Sand | not known | PP | not known | C-47 | Good | Level |

41. HARDSTANDS (See Notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6)

| NUMBER AIRPLANES | AIRPLANE MODEL | TYPE SUBGRADE | BASE COURSE TYPE | BASE COURSE DEPTH | PAVEMENT TYPE | PAVEMENT DEPTH | GROSS LOAD CAPACITY | PAVEMENT CONDITION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15—C-47's | Transport | Soft Sand | Sand | not known | PP | not known | C-47 | Good |

42. PARKING APRONS (See Notes 1, 2, 4 and 6)

| LENGTH | WIDTH | TYPE SUBGRADE | BASE COURSE TYPE | BASE COURSE DEPTH | PAVEMENT TYPE | PAVEMENT DEPTH | GROSS LOAD CAPACITY | PAVEMENT CONDITION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | 180 | Soft sand | sand | not known | PP | not known | C-47 | Good |
| 540 | 175 | Soft sand | sand | not known | PP | not known | C-47 | Good |
| 290 | 450 | Soft sand | sand | not known | PP | not known | C-47 | Good |

43. TAXIWAYS (See Notes 1, 2, 4 and 6)

| WIDTH | TYPE SUBGRADE | BASE COURSE TYPE | BASE COURSE DEPTH | PAVEMENT TYPE | PAVEMENT DEPTH | GROSS LOAD CAPACITY | PAVEMENT CONDITION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 - 50' | Soft sand | sand | not known | PP | not known | C-47 | Good |

NOTES

NOTE 1 - Use the following code designation to indicate Type Pavement in appropriate column:
PAVEMENT same as Base (BASE)
CONCRETE (C Con); Asphaltic (A Con)
SHEET ASPHALT (SHA)
SINGLE ASPHALT SURFACE TREATMENT (SST)
DOUBLE ASPHALT SURFACE TREATMENT (DAST)
PIERCED PLANK (PP)
BAR AND ROD (BR)
IRVING GRID (IG)
SOMMERFIELD MAT (SM)
PREFABRICATED BITUMINOUS SURFACING (PBS)

NOTE 2 - Use the following code designation to indicate the Type of Base Course in the appropriate column:
CEMENT CONCRETE Reinforced (CORE); Non-reinforced (CONCO)
CRUSHED STONE Water Bound (CSWB)
Asphalt Penetrated (CSAP)
Asphaltic Concrete (CSAC)
GRAVEL Water Bound (GWB); Asphalt Penetrated (GRAP)
Asphaltic Concrete (GRAC)
CALICHE, WATER Bound (CLWB): Asphaltic Concrete (CLAC)
SAND STABILIZED WITH-Cement (SDCS); Asphalt (SCAS)
EARTH STABILIZED WITH-Cement (EACS); Asphalt (EAAS)
CORAL Water Bound (COWB); Asphalt Penetrated (COAP)
Asphaltic Concrete (COAC)

NOTE 3 - Airplane Model will be expressed as the model designation of the largest airplane that can be parked on Hardstands.

NOTE 4 - Gross Load Capacity will be expressed as model designation of heaviest airplane that can be operated regularly on Runways, Hardstands, Parking Aprons or Taxiways without causing damage to the pavement.

NOTE 5 - Glide Angle shall be expressed as the ratio of horizontal to vertical distance, such as 40:1. If glide angle is less than 50:1 a description and the location of the limiting obstruction will be shown under "REMARKS", item 64.

NOTE 6 - Pavement Condition shall be indicated as "Excellent", "Good", "Poor" or "Unusable".

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44. DRAINAGE | a. ARE STORM SEWERS OR OTHER DRAINAGE STRUCTURES PROVIDED | YES | NO X |
| | b. IS DRAINAGE ADEQUATE | YES X | NO |
| | c. INDICATE [redacted] AND GIVE BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAINAGE STRUCTURE OR SYSTEM. INDICATE IF SITE IS SUB[redacted] TO FLOODING FROM RIVERS OR HIGH TIDES. | Gravity ditch flow paralleling field, no record of flooding. | |

45. RUNWAY CONDITION — a. RUNWAY CONDITION: IF CONDITION OF RUNWAYS, HARDSTANDS, PARKING APRONS OR TAXIWAYS IS INDICATED AS "POOR" OR "UNUSABLE" GIVE REASONS FOR UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS, SUCH AS OVERLOAD (caused by airplanes of weights in excess of the capacity of the field) INADEQUATE DRAINAGE, INADEQUATE DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION, FROST ACTION, PROPELLER BLAST, ETC.

Good

46. LIGHTING

| a. BEACON | | b. BOUNDARY | | c. RUNWAY MARKER | | d. OBSTRUCTION | | e. HIGH INTENSITY | | f. OTHER (Such as "Green", "Approach") DESCRIBE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YES | NO X | YES | NO X | YES | NO X | YES | NO X | YES | NO X | None |

47. RADIO

| a. CONTROL | | b. RANGE | | c. INSTRUMENT APPROACH | | d. OTHER - DESCRIBE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YES X | NO | YES X | NO | YES X | NO | None |

48. UNUSED LAND — a. ACRES OF UNUSED LAND AND REASON FOR BEING RETAINED

All of landing field area utilized.
See "remarks" page 13.

49. EXPANSION
a. AUTHORIZED
b. PROPOSED
c. POSSIBLE

None contemplated.

50. AUXILIARY FIELDS

AUXILIARY FIELDS, SATELLITE FIELDS AND LANDING STRIPS AND OTHER RELATED FACILITIES SERVING THIS INSTALLATION
All off-base installations under the command or jurisdiction of the officer commanding the installation covered by this report are to be listed in the following tabulation. Separate Parts A and B of Real Property Record are required for each installation listed.

| ITEM NO. | a. NAME OF INSTALLATION *Give official designation and other names used* | b. LOCATION *Name of nearby town* | c. DIRECTION *Auxiliary to installation* | d. DISTANCE *Auxiliary to installation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None | | | |

51. RECOMMENDED OPERATIONAL USE *(Give, in order of priority, the recommended operational use of this installation)*

| VHB | HB | MB | LB | FTR | RCN | NONE | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | X | | | | | |

XVI PORT FACILITIES *(This section to be filled in only if the following facilities are a part of the installation being reported)*

52. PIERS AND WHARVES

| LINE NO. | a. PURPOSE *Tanker, General* | b. TYPE *T-shaped, etc.* | c. DIMENSIONS | d. WATER DEPTH *Feet* | e. CONSTRUCTION *Wood, Concrete, etc.* | f. CONDITION *Excellent-Good-Poor* | g. SIZE OF WATER LINES *Inches* | h. SIZE OF FUEL LINES *Inches* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ship Dock | "T" | 71' x 392' | 39' to 45' | Wood | Excellent | None | 3 and 6 |

53. BERTHS

| LINE NO. | a. NUMBER | b. LENGTH | c. WATER DEPTH | d. REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 392' | 39' x 45' | ATS "T" Dock |

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FIXED UNLOADING FACILITIES

| a. TYPE AND DESCRIPTION | b. CAPACITY | c. NUMBER | d. REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| CRANES AND DERRICKS | | | |
| Stiffleg | 30 Ton | 1 | Good Condition |
| OTHER (Specify) | | | |
| None | | | |

TANKER UNLOADING FACILITIES

| LINE NO. | a. TYPE OF LINE | b. NUMBER | c. PRODUCTS HANDLED | d. SIZE IN INCHES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steel | 1 | Aviation Gas | 6" |

56. MARINE REPAIR FACILITIES (Marine railways, marine repair shops, etc.)

| a. BUILDING NUMBER | b. TYPE OF FACILITY | c. AREA OR CAPACITY | d. CONSTRUCTION Permanent, Mobilization or T/O | e. MATERIALS Frame, brick, concrete, etc. | f. CONDITION Excellent - Good - Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None | | | | |

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## XVII COST DATA

The following table will be accomplished to show United States funds invested in the facilities and appurtenances constructed upon or for the United States Army and the estimated value of services received through reciprocal aid from foreign governments. For airfields, costs should be divided between airfield facilities and other military facilities. Airfield facilities comprise runways, taxiways, parking aprons, control tower, airfield lighting, gasoline storage at the airfield and other facilities which represent permanent aviation benefits adaptable for possible use by civil aviation after abandonment or removal of facilities constructed for purely military use. Other military facilities include barracks, mess halls, warehouses, theaters, dry rooms, bomb storage facilities, etc. For all installations except airfields, all costs should be reported under other military facilities.

| a. COST ITEM | AIRFIELD FACILITIES b. COST TO U. S. | RECIPROCAL AID FROM (Govt) c. ESTIMATE BY U. S. | RECIPROCAL AID FROM (Govt) d. ESTIMATE BY FOREIGN GOVT. | OTHER MILITARY FACILITIES e. COST TO U. S. | RECIPROCAL AID FROM (Govt) f. ESTIMATE BY U. S. | RECIPROCAL AID FROM (Govt) g. ESTIMATE BY FOREIGN GOVT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) LAND PURCHASED (Do not include leases) | None | | | | | |
| (2) PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS | Not available | | | | | |
| (3) LABOR COSTS | Not available | | | | | |
| (a) FORCE ACCOUNT PAYMENTS TO LOCAL LABOR BASED ON (_____ man hours at average local rate of $_____ per man hour) | | | | | | |
| (b) ESTIMATED VALUE OF TROOP LABOR BASED ON PAYMENTS TO TROOPS (_____ man hours at average rate of $_____ per man hour) | | | | | | |
| (c) TOTAL | | | | | | |
| (4) MATERIAL COSTS | Not available | | | * Estimated Cost to US | | 17,254,532.00 |
| (a) EXPENDITURES FOR LOCAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES | | | | Cost of Bldgs disposed of per AF Form 337 dated 8 JUL 49 | | 710,625.00 |
| (b) ESTIMATED VALUE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES RECEIVED FROM U.S. OR FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENT | | | | Present Est Value of Installation — | | 16,543,907.00 |
| (c) TOTAL | | | | | | |
| (5) CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT COSTS | Not available | | | | | |
| (a) PLANT RENTAL | | | | | | |
| (b) REPAIRS | | | | | | |
| (c) FUELS AND LUBRICANTS | | | | | | |
| (d) TOTAL | | | | | | |
| (6) INSTALLED MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT (Fixed in place) | Not available | | | | | |
| (a) COST OF MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT PROCURED LOCALLY | | | | | | |
| (b) ESTIMATED VALUE OF MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT RECEIVED FROM U. S. OR FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENT | | | | | | |
| (c) TOTAL | | | | | | |
| (7) OVERHEAD COSTS (Including subsistence provided civilian labor) | Not available | | | | | |
| (8) TOTAL Estimated | $17,254,532.00 | | | | | |

h.

COST CONVERTED AT THE RATE OF _____ (number) _____ (currency) FOR ONE DOLLAR

3 JAN 1946

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58. [redacted] III CONSTRUCTION AND [redacted] CONT[redacted]TS

| [redacted] | a. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR | b. CONTRACT NUMBER AND TYPE | c. TYPE OF WORK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | None | | |

XIX NEW CONSTRUCTION

59. a. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ANY FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

None

| b. ESTIMATED COST | c. TYPE FUNDS | d. PERCENT COMPLETE | e. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE | f. CONSTRUCTION AGENCY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

60. XX MAPS, PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

FURNISH THE FOLLOWING:

a. Vicinity map showing location of installation and related facilities. All information affecting the value or usefulness of the installation should be included. For example, the maps including breakwaters, mooring facilities, etc., adjacent warehouses, railway sidings and other facilities affecting the operation of a port will be supplied.

b. Layout map of installation showing location of all buildings, roads, runways, taxiways, hardstands, field lighting, mooring facilities, piers, radio stations and other facilities. Each facility should be assigned an identifying number. Facilities under construction will be distinguished from completed facilities by using dotted lines for the former and solid lines for the latter. The layout map should include a building list arranged as illustrated below:

| BUILDING NOS. | PRESENT USE | TYPE | DIMENSIONS | QUANTITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S A M P L E | | | |

61. FOR ALL ARMY AIR FORCES INSTALLATIONS, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS ARE TO BE FURNISHED IF AVAILABLE. IF NOT AVAILABLE INDICATE TITLE, NO., DATE AND WHERE FILED.

Photographs: Atka AF Aux. Field, Nos. 1 thru 19 inclusive. (See inclosure #5)

Maps: Project Location and general Layout; File no. N-168P-10, dated 13 Mar 1945 in 1 sheet.

Atka Army Air Base; Topography and As-Built Construction File No.N-168P-1, Adak File M-84, dated 24 Nov 1944 in 13 sheets.

AC Gasoline System; File no. N-168F-11. Adak File M-83, dated 27 Sept 1945 in 1 sheet.

Military Reservations, Withdrawal from Public Domain, File No. N-51P-775, Revised 8 Jan. 1947.

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[redacted]

Form 15, Air Form - 5 [redacted] Revised 15 August 1948

XXI. JOINTLY USED INSTALLATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION ON JOINT USE OF INSTALLATION

| LINE NO. | NAME OF OTHER USING AGENCY OR GOVERNMENT | DATES OF USE FROM | DATES OF USE TO | USE: INDICATE AS SUPPLY DEPOT, LANDING FIELD, ETC. | USE: REGULAR OR CASUAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. | U.S. ARMY (Identify Command) Alaskan Air Command | Jan 46 | Mar 46 | Emergencies, Mail, etc. | Casual |
| b. | OTHER (Identify) Reeve Aleutian Airlines | | | | Regular |
| c. | OTHER (Identify) | | | | |
| d. | OTHER (Identify) | | | | |
| e. | OTHER (Identify) | | | | |
| f. | OTHER (Identify) | | | | |

63. JOINT USE (Expressed in Percent)

| DATES FROM | DATES TO | U.S. ARMY (a) | OTHER (Refer to Table Above) (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | 100% |
| | Above Commercial Airline uses field twice weekly. Percentage breakdown not available. | | | | | | | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | 100% |
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| | | | | | | | | 100% |
| | | | | | | | | 100% |

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XXII. REMARKS

(Use remarks for reports of any information to amplify U.S. Army and other U.S. agencies, indicate.)

1. Paragraph 37. Since receipt of CCE Radio ATMCS 241 June 1943, which replied to Seattle District Radio ADMA 65, dated 19 June 1943 and eliminated the requirement of maintenance of cost breakdown by the Alaskan Department, other than for total estimated expenditures per project, the feature item breakdown has not been kept.

2. Paragraph 48. The entire island of Atka is public domain and only a small part is occupied by native population. No withdrawal from public domain has been made, but a permanent withdrawal of 7,118 acre tract shown on project location and general layout, file N-168F-10 has been recommended by this headquarters.

Complete Building list for Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field attached as Inclosure #6.

| TYPED NAME AND GRADE | DATE | INSTALLATION COMMANDER (Signature) |
|---|---|---|
| R. L. SNIDER, COLONEL, USAF | 1 Oct. 1948 | |
| TYPED NAME AND GRADE ERNEST G. DAVIS Major, CE Chief, Installation Data & Real Estate Br., AID | DATE 15 Dec. 1948 | APPROVAL (Signature) |
| TYPED NAME AND GRADE | DATE | APPROVAL (Signature) |

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[redacted]

Reg 15, Alk Depts-5 Revised 15 September 1948

AREA ADMINISTRATION

| Bldg. No. | Present Use | Dimensions in ft. | Area sq.ft. | Construction | Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-512 | Operations & Radio | 16 x 36 | 576 | Quonset | Good |

LORAN STATION POINT KIDUGNAK BUILDINGS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. No. | Radio Range House | 20 x 40 | 800 | TO | Good |

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Eng 15, Air Dept-5 [redacted] Revised 5 September 1948

AREA INSTALLATIONS

| Bldg. No. | Present Use | Dimensions in ft. | Area sq.ft. | Construction | Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-241 | Powerhouse | 20 x 40 | 800 | TO | Good |
| T-503 | Garage | 16 x 24 | 384 | TO | Poor |
| T-517 | Wessel garage | 16 x 36 | 576 | Quonset | Good |
| T-520 | Mess | " | " | " | " |
| T-635 | Radio Repair Shop | 16 x 48 | 768 | Pacific | " |
| T-765 | Hoist House | 20 x 24 | 480 | TO | Fair |
| T | | | | | |

LORAN STATION - POINT KUDUGNAK

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No No. | Generator House | 16 x 20 | 320 | TO | Good |
| No No. | Garage | 16 x 36 | 576 | pacific | Fair |

3 JAN 1946

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[redacted]

Eng 35, Ala Dept-5 Revised 25 September 1948

AFF [illegible]

| Bldg. No. | Present Use | Dimensions in ft. | Area sq. ft. | Construction | Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-137 | EM Quarters | 16 x 48 | 768 | Pacific Hut | Good |
| T-513 | EM Quarters | 16 x 36 | 576 | Quonset | " |
| T-524 | EM Quarters | 20 x 48 | 960 | Nissen | " |
| T-697 | EM Quarters | 16 x 36 | 576 | Pacific | " |
| T-1012 | EM Quarters | " | " | " | " |

[illegible] 1948
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[redacted]

Bldg. 15, Air Depot

Revised 15 September 1948

AREA RECREATION

| Bldg. No. | Present Use | Dimensions in Ft. | Area Sq. Ft. | Construction | Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-521 | Theatre | 16 x 72 | 1152 | Quonset | Fair |
| T-526 | Recreation | 20 x 124 | 2480 | TO | Poor |

1946

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Eng 35, Air Dept-5 [redacted] Revised 15 September 1945

ATKA STORAGE

| Bldg. No. | Present Use | Dimensions in Ft. | Area Sq.Ft. | Construction | Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-507 | Storage | 16 x 72 | 1152 | Quonset | Poor |
| T-508 | Storage | 16 x 36 | 576 | " | Fair |
| T-518 | Storage | " | " | " | Good |
| T-525 | Storage | 16 x 40 | 640 | Quonset | Fair |

ATKA COLD STORAGE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-240 | Cold Storage | 20 x 120 | 2400 | TO | Good |

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CHAPTER 23

# BASES IN ALASKA AND THE ALEUTIANS

The growing significance of air power in modern warfare, coupled with concern over Japanese aggression in China, caused the United States, in the late 1930's, to study closely the defensive and strategic position of Alaska. For many years our Alaskan position had been neglected; but a drastic change of policy was proposed by the Hepburn Board in December 1938, when it recommended the construction there of submarine, destroyer, and air bases. The board emphasized in its report that air bases in the Alaskan area would be essential in time of war and that the Aleutians themselves would be of great tactical importance. After surveying the various possibilities offered for development, the board urged the establishment of naval air bases at Sitka, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor, and submarine bases, as well, at the last two points.

Naval base construction in Alaska, carrying out the recommendations of the Hepburn report, began in September 1939 under a CPFF contract, which called for the construction of naval air facilities at Sitka and Kodiak at an estimated cost of $13,000,000. In July 1940 the scope of the contract was enlarged to include the development of a naval air station and several Army facilities at Dutch Harbor. These bases were to be expanded by the construction of nearby outlying activities. The Sitka and Kodiak areas were each to include six such outlying bases, and Dutch Harbor, five. The estimated cost of these facilities was $160,000,000.

After the bombing of Dutch Harbor and the occupation of Kiska and Attu by the Japanese in June 1942, the contractor's forces were reinforced with Seabees, and by April 1, 1943, all construction in the Alaskan area had been taken over by naval construction battalions. Seabee strength grew from a single battalion to more than 20,000 men and 300 officers by January 1, 1944. At its maximum, there were in the Alaskan area 11 construction battalions, two equipment repair units, three additional battalions engaged wholly in maintenance, five maintenance units, and three camouflage units. It was in Alaska that the first naval construction regiment and the first naval construction brigade were formed, at Dutch Harbor in September 1942 and at Adak in May 1943, respectively.

In connection with our campaign to drive the Japanese from their footholds on Kiska and Attu and to develop facilities of our own in the Aleutians, nine new bases were built by the Seabees in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor and on the islands to westward. The principal new bases were Adak, built before our occupation of Amchitka, and Attu, which was developed after it had been wrested from the Japanese. Other bases were Kiska, after its occupation by our forces; Sand Bay, on Great Sitkin Island; Ogliuga; Amchitka; Shemya; Atka; and Tanaga.

Late in the war period a detachment of Seabees was sent to Point Barrow to investigate petroleum resources there.

### *Sitka Sector*

The naval establishment at Sitka provided an intermediate base between northwestern United States and the island of Kodiak, although its location was, from the strategic point of view, not such that it could serve as a main base. However, the extremely severe weather which prevails throughout the entire area made it imperative that such an intermediate station be available and that facilities be sufficient to accommodate heavy overloads for considerable periods of time.

Sitka, formerly New Archangel, is located on the west coast of Baranof Island, on Sitka Sound, a landlocked harbor, about 100 miles south of Juneau. Temperature is not excessively low, but rainfall is heavy and fogs are prevalent.

Construction of a fleet air base at Sitka was one of the provisions of a CPFF contract, signed on August 29, 1939. Authorization was for thirty projects to cost approximately $3,000,000. The contract was later enlarged to cover 155 projects, and in

NAS Sitka

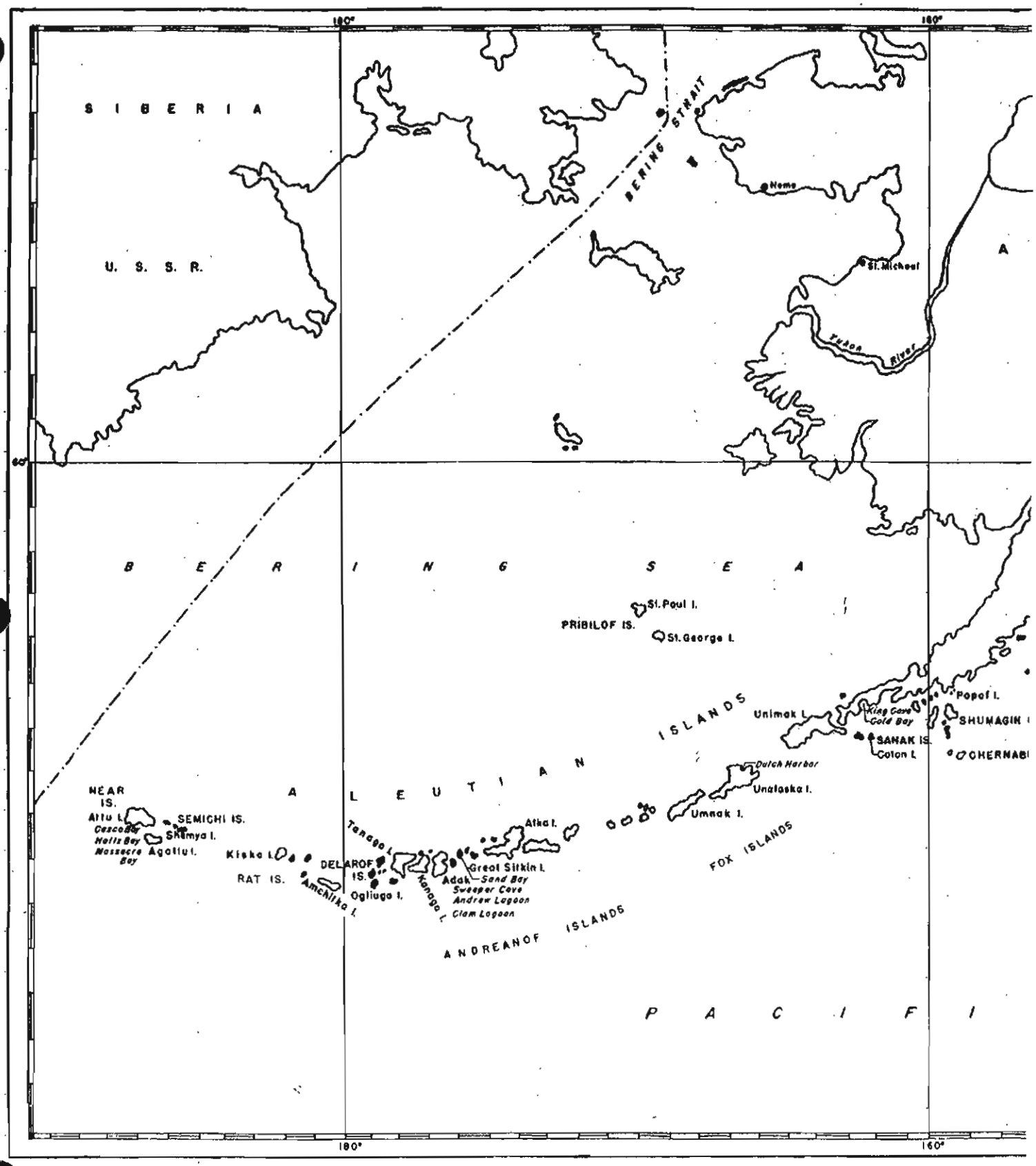
July 1942 the total cost of work in the Sitka area was estimated at $32,000,000.

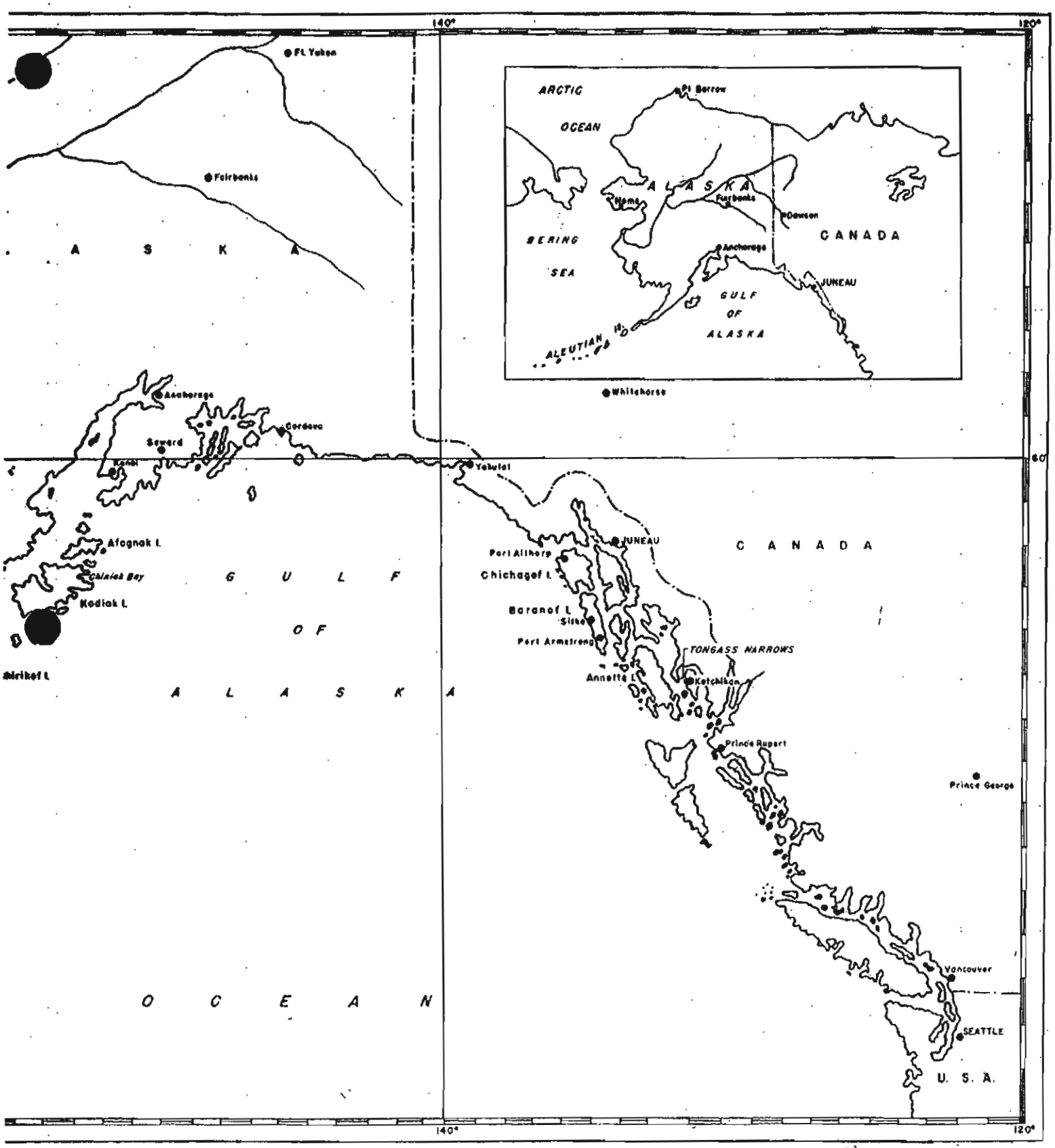
Designated as a naval air station on September 12, 1939, Sitka was made a naval section base January 24, 1941, and again redesignated on July 20, 1942, as a naval operating base. The operating base was composed of the naval air station, radio station, naval section base, Marine barracks, and subordinate naval shore activities.

At the air station, seaplane facilities were centered around two 186-by-254-foot permanent hangars, with office and shop space of 14,000 square feet provided in lean-to structures. The aerological and control tower was erected on one of these hangars, and a concrete parking area was placed to form a 170-by-1500-foot landplane runway between the hangars and the seaplane ramps. Three concrete-surfaced seaplane ramps were built and arresting gear added to the landplane runway to compensate for its shortness in length.

Service facilities for large craft were confined to two Navy piers of permanent construction and an additional pier leased from private owners, which supplied power, steam, fresh water, and fuel. Small-craft piers, all temporary or semipermanent structures, were built at three locations, and finger floats were constructed to provide fifteen slips for small craft. In addition, a 30-ton marine railway was revised and put into working order to supplement repair facilities located in various small structures.

Most of the storage space was provided at the air station and the section base, with small installations provided at the contractor's establish-


180°
160°
SIBERIA
U. S. S. R.
BERING STRAIT
Nome
St. Michael
Yukon River
60°
B E R I N G S E A
St. Paul I.
PRIBILOF IS.
St. George I.
Popof I.
Unimak I.
King Cove
Cold Bay
SHUMAGIN
SANAK IS.
Coton I.
CHERNABI
ISLANDS
Dutch Harbor
Unalaska I.
Umnak I.
FOX ISLANDS
A L E U T I A N
NEAR IS.
Attu I.
Cascade
Holtz Bay
Massacre Bay
SEMICHI IS.
Shemya I.
Agattu I.
Kiska I.
RAT IS.
Amchitka I.
DELAROF IS.
Ogliuga I.
Tanaga I.
Kanaga I.
Atka I.
Great Sitkin I.
Adak
Sand Bay
Sweeper Cove
Andrew Lagoon
Clam Lagoon
ANDREANOF ISLANDS
P A C I F I

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ment. Cold storage consisted of three freezer units with a total capacity of 26,000 cubic feet and five chill units with a total capacity of 18,460 cubic feet. Dry-storage space (32,040 square feet) was provided in three semi-permanent buildings and general-storage space in nine semi-permanent buildings (23,380 square feet). Construction and maintenance storage was in 13 buildings, including a wharf warehouse, a seaplane hangar, temporary sheds, and miscellaneous buildings, with a total space of 138,800 square feet.

Underground fuel-oil storage was in a 27,000-barrel concrete tank; aboveground storage, in a 55,000-barrel steel tank with a 12-foot berm for fire protection. Diesel oil was stored in six 710-barrel steel tanks underground and in two 13,332-barrel and one 595-barrel steel tanks protected by earthen berms. Aviation gasoline was stored underground in sixteen 25,000-gallon permanent tanks. Motor-gasoline storage consisted of four 5000-gallon and six 10,000-gallon underground steel tanks and one 25,000-gallon steel tank above ground. All types of ammunition were stored in 21 magazines of permanent construction. A torpedo overhaul shop was also constructed and two compressors installed.

Administration offices were located in eight buildings, three permanent structures, two semi-permanent, and the others temporary, with a total floor space of 22,105 square feet. Radio facilities included a transmitter building, a receiving station, and two direction-finder buildings.

Hospital facilities consisted of a permanent 15-bed dispensary and two other units of 17 and 16 beds, respectively.

Station maintenance buildings included a laundry, an incinerator, a garage, various shops, paint storage, and a concrete-mixing plant.

Personnel were housed at the air station in three permanent barracks which held a total of 766 men, and in temporary structures for 1444 men at the contractor's camp. Two permanent messhalls at the air station accommodated 400 men and included a bakery and a stewards' dormitory. The contractor's eleven temporary messhalls accommodated 1554 men. Recreational facilities included three permanent buildings with a total area of 22,000 square feet, which contained a gymnasium and a theater with a seating capacity of 800.

Electrical power at Sitka was supplied by four 3000-kw turbo-generator units and a small unit belonging to the contractor. An interconnection with the city of Sitka's power system was also installed. In July 1944 this connection was used in reverse, when, due to the poor condition of the Sitka generators and the lack of replacement parts, it was feared that some of the sawmills and canneries in the area would have to be shut down.

More than 13 miles of permanent or semi-permanent roadways were built. Sewage disposal was by outfall to the sea. Water was supplied by gravity flow from Cascade Creek and pumped from Indian River. Water storage consisted of two tanks with 200,000- and 300,0000-gallon capacities, respectively.

Fort Ray, the Army garrison at Sitka, was constructed to accommodate 2988 men and 194 officers. Buildings for housing totaled 136; about half of them were semi-permanent, and the remainder, temporary. Eighteen messhalls and 12 recreation buildings were constructed. Storage facilities included 31,440 cubic feet of freezer space, 38.110 cubic feet of chill space, and 66,540 square feet of general storage. Administration offices were housed in 11 buildings with a total floor-area of 10,715 square feet. Utilities were provided by the Navy, with the exception of a small-capacity emergency power equipment. Hospital space, including infirmaries, totaled 127 beds in seven units. Semi-permanent structures made up five of these, and quonset huts the other two. Station maintenance equipment, including a laundry, paint and oil storage, and garage and repair shops, were located in 13 buildings, with a total floor-space of 66,705 square feet. Harbor defenses involved construction of gun emplacements and magazines.

The 22nd Construction Battalion reached Sitka on November 28, 1942, and from then until May 1, 1943, when the contract was closed, there was a gradual conversion of operations from the contractor to the battalion. When the contract was closed, the 155 projects it had included were 65 percent complete, at a total expenditure of 25 million dollars.

The work was carried on by the 22nd Seabees until July 1943, when the battalion moved to Attu Island and the public works department of the station was taken over by CBMU 512. One company of the 45th Battalion was moved from Kodiak to Sitka on September 13, 1943, to complete the Army projects remaining under the original contract. From August 22, 1944, when CBMU 512 left for the United States, public works were carried on by station personnel.

Classified with Sitka in the construction story of

BUILDING AN AIRFIELD IN THE ALEUTIANS
Seabees lay pierced plank on a runway under flood lights

Alaska were the small bases located along the route from Seattle to Kodiak. These stations were built, for the most part, by the Seabees and were established to provide minor services to craft along the extended Alaskan route.

A naval auxiliary air facility, at Annette Island, 174 miles southeast of Sitka, was constructed by the contractors, the Seabees stationed at Sitka, and Army engineers.

Personnel housing, messing, and recreation facilities accommodated 86 enlisted men and 32 officers in quonset huts. Storage facilities included 1500 cubic feet of freezer space, with additional space for dry stores, general stores, and open storage. Fuel and diesel storage were each in one 750-gallon tank; aviation gasoline was stored in a 2000-gallon tank. One small magazine was built.

Aviation facilities constructed included a repair hangar for patrol bombers, a seaplane ramp, and revetment areas for landplanes. Administration offices were housed in two 16-by-40-foot buildings. The radio station, a 6-bed dispensary, and three buildings used as shops and storehouses, were also built.

Facilities supplied by the Army included the operation of two landplane strips as well as storage of necessary aviation gasoline and ammunition. The Army also maintained two 300-foot L-type piers, a 257,000-gallon diesel-oil reservoir, and a 100-bed hospital.

Port Armstrong, 50 miles southeast of Sitka, on Baranof Island, was established as a naval section base on July 24, 1941, and changed to a naval auxiliary air facility on March 17, 1943. Construction was started by the Sitka public works office, was later absorbed by the civilian contractor, and finally completed by Seabees.

The air facility was established at the site of an existing commercial oil-company station. Construction and renovation of existing facilities were authorized under the contract and completed, after its termination, by Seabees.

Completed facilities included housing for 50 officers and men, storage buildings, a small-craft pier, and a radio station.

Storage space included a 40-by-85-foot freezer unit, 11,525 square feet of general storage, and two small magazines.

Service facilities for ships included an existing 140-by-250-foot wharf and two new piers, 50-by-100-feet and 10-by-175-feet, respectively, all of them suitable only for smaller vessels. Administration facilities were housed in a single 228-by-40-foot building and those of the dispensary in an 18-by-27-foot structure.

With the general westward movement of activity, the need for the Port Armstrong section base decreased, and it was decommissioned in July 1943.

Port Althorp, 72 miles northwest of Sitka, on Chichagof Island, was established as a section base on July 9, 1941, but was changed to an auxiliary air facility on March 17, 1943. Construction was started by the Sitka base public works department, was later absorbed by civilian contract, and was finally completed by Seabees. Facilities included limited accommodations for seaplanes and small craft, a radio-transmitting station, and personnel facilities for approximately 110 officers and men.

Storage facilities included two 4250-cubic-foot units for cold storage, a building for dry storage, and one for general stores. Fuel oil was stored in four tanks with a total capacity of 428 barrels; aviation gasoline, in three steel tanks which held 15,000 gallons; and motor gasoline in a 2000-gallon tank. Ordnance was stored in six small magazines.

Aviation installations were confined to a beach ramp capable of beaching five planes, and minor facilities for aircraft and engine repair.

Administration offices, communications, a fleet post office, and a 6-bed dispensary unit, completed the facilities. Power was supplied by diesel-electric units.

Yakutat, on a large, flat point of land which forms the southeast shore of Yakutat Bay on the northeast coast of the Gulf of Alaska, was established as a naval air facility on September 5, 1942, and on February 13, 1943, was redesignated a naval auxiliary air facility.

Construction at Yakutat began under the Sitka contract and was completed with the help of Seabees.

Personnel facilities included seven enlisted men's barracks for 84 men, and officers' quarters in three units for 20 men, with messing facilities in separate structures. Storage facilities included 83 cubic feet of cold storage, 345 square feet of dry storage, and 960 square feet of general storage. Fuel oil was stored in a 100-barrel wooden tank.

Yakutat was also an important Army staging field, with two runways and aviation-gasoline storage. Both these facilities were used by the Navy.

Seaplane facilities were set up to accommodate 12 scout observation planes and 4 patrol bombers. The seaplane ramp was of standard concrete construction. The lower portion, or connecting section, of the ramp was a submerged, 50-by-108-foot raft, of log and creosoted timber construction, with concrete counterweights. The completed ramp was 283 feet long and rested on rock-fill, with the outboard end 8 inches below mean low water. The warm-up apron, taxiways, and the parking area involved a total of 27,600 square yards of grading and surfacing. At the ramp, there was erected a nose-hangar of wood-truss construction, with shop space on both sides of the hangar.

Administration facilities included offices in a single 36-by-100-foot temporary two-story structure. The dispensary was housed in a quonset hut, as were also the transmitter and radio receiving stations for the base. A 50-kw and a 30-kw diesel-electric generator supplied power for the various activities. Water was supplied from a nearby lake, with storage in a 100-gallon tank. Sewage treatment was accomplished by a septic tank with drains to the sea.

The Yakutat NAAF operated as planned until June 1944, when the base was placed on a caretaker basis.

The naval section base at Cordova was established on July 24, 1941. Facilities there consisted of several magazines and a single gun emplacement; no other facilities were installed before construction ceased in February 1943. Jurisdiction of the base was turned over to the Coast Guard in October 1942. Construction work was performed under contract by Army engineers.

Ketchikan, on the Tongass Narrows, northwest of Annette Island, was established as a naval section base on July 8, 1941. Construction work was performed under the direction of the Coast Guard, and in October 1942 the base was transferred to them.

Personnel facilities constructed at the base included seven barracks of various sizes, to house 853 men; officers' quarters for 35, in three structures; and a messhall in a single 30-by-120-foot building. Recreational facilities consisted of a 60-by-90-foot combination theater and gymnasium, a lounge, and a reading room. A chapel was also provided.

Storage facilities consisted of 12,850 cubic feet

NAS Kodiak

of cold storage; 5150 cubic feet of chill storage, 9700 square feet of dry storage in four units, and 27,030 square feet of general storage in six units. Most of this storage was in standard quonset huts, supplemented by leased warehouses. Fuel-oil storage was in one 10,000-gallon and one 3000-gallon, permanent tanks. Aviation gasoline was stored in a 19,000-gallon tank rented from a commercial oil company; motor gasoline, in one 3000-gallon and one 1000-gallon tanks.

Station defense required the construction of three magazines of a permanent type and 26 gun emplacements. Aircraft facilities were limited to those for seaplanes and were centered around two semi-permanent hangars with six finger floats for docking.

A 45,150-square-foot permanent pier was constructed with 360 feet of berthing space available which could also accommodate longer ships and offered two fuel-oil lines and two diesel-oil lines. Fresh water was available at three stations on the pier. There were five compressed-air outlets. An 80-ton marine railway was installed in conjunction with a 36-by-120-foot machine shop.

Administration offices were located in seven buildings and occupied space totaling 20,826 square feet, of which 7350 square feet were leased in two buildings. Radio facilities were located in three groups, each consisting of two buildings, and each having its own transmitter and receiving station. The hospital was a semi-permanent structure with a capacity of 26 beds and connected isolation wards for 4 beds. Station maintenance included a laundry, a garage, paint storage, and shops in nine buildings with a total floor-space of 23,000 square feet. Water and power were purchased from the

municipal supply; sewage treatment was in septic tanks with drains to a ravine.

### *Kodiak Sector*

A naval base was established on Kodiak Island, in accordance with Hepburn Board recommendations, to guard the approaches to the Gulf of Alaska and to constitute an intermediate point between Dutch Harbor and Sitka.

The group of islands, of which Kodiak is by far the largest, lies off the western shore of the Gulf of Alaska, at the base of the Alaskan Peninsula. The island of Kodiak, with an area of 3588 square miles, has a coastline of about 1500 miles, with numerous deep bays and channels. The terrain is mountainous, with many high peaks and numerous lakes and streams. The heavy rainfall is evenly distributed.

Major obstacles encountered in the construction of the station were stormy weather and bad ground. The climate, in general, is not severe, for the island of Kodiak lies in the path of the Japanese current, which gives it a mild and equable climate. However, during the long, dark, winter months, the weather is often very inclement. Kodiak Island is covered by a blanket of volcanic ash, deposited during the eruption of Mount Katmai in 1912, which varies in depth from 3 inches to 8 feet, and in some places 20-foot drifts were found. This blanket, deposited on muskeg and rock outcrop, provided a difficult and unpredictable base for every foundation and footing installation and presented a continuous, surface-water seepage problem.

Construction of additional facilities on the Kodiak Naval Reservation was authorized by an act of Congress, April 25, 1939. A general order, dated November 8, 1939, withdrew public land and water on "the eastern portion of Kodiak Island" for naval purposes. The first ground was broken on September 23, 1939.

Under the original and subsequent authorizations, naval projects of a total estimated value of $66,320,727 and Army projects of a total estimated value of $28,040,400 were placed under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract.

The original plans called for the construction of a naval operating base, to include a naval air station, a submarine base, a net depot, a dispensary, docks, ammunition and fuel storage facilities, provisioning, administration, and personnel facilities. The air station was to include facilities for both landplanes and seaplanes, to consist of ramps, runways, maintenance and repair shops, storehouses, and housing units. The submarine base was to provide repair service for small ships and boats with a floating drydock, shops, and additional housing.

The three paved runways at the air station were of concrete, each 150 feet wide and 6000, 5400, and 5000 feet long, respectively. A 175-foot graded strip on both sides of each runway gave a total clear width of 500 feet. All runways were equipped with a flush-contact lighting system. Hangar space was provided by one permanent 50-by-184-foot hangar and one temporary 112-by-163-foot hangar. A 75-by-5400-foot concrete taxiway extended from the 5000-foot runway to the hangar area.

Seaplane facilities were located on Womens Bay. Three concrete ramps, two of them 50-by-250-feet, and one 50-by-325-feet, were built. Hangar space was provided in two permanent 320-by-250-foot hangars. Aircraft repair facilities were provided in two shops attached to the seaplane hangars and a maintenance shop with a floor area of 200,000 square feet. A 121,500-square-yard parking area, of which 94,800 square yards were paved, was also built.

Docking facilities for large craft consisted of an 800-by-65-foot cargo pier, with four deep-water approaches and a depth of 30 feet at its outboard end; a 450-by-40-foot tender pier, with fresh-water, gasoline, and oil lines, berthing on two sides, and a minimum depth of 26 feet; and a 1400-by-30-foot marginal wharf, with a fresh-water line and a 30-ton stiff-leg derrick. Thirteen piers to accommodate small boats, tugs, patrol, and similar craft were located at various places throughout the base.

Service facilities for ships also included a permanent 175-ton marine railway, 348 feet long. Submarine services were also included. Permanent buildings were erected for shops, battery and torpedo overhaul, torpedo compression, and other work.

Cold-storage facilities, with a capacity of 111,350 cubic feet of freezer space in four buildings, and 37,240 cubic feet of cooler space in three buildings, as well as several portable refrigerators, were constructed. Dry storage was provided in three permanent and four semi-permanent buildings with a total area of 99,455 square feet. General stores required 40 semi-permanent buildings which varied in size from the 110-by-208-foot general warehouse to small transit sheds. The total avail-

able area amounted to 203,550 square feet. The 29 construction-and-maintenance warehouses were almost entirely of temporary construction and had a total floor area of 192,450 square feet.

Fuel-storage facilities included four 27,000-barrel underground tanks for refueling ships, with eighteen 600-barrel, steel tanks underground and one 55,000-barrel, steel tank above ground. Diesel oil was stored in two 13,500-barrel, underground steel tanks and four 6666-gallon, splinter-proof, steel, surface tanks. Aviation gasoline was stored in sixty-four 25,000-gallon, steel, underground tanks and three 13,400-gallon tanks. Motor-gasoline storage was also installed at the air station in one 567,000-gallon, underground, steel tank and ten 42,000-gallon, steel, splinter-proof tanks. Lubricating oil was kept in drums and in a 1,000-gallon tank. Ordnance was stored in 39 magazines.

Administration facilities, including offices, radio station, hospital and instruction space, were built. Offices, including those of the air station, submarine base, and the civilian contractor, were established in five buildings with a total area of 65,000 square feet. Radio facilities included a 32-by-82-foot transmitter building, a 16-by-72-foot receiving station, and three small direction-finder buildings.

Medical facilities included a 100-bed hospital for the contractor in a semi-permanent building, a 63-bed dispensary in a permanent building at the air

NAVAL OPERATING BASE AT ADAK
Part of the PT base facilities

station, and an Army ward-type 33-bed hospital in a temporary structure.

Instruction facilities for gunnery were provided five temporary buildings and eight firing-range shelters at the anti-aircraft training center.

A total of 28 buildings, which included a laundry, a fire station, garages, and various shops, were erected for station maintenance.

Utilities required a 4750-kw steam generator and four 50-kw diesel-electric units. Gravel-surfaced roads, 14 to 18 feet wide, totaling 166 miles, were constructed throughout the base.

Water was obtained from two main sources, from Bushkin Lake and from filter galleries along Sargent Creek and Russian River. Storage tanks at the air station included four 187,500-gallon tanks for naval use and four 175,000-gallon tanks for Army use. In the Bells Flat area a 200,000-gallon tank served the Navy, and a similar one was used by the Army. About 17,000 feet of sewers, up to 48 inches in diameter, were installed.

Housing facilities were constructed for 7,769 enlisted men in 321 buildings, with all buildings of semi-permanent or temporary construction, excepting seven permanent 44-by-181-foot barracks to house 1050 men at the air station. Housing for 401 officers was also provided, with messing and recreational facilities for all personnel.

Construction of Fort Greeley, the Army garrison at Kodiak, was accomplished largely by contractors but was completed by Seabees. Personnel installations included housing, messing, and recreational facilities for 10,829 men and 682 officers. This involved construction of 665 semi-permanent and temporary housing units, 89 messhalls and galley units, two theaters, two libraries, two post-exchanges, and two chapels.

Storage facilities provided 79,910 cubic feet of freezer space, 61,820 cubic feet of chill space, and 88 units for general storage with a total floor area of 229,610 square feet. Fuel-oil storage was in two 10,000-gallon tanks of semi-permanent construction. Aviation gasoline was stored in eight 25,000-gallon underground tanks. Motor gasoline storage was also underground, in fifteen 5000-gallon tanks of permanent construction. Ordnance was stored in 38 semi-permanent magazines.

Aviation facilities for Fort Greeley were at the naval air station and included three semi-permanent hangars, which provided 30,000 square feet of [illegible], and 20 plane revetments. Repair shops were located in six temporary buildings, with a total floor area of 6560 square feet. An auxiliary strip, constructed by laying steel matting on a sand base, was located at Cape Chiniak, 15 miles to the southeast.

Offices were located in 19 buildings of semi-permanent and temporary construction. Medical installations included a 16-ward, dispersed hospital to accommodate 343 men, and an infirmary of 12 units.

The garrison maintenance force was established in 44 semi-permanent and temporary buildings. These included a laundry, garages, a sawmill, and various shops, with a total floor-space of 224,950 square feet. Power was furnished by nine diesel units, with a total rated output of 1565 kw.

The roadway system comprised 130 miles of gravel-surfaced highways, all 20 feet wide. Sewage disposal was accomplished by outfall to the sea, with pumping necessary in only two small areas. Water was supplied from the naval-base sources and stored in three 200,000-gallon and four 60,000-gallon, semi-permanent, wood tanks.

Harbor defense construction involved gun emplacements and platforms, with necessary magazines and control posts.

In June 1945, the submarine base was decommissioned and the net defense facilities on Woody Island were disestablished.

The contractor's maximum construction strength was 3508 men, reached in December 1942. An average of 880 men remained from October 1, 1939, to April 30, 1943, when all remaining construction, with the exception of dredging, was taken over by the 4th Construction Regiment, composed of the 38th, 41st, 43rd, and 45th Battalions. At that time, it was estimated that 72 percent of the authorized work had been completed.

After the 4th Construction Regiment was disbanded on September 25, 1943, the remaining Army construction was assigned to the 41st and 43rd Battalions for completion and the remaining naval construction was taken over by the station public works department, composed of the 79th Battalion and station personnel.

On September 23, 1944, half of the 26th Battalion arrived to relieve the 79th, which departed on October 4. On August 6, 1943, the 8th Special Battalion reached Kodiak to take over cargo operations; however, half of the unit departed at once for Attu. On February 23, 1944, the unit was again split, to permit sending a detachment to Dutch Harbor. The 12th and 23rd Battalions served at

Kodiak from the fall of 1942 to the spring of 1943.

The base at Kodiak was never developed beyond the original plan. This was due mainly to the fact that many projects originally planned for Kodiak were moved farther west or were reduced as the scene of action shifted. A conservative estimate of materials and equipment from cancelled Kodiak projects which were then moved out along the Aleutian chain has been set at $10,000,000.

Installations at NOB Kodiak were started, and a large portion completed, under the civilian contract. Seabees took over unfinished projects and improved some finished ones. They also installed gun emplacements for harbor defense and performed most of the work involved in the construction of magazines and storehouses.

After their arrival, the Seabees carried on all station maintenance at Kodiak, as well as their construction duties. In addition to this, they were active in salvaging ships gone aground or wrecked during storms in the vicinity. Three of the salvage jobs in which they participated were those concerned with the S S *John Peter Gains*, the Army vessel FB-33, and the Army Transport Service vessel *Elna*. The salvage crews also undertook the job of landing supplies on islands surrounded by very dangerous water.

One of the most important jobs accomplished by the Seabees was the establishment, for the Army, of the outlying coastal defense positions which protected the main base on Kodiak Island. These outlying stations included Chernabura, Sand Point, Woody Island, Cold Bay, King Cove, Chirikof, Chiniak, Entrance Point, Cape Greville, Sanak, and Afognak. A part of the work on these bases was done by the contractors and a small portion by Army engineers, but most of the work was executed by Seabees. The installations consisted mainly of air and sea defenses, with accompanying facilities required for operating personnel.

At Chernabura, the southernmost island in the Shumagin group, 475 miles southwest of Kodiak, a radio and radar beacon was erected as an aid to navigation for surface ships and aircraft.

Chernabura was commissioned in May 1943 and operated in its designed capacity until it was decommissioned June 6, 1945.

Sand Point, on Popof Island, also in the Shumagin group, was first commissioned as a section base in the early part of 1942, but on April 1, 1943, it was changed to a naval auxiliary air facility. A radio range station, commissioned September 22, 1943, was also established, as an aid to air navigation and a weather-observation center. This station was decommissioned on April 28, 1945.

The completed air facility included accommodations for 410 officers and men; storage facilities for general supplies, liquid fuels, and ordnance; seaplane parking areas and repair shops; service facilities for large and small surface craft; and a radio transmitter. All buildings were of temporary construction with the exception of those leased from a local cannery.

On Woody Island, 6 miles northeast of Kodiak, were located a magnetic loop and harbor protection equipment, a net depot, and a radio range station.

In October 1942, a heavy indicator-net for surface and under-water vessels was installed between Woody Island and Kodiak Island. In November 1943, anti-torpedo nets were substituted for the heavier nets. In December 1942, magnetic loop stations were located at the entrance of the channel leading to Kodiak and at St. Paul's Harbor. A naval radio compass station, set up on Woody Island during World War I, was still in operation.

Living facilities for 200 officers and men were provided; all personnel and equipment operation was closely allied with NOB Kodiak.

Cold Bay, near the end of the Alaskan Peninsula, 432 air miles from Kodiak, was commissioned July 14, 1942 as a naval airfield and was changed to a naval auxiliary air facility on April 1, 1943.

The landing strips at Cold Bay comprised two 150-by-5000-foot asphalt-surfaced runways and a gravel-surfaced, satellite field, 150-by-5000 feet. All strips were Army-operated. Aviation gasoline was stored in twenty-eight 25,000-gallon tanks and distributed by tank trucks.

Personnel facilities were constructed to accommodate 500 officers and men, in quonset-type buildings which were also used for offices, communications, and refrigerator and general storage. A net depot, with necessary warehouses and storage area, was constructed at Cold Bay, together with an Army T-type 66-by-810-foot wharf.

At King Cove, considered a part of Cold Bay, repair facilities for small craft were constructed, including a 150-ton marine railway and an adjacent machine shop. Diesel-oil storage was in tanks totaling 65,000-gallon capacity.

The Army garrison at nearby Fort Randall, numbering 298 officers and 4648 men, required the con-

MEMBERS OF THE 86TH BATTALION AT ADAK
Dredging surfacing material from Finger Bay for finish material on roads.

struction of necessary quarters and other living facilities.

NAAF Cold Bay was decommissioned November 7, 1944, and at that time a few necessary services were turned over to the Army.

Seabee personnel involved at Cold Bay consisted of a detachment from the 8th Battalion, which was assigned the initial construction, and one company of the 23rd, which moved to Cold Bay in May 1943 to complete the work. Maintenance was then taken over by a detachment of CBMU 510, which was later relieved by a detachment of the 7[illegible] Battalion.

[illegible]rikof Island, southwest of Kodiak Island, maintained a radio range, a radio and radar beacon, and a weather-observation station. Commissioned in December 1942, its installations included six temporary structures to house personnel and radio equipment.

Cape Greville, on Kodiak Island, was commissioned in April 1943, as a radio and radar beacon station and was turned over to the Coast Guard in October 1944.

Construction at the station involved several temporary structures for personnel and radio equipment.

Entrance Point, also on Kodiak Island, was established in the early part of 1942 as an anti-

aircraft training center. Buildings were constructed for housing and feeding 100 men and 12 officers and for conducting training exercises. The center was decommissioned in December 1943.

Facilities at Sanak and Caton Island, collectively known as Sanak, 50 miles south of Cold Bay, included a radio range, a radio and radar beacon, and a weather-observation station. It was commissioned in January 1943.

Afognak, on Afognak Island, just north of Kodiak Island, was established in March 1942 as an administration point. The installation included a radio station. The entire area was turned into a recreation center in June 1944, and all personnel stationed at Kodiak were allowed a two- or three-day excursion trip there, based on a rotation program. Excellent hunting and fishing were to be had in the area.

Seward, a section base, on the southern portion of Kenai Peninsula, was placed in commission July 31, 1942. Construction was performed by Army engineers. On April 1, 1943, it became a naval auxiliary air facility.

Personnel facilities consisted of four semi-permanent buildings; general storage was in a single 22-by-50-foot building; and aviation gasoline was stored in a 25,000-gallon steel tank. A seaplane hangar was built and a ramp installed. Two piers were provided; one 25-by-165-feet, the other, 15-by-100-feet. Administration offices were housed in a single building.

The Army operated Seward and maintained Fort Ramone there with a defense garrison. Naval activities at Seward were discontinued July 29, 1943, and facilities turned over to the Coast Guard who supervised shipping operations and maintained a port captain's office.

### *Dutch Harbor Sector*

The purpose of the naval installations at Dutch Harbor was to provide a naval operating base farther west in the Aleutian chain than Kodiak. Air facilities, a submarine base, and numerous minor activities were included.

Dutch Harbor is on Amaknak Island in Unalaska Bay, a bay in the island of Unalaska, the largest and most important island of the eastern Aleutians. Unalaska, 67 miles long and 23 miles wide, is largely mountainous. Unalaska Bay provides one of the best anchorages in the Aleutians, with depths sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels, but the prevalence of bad weather causes operating conditions there to be even more difficult than at most other Alaskan stations.

Army and Navy construction work at Dutch Harbor began in 1940, as an extension to the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract originally awarded for work at Sitka and Kodiak. In July 1942, the estimated total probable cost for this project was $44,000,000, of which $20,500,844 was for Army work, including harbor-defense installations, housing for troops, and the facilities and utilities necessary to serve them.

The construction work was carried on entirely by the contractor until the bombing of Dutch Harbor in June 1942, after which the construction effort was reinforced by Seabees. The 4th Construction Battalion, the first to be ordered to Alaska, arrived at Dutch Harbor on July 5, 1942, improperly clothed and without suitable tools or equipment. On July 14, it was reinforced by the 8th Battalion: on August 26, by the 13th Battalion; and on October 18, by the 21st Battalion.

By the middle of December, all of the contractor's personnel had left Dutch Harbor, with the exception of several members of the supervisory force who remained to assist in the inventory work and the settlement of the contract.

The contractor had completed nine of the original 28 projects, the value of which reached $4,484,428. Work had also been started, but not completed, on an additional 10 projects. This work, as well as all new construction, was taken over by the Seabees.

The air station at NOB Dutch Harbor included a 300-by-4385-foot, gravel-surfaced, emergency runway and concrete parking area, a concrete seaplane ramp and its facilities, for patrol bombers and scout planes. Hangar space was provided in a permanent blast-pen-type hangar, 115 feet by 310 feet, and a semi-permanent kodiak-type hangar. Other buildings included a permanent 72-by-122-foot repair shop and parachute loft, a 30-by-50-foot semi-permanent photographer's laboratory, and an air-operations building. Installed as a part of the air-station equipment was a catapult with a launching platform and arresting gear. Storage facilities included tanks for 1,069,000 gallons of aviation gasoline and complete facilities for storage and handling of small ammunition, bombs, and torpedoes.

The submarine base possessed facilities equivalent to a submarine tender, including hull, machine, electrical, optical, and radio shops. In ad-

BUILDING A ROAD AT ADAK
32nd Seabees working on road to the hospital area

dition, a large torpedo shop and storehouse and three magazines to store types of ammunition other than torpedoes were provided. Diesel oil was stored in seven tanks; three were underground, and the others were of the oil-dock type.

Repair facilities for ships and small craft provided half the equivalent of a destroyer tender. The boat shop was equipped to construct small boats; its slip was capable of taking 50-foot landing barges or boats for repairs or major overhaul. A small marine railway, put into operation during November 1943, was capable of taking craft up to 50 tons. The 250-ton marine railway, operated by a maintenance unit, was capable of handling yard mine-sweepers. The machine shop, carpenter shop, welding shop, blacksmith shop, and electrical shop were capable of making repairs on small craft and providing maintenance and minor repairs on large ships. The public works machine shop and plumbing shop were also available for heavy ship-repair work.

Facilities for provisioning units of the Fleet included dry-storage capacity of 314,610 cubic feet, in six warehouses, and cold-storage space for 1,037 tons. Fuel oil was stored in 13 tanks with total capacity of 173,000 barrels, of which 135,000 were in underground concrete tanks. Motor gasoline was stored in six tanks with a total capacity of 595,000 gallons.

Docking facilities, provided by various docks and piers, included the 500-by-50-foot Dutch Harbor pier, the 575-by-58-foot Advance Base Depot

pier, the 900-by-60-foot Ballyhoo Pier, the 550-by-50-foot fuel pier, the 240-by-60-foot YP pier, the 1845-by-30-foot submarine base pier, and a marine-railway pier, which measured 600 by 40 feet. In addition, several small-boat and finger floats were constructed.

Utilities required four diesel and three steam plants for electric power, and turbine exhaust was used for steam-heating the air-station buildings. Water-supply was obtained through a gravity supply flow from a dam on Unalaska Creek, with 12-inch mains to Amaknak Island, and a gravity supply from a dam on Pyramid Creek, with 16-inch mains to the Amaknak Island distribution system. Water was stored at Dutch Harbor in three storage tanks, which also served the submarine base. Roads and highways in the area totaled 84 miles; all were gravel-surfaced and 20 feet wide.

Administration facilities included 17 office buildings of various types. Radio facilities, which included 20 transmitters and receivers, were located in 15 buildings at various sections of the base.

Housing, messing, and recreation were provided for 174 officers and 1265 men of the base personnel, and for 107 officers and 4179 men of the construction battalions. A dispensary, with units at the air station, submarine base, and outlying points, provided a maximum capacity of 200 beds.

Construction of the Army garrison post at Fort Mears, Dutch Harbor, was completed by Seabees. Personnel requirements included the construction of housing and messing facilities for 9500 enlisted men and 500 officers, with recreational, post exchange, and religious facilities. Storage facilities numbered 68,780 cubic feet of freezer storage, 44,910 cubic feet of chill space, and 331,215 cubic feet of general storage space. The 270-bed hospital was designed and constructed to care for both Army and Navy personnel. A dispensary was also set up, with a capacity of 308 officers and men.

Ammunition was stored in 91 magazines of permanent or semi-permanent concrete or steel construction. Administration facilities were established in 53 semi-permanent or temporary buildings, with a total floor-area of 25,675 square feet.

Diesel-electric generators were installed at three stations. Their total capacity was 1155 kw, made up from a 600-kw, a 300-kw, and a 255-kw unit; additional power was obtained through a connection by a submarine line to the air station's power circuit. The water-supply source was Unalaska Creek. Sewage disposal, as in the case of the naval base, was through 16-inch outfalls to the harbor.

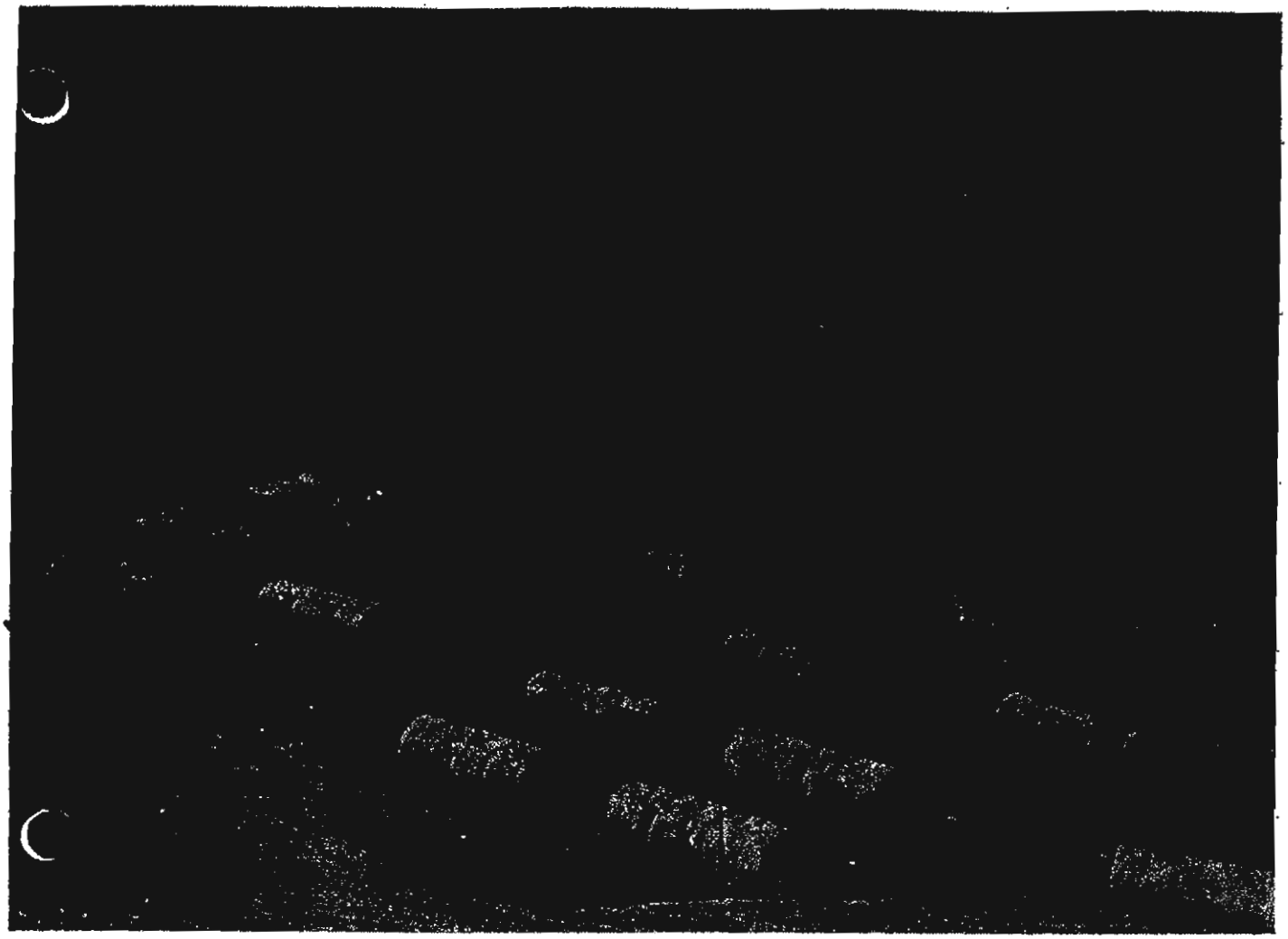
Harbor-defense construction was confined primarily to reinforced-concrete gun platforms and emplacements, with adjacent magazines and command posts. For station maintenance operations and the staff, 27 semi-permanent buildings, with a total floor area of 86,670 square feet, were constructed. These buildings ranged in purpose and use from a laundry to garages and repair shops. Aviation requirements for Fort Mears were served by the naval air station.

The story of Seabee assignments and growth at Dutch Harbor began at the point where the contractors and their personnel were relieved. With four battalions at Dutch Harbor, the need for a military organization beyond the battalion was evident. On September 20, 1942, the Western Alaska Construction Regiment was approved, and on November 25, its headquarters company arrived at Dutch Harbor. On December 19, 1942, its designation was changed to the First Construction Regiment, which included the 4th, 8th, 13th, and 21st Battalions.

During the month of January 1943, the 42nd Battalion arrived from the United States to stage for a month before moving to Adak. The 32nd, which had arrived in December, had been assigned to Adak, but it was considered unwise to unload the 32nd directly into Adak at that time, and consequently it was diverted to Dutch Harbor. From Dutch Harbor, such personnel and equipment as could be accommodated and used were filtered into Adak and Atka. The 51st and 52nd Battalions arrived at Dutch Harbor, but only the 51st remained, the 52nd being gradually moved into the Adak sector. In April, the 5th Special Battalion arrived to take over stevedoring duties previously performed by detachments from various battalions. The 85th Battalion and CBMU's 508 and 510 arrived on May 30, 1943.

The 7th Special Battalion arrived in June 1943 to relieve the 5th Special Battalion, which left for Adak in July. Other departures were the 52nd Battalion for Adak during April and May 1943, and the 4th in June; the 8th and 13th in August for the United States; the 21st for the United States in December 1943; and the 51st for the United States in March 1944. The First Regiment was disbanded on September 1, 1943.

The major portion of construction work at Dutch Harbor and its satellite bases was completed by



HOSPITAL AREA AT ADAK
Main building, surgery and ward (foreground); similar building (left) is the mess hall; other buildings are x-ray and personnel huts

November 1943, and minor construction was then carried on by maintenance units and detachments from other battalions, in conjunction with Army forces. Also present was a group from the 8th Special Battalion which handled stevedoring until May 1945; on July 15, 1945, the CBMU 635 arrived. It was still on duty there on V-J Day.

Naval facilities, in the meantime, had been reduced and, in some cases, revised. The air station had been reduced to the status of an air facility by June 1945; the submarine base was decommissioned on May 22, 1945. A fueling point for Russian ships had been established to replace the station at Akutan. Other facilities remained largely their designed status.

An interesting sidelight on Seabee activity was the raising of the SS *Northwestern* at Dutch Harbor. This ship, which had been used as a barracks for civilian employees, was bombed during the June 1942 raid on Dutch Harbor, by the Japanese, who mistook it for a transport. It was decided that the hulk, which lay on the beach, would yield valuable scrap. Accordingly, the Seabees put her into seaworthy condition and secured her for tow to Seattle, where she yielded 2,700 tons of scrap steel.

Unalga Island, about 16 miles northeast of Dutch Harbor, is flat and low in comparison with adjacent islands. Although it possesses a partly sheltered ship anchorage, in most places the coast is fringed with submerged rocks.

The only installation constructed on Unalga

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Island was a radio beacon and range station, manned and operated by the Navy. An attempt was made to construct an airfield in one of the level areas, but the project was soon abandoned. The island and its personnel were under the direct control of NOB Dutch Harbor.

Hog Island, of the Fox group, is in Unalaska Bay, about 2 miles west of Dutch Harbor. Here the Navy installed a radio range station, and the Army set up housing and messing facilities for a garrison of 250 men, with the necessary storehouses and utilities. A 178-by-18-foot wharf was constructed to facilitate the landing of supplies and men. The island was under the control of NOB Dutch Harbor.

Otter Point, on Umnak Island at Umnak Pass, the narrow body of water separating Umnak and Unalaska islands, was selected as the site of a naval air facility.

Construction was carried out entirely by Seabees and the Army. The development of the facility at Otter Point was approved by the Secretary of the Navy on September 18, 1942, and Commanding General Alaska Defense Command assigned the required land on September 25, 1942. The work was done by a detachment of the 8th Construction Battalion.

Housing and messing facilities for 119 officers and 359 men were constructed, as well as recreational and ship's service buildings. Storage facilities consisted of 6975 square feet for general stores and a 150-cubic-foot freezer. Buildings for aircraft included a kodiak-type hangar, 160 by 90 feet, a squadron warehouse, and a terminal for air transport service. Administration offices were housed in five buildings with a total floor space of 3850 square feet. Radio facilities included a transmitting station, a direction-finder station, and a radar station, all with separate power houses and with housing and messing provisions for personnel. The hospital, located in one small building, contained eight beds.

The maintenance force of the station was installed in seven buildings. Electric power was provided by three diesel-electric generators. All other utilities were furnished by the Army at Fort Glenn, which also provided landing strips and revetments, aviation gasoline and fuels of other types, provisions, and repair facilities for aircraft.

An additional activity connected with the Otter Point project was the net-defense station at Chernofski Harbor, across Umnak Pass, on Unalaska Island. Housing, storage, and the few necessary operations buildings were constructed to accommodate a staff of 30 officers and men. In April 1945 the facility was disestablished, and the Allied harbor entrance control post was transferred to Army jurisdiction.

At Otter Point, similar developments took place. Naval facilities were reduced to include only a radio-beacon station and a radio station. All other activities were either disestablished or turned over to the Army by June 1945.

In the summer of 1942, the operation of Russian ships between Siberia and our West Coast ports required a base in the Aleutians to be used as a midway fueling, provisioning, and repair station. Akutan, a small island 35 miles east of Dutch Harbor, was selected and negotiations were undertaken to lease the station of a whaling company. By October 1942, an agreement had been reached and work completed to render a 250-foot docking facility usable for Russian ships. A detachment of Seabees, numbering about 40 men from the 13th Battalion on Dutch Harbor, was assigned to perform the necessary construction.

Transformation of the whaling station into a naval fueling station was soon accomplished, as buildings and tanks needed only to be altered in order to meet the Navy's needs. Housing and messing were provided for 80 men and 12 officers. This included 24,160 square feet of storage space for general stores, 288 cubic feet of freezer space, and 930 cubic feet of chill space. Six vats, converted to oil tanks, totaled a 32,000-barrel capacity. Diesel oil and aviation gasoline were stored in smaller tanks and drums. Coal for the Russian coal-burning ships was stored in a 5000-ton, pier storage area. Existing utilities were supplemented, and roads improved. Three mooring buoys were installed for seaplane use, as the harbor furnished a fairly well-protected landing area. The Akutan station was ready to pump oil or to receive an emergency seaplane landing by November 7, 1942.

By June 1945, the need for a fueling point of this type had been practically eliminated. As a result, the Akutan base was reduced to the status of a minor seaplane facility and Coast Guard radio-beacon station.

### *Adak Sector*

Naval installations at Adak were planned to provide support for the fleet through an operating

base consisting of an air station, a radio station, a net depot, a PT-boat base, Marine barracks, and other small activities.

Adak, a weather-beaten, uninhabited island in the Andreanof group, 400 miles west of Dutch Harbor, is 30 miles long and has a maximum width of 20 miles. Terrain is rugged and mountainous, with many small lakes and streams. Numerous small bays indent the coast line. The treeless ground is covered with tundra.

Although the climate is not excessively intemperate, the island is subject to frequent storms of rain, snow, and sleet and to high-velocity winds, which result in extremely poor flying conditions. Annual rainfall averages 40 inches, with 100 additional inches of snowfall. The summer months are subject to continuous fogs and rain, with high-velocity winds prevailing during August. The winter months occasionally contain fair days, but are always subject to sudden snow and sleet storms. The two best weather months are September and October.

During the latter part of August 1942, Adak and nearby Atka were occupied by the Army, and it was then considered advisable to start immediately the construction of minimum naval activities to permit the Fleet Air Wing to operate patrol flights from these advanced bases.

Construction work for the various activities which constituted the naval operating base was accomplished by the Seabees. This work included personnel facilities; storage for construction materials, general supplies, fuels, and ordnance; seaplane and landplane landing areas; hangars and repair shops; facilities for small and large craft, including drydocks, a marine railway, and repair shops; a radio station; and construction and maintenance shops.

At the air station, two runways, 5277 by 200 feet and 7145 by 200 feet, respectively, were constructed. Both were surfaced with pierced planking. Hangar space was in five kodiak-type hangars and one smaller building, all of semi-permanent design. One building contained a parachute loft. In conjunction with the runways, 60-foot taxiways which totaled 14,000 feet in length were built, with a parking area of 1,500,000 square feet. Both were surfaced with pierced planking. A semi-permanent, two-story control building and tower was erected. Three temporary buildings furnished 10,150 square feet for photographic laboratories. Repair facilities for aircraft were provided in four buildings with a total area of 24,700 square feet.

Available to the Navy were the two strips operated by the Army at Sweeper Cove. Hangar space and minor repair shops for naval use were installed there by Seabees.

Seaplane facilities were established at Andrew Lagoon, a fresh-water body near the air station. Three hangars were built, providing 17,000 square feet of space for patrol bombers and 2900 square feet for observation planes. Parking area consisted of 24,000 square feet of pierced-plank surface and a 50-by-70-foot ramp of the same material. Fueling service for all naval planes was by tank trucks from Army supplies. When Andrew Lagoon was frozen, operations were transferred to the salt waters of nearby Clam Lagoon.

Service facilities for ships were located in Sweeper Cove, and those for small craft were divided between the PT base and the section base. Five piers for small craft, ranging in size from 25-by-50-feet to 40-by-300-feet and all of temporary construction, and 108 concrete anchorages, weighing from 2½ to 5 tons, were constructed and placed. Two temporary drydocks were assembled from pontoons and furnished capacities of 100 and 400 tons, respectively. Nine temporary structures, with a total area of 42,125 square feet, were erected to serve as shops. Large-craft facilities included three pile-and-timber piers at the section base. The two operating-base piers measured 75 by 392 feet and 55 by 600 feet; the Navy Pier was 55 by 600 feet.

Fresh-water outlets, a rigging loft, and an optical shop were installed at the section base.

Cold-storage space in five units, totaling 77,000 cubic feet, was provided at the air station, section base, and PT base. Dry-storage space in six warehouses totaled 27,100 square feet, of which 15,800 square feet were in a single building. General-stores space was provided in 41 buildings which gave a total floor space of 234,000 square feet. Construction and maintenance storage was in 17 buildings with a total of 27,325 square feet; medical supplies were in 10 quonset huts, with a total floor area of 5050 square feet. All fuel stores were under Army control, and no extra construction for them was required. Ordnance storage was in 27 buildings, only one of which was permanent. Torpedo overhaul and compressor shops at the PT base were in three quonset huts.

Administration offices for the various other ac-

HEDRON AREA UNDER CONSTRUCTION, ADAK

tivities were housed in 76 buildings, 68 of which were quonsets with a total of 104,800 square feet of floor space. Communication facilities were established in four quonset-type buildings, as were also the various branch post offices. The main fleet post office at the section base was a semi-permanent 70-by-100-foot structure.

Radio facilities were located in two quonset huts, and radar equipment occupied a third. The hospital, with all its attendant features, was also established in quonset huts.

Housing facilities included 1049 tents to house 1234 men and 421 quonsets for 7379 men. Seven buildings and 212 quonsets accommodated 1000 officers. Mess requirements were met with 16 messhalls and 10 wardrooms.

Recreational facilities included five theaters with an average capacity of 400 men, a 172-by-320-foot recreation center at the air station, and a 40-by-100-foot gymnasium at the section base. Commissary and ship's service stores were established in seven buildings, five of which were quonsets, with a total area of 8050 square feet.

Station maintenance, which included a telephone exchange, garages, a laundry, and various shops, was carried on in 18 buildings, which had a total floor area of 61,745 square feet.

Power throughout the entire base was obtained from twenty 75-kw and eleven 50-kw portable diesel-electric generators, dispersed throughout the base. Water was obtained from wells and was stored in wooden tanks which included one 60,000-gallon,

seven 15,000-gallon, and three 6,000-gallon units. Between 30 and 40 miles of roads and walks were constructed and maintained.

To perform the construction during the initial phases of the occupation, small detachments of the 4th and the 8th Battalions were sent to Adak, followed by their equipment as shipping space became available. On December 25, 1942, the first group from the 32nd Battalion arrived from Dutch Harbor; the whole battalion was ashore by the end of January 1943. This battalion began the real construction of the air facilities.

In February the 6th Naval Construction Regiment was formed from forces available at Adak; it was later augmented by the 42nd Battalion, a company of the 23rd, half of the 5th Special Battalion, and the entire 52nd Battalion. Additions during June and July 1943 involved more groups of the 23rd, the remainder of the 5th, and the 12th Battalion. The 66th Battalion and a detachment of the 38th arrived during August, followed, on September 20, 1943, by detachments of the 7th Special Battalion and the 45th.

The 12th Battalion left Adak during September 1943, and the 32nd departed just after the first of the year. By the summer of 1944, most of the work at Adak had been turned over to the 86th Battalion for maintenance, and the only unit then left was CBMU 510, which had arrived on May 22, 1943. When the 86th Battalion departed on November 14, 1944, a detachment from the 138th Battalion was sent from Attu to take over maintenance and necessary minor construction.

All construction at Adak was performed by the Seabees. In addition, considerable work was done on the outlying bases, including Kiska and Attu.

Sand Bay, on the southern end of Great Sitkin Island, about 21 miles northeast of Adak, was established as a naval advance fueling station on May 15, 1943. Facilities for this activity and for a net depot were constructed by the Seabees. This included accommodations for 680 officers and men; provisions for storage of general supplies, net materials, and liquid fuels; small- and large-craft piers.

Housing was provided in 46 quonset huts. Messing facilities were set up in six temporary buildings. Recreational facilities included a theater for 550 men, a recreation hall, and a library.

Storage facilities consisted of 89,200 cubic feet cold-storage space in two temporary buildings; 18,800 square feet of dry-storage space in two buildings; 64,550 square feet of general-storage space in 11 buildings; and 25,710 square feet of space for construction and maintenance materials in two buildings. Fuel-oil storage required twenty-two 10,000-barrel tanks, three 6000-barrel tanks, and one 15,000-barrel tank, all of which were set in excavations with dike berms. Diesel-oil and aviation-gasoline storage was in sixteen 6000-barrel steel tanks. Ordnance was stored in 19 magazines.

Service facilities for small craft at the net depot were centered around the 40-by-630-foot, semi-permanent pier. Four moorings were provided at the fueling station, where a 60-by-800-foot pier was furnished with eight 8-inch and eight 6-inch fuel lines and a fresh-water outlet.

Administration offices were placed in five temporary buildings which had a total floor space of 6090 square feet. The fleet post office occupied two quonset huts. Radio transmitting and receiving stations were placed in separate buildings. The hospital, which consisted of six standard quonset huts, was located at the fueling station. Station maintenance shops were established in nine quonsets which had a total floor area of 8690 square feet. Diesel-electric units supplied power for the entire station.

All work was accomplished by Seabees, with the major portion performed by the 52nd Battalion, which had made the initial landing. Later, small detachments were assigned from NOB Adak to carry on the work. On V-J day, Sand Bay was still functioning as a naval fueling station and net depot.

Ogliuga, one of the Delarof Islands, off the western end of the Adreanof group, 100 miles from Adak, is the lowest and flattest island of the Aleutians. It is 3 miles long and 1½ miles wide, with a rocky, irregular coast.

Construction of the emergency landing field established at Ogliuga for the Army in July 1943, was performed entirely by Seabees. A 100-by-3000-foot runway and four 100-foot-square parking areas were constructed, with a surface of steel matting. The only other construction at Ogliuga was a small building for living quarters.

Amchitka, one of the Rat Islands group in the western Aleutians, lies about 178 miles west of Adak. It extends 34 miles northwest-southeast and averages about three miles in width. The northwest section of the island is rugged but gradually

levels out toward the center, and in the southeast portion the terrain is low, rolling tundra and flat tableland dotted with lakes and ponds.

A detachment of the 42nd Seabees arrived at Amchitka on March 16, 1943, at the time it was established as a naval air facility. Construction included personnel accommodations, storage buildings, runways, individual hangars, a small-craft pier, and a radio station.

Personnel facilities to accommodate 1200 men were provided in 69 barracks, most of which were small quonsets; 20 additional ones served as officers' quarters. Messing facilities were set up in two H-shaped structures composed of quonset huts; each structure seated 900 men. A mess hall and galley, combined in a single 20-by-90-foot building, served the PT base. Two structures, each a combination of quonset huts, provided officers' mess facilities. Recreational facilities included two 500-man theaters.

Freezer storage was in ten units with a total capacity of 3468 cubic feet; chill storage, in nine boxes which furnished 328 cubic feet. Dry stores were located in a single large quonset with a concrete floor. General stores occupied six buildings which were combinations of various-sized quonsets and had a total floor-space of 12,585 square feet. Construction-material storage required 2471 square feet in six buildings. All fuel, including diesel oil, was under Army control and no construction was required by the Navy. Ordnance was stored in seven small magazines.

Installations for aircraft included the construction of a 50-by-150-foot seaplane ramp, a 60-by-115-foot parking platform, and nine shop buildings. Landplanes were handled at the Army-operated airstrips.

Service facilities for small craft consisted of a 700-foot barge dock, an 80-foot pontoon dock, and five shops with a total floor-space of 3290 square feet. Ships were serviced at two piers maintained by the Army. At one of these the Navy installed a 6-inch water line for joint use.

Administration offices for all activities were in quonset huts. Post offices were in two quonsets. Ready rooms were provided in five buildings. Radio facilities included two structures each for transmitter, receiver, and direction-finder stations, and a single radar building. Hospital facilities consisted of a main two-story building of three wings, with a separate dispensary and isolation ward.

Station maintenance, including garages and shops, was set up in six quonsets with a total area of 8645 square feet. Power generators were installed in three units, a 200-kw and a 175-kw unit at the naval air facility and a portable unit at the PT base. The four miles of roadway were of temporary construction, with a 20-foot, crushed-rock surface. Sewage disposal was accomplished by three tanks at the air facility and a single septic tank at the PT base, with outfalls to the sea. Water supply was from five lakes, with storage in two 88,500-gallon wooden tanks used jointly with the Army, and 17,600 gallons of storage in three wooden tanks.

All naval construction work under the original plan was completed by December 1943, when the detachment from the 42nd Battalion returned to Adak. Maintenance was carried on by CBMU 509 until September 1944, when the 509th returned to the United States. On V-J day, Amchitka was still operating as a naval air facility, with station personnel accomplishing maintenance work.

Atka Island, 50 miles long and roughly crescent-shaped, is the largest of the Andreanof group. Its coast line is generally irregular, indented with many small bays and inlets with steep, rocky shores. Vegetation consists mainly of tundra.

Atka was established as a naval air facility in November 1942 and re-established as an auxiliary air facility February 13, 1943. On September 1, 1943, the air facility was decommissioned and a weather unit remained as the only naval activity.

Facilities, constructed by the Seabees, included housing and storage buildings and a nose hangar adjacent to the Army landing strip.

The 160 men and 15 officers were housed in tents, and mess facilities were provided in quonset huts. Two small buildings were used for recreation.

Storage installations provided 12,000 cubic feet of cold storage, 2300 square feet of general storage, a 500-barrel steel tank for diesel oil, and two steel igloo-type magazines. All other stores were under Army control.

A single 50-by-80-foot nose hangar for landplanes was built, as all aircraft services and runways were also operated by the Army. Two buildings were erected for administration. The hospital was established in tents. Power was supplied by three 10-kw gasoline-driven generators.

Construction at Atka was accomplished by a detachment from the 21st Seabees. Later, this detachment was relieved by two companies of CBMU 510, which arrived on August 31, 1943. On

86TH SEABEES LINED UP FOR INSPECTION ON MAINTENANCE AVENUE, ADAK, JULY 16, 1944

V-J day the naval weather unit at Atka was still in operation and aircraft facilities were available through the Army.

Tanaga Island, in the western part of the Andreanof group, 51 miles west of Adak, is irregular in shape and very mountainous in the northern part, although the remainder of the island is relatively level, with many small lakes and streams. Tanaga was established as an emergency landing field in July 1943, to be operated as an adjunct to NOB Adak.

On September 24, 1943, a detachment of the 45th Battalion landed to carry out the necessary construction. In January 1944 the airstrip was ready for use and by March, NAAF Tanaga was commissioned as an activity of the Adak sector.

Construction included quarters for 720 officers and men, emergency landplane facilities, and a small-craft pier. Housing was provided in tents; messing and galley facilities for all personnel were up in a 25-by-110-foot wood-frame, canvas-covered building. Recreation buildings included three smaller structures of the same type.

Storage space totaled 1100 cubic feet of cold storage in four portable boxes, 740 square feet of dry storage, 930 square feet of general storage, and 1200 square feet for construction and maintenance materials. Aviation gasoline was stored in drums, for emergency use only.

A 200-by-5000-foot runway was installed, with a pierced-plank surface and two portable lighting units. Five hardstands with revetments were also constructed. A pier and a mooring area were provided to service patrol craft.

Administration was centered in two office buildings which had a total floor area of 1560 square feet. Radio installations were in tents, but the direction finder was in a small permanent building. Medical facilities consisted of a 12-bed quonset-type dispensary. Station maintenance required three buildings.

Power was supplied by a 75-kw diesel-electric

unit. Water was pumped from a lake to two 3000-gallon tanks. Sewage disposal was by septic tank, with an outflow to a ravine. More than 2 miles of temporary gravel-surfaced roads were constructed.

After the initial construction, maintenance and minor construction were carried on by detachments from NOB Adak. On V-J day the air facility was still in operation.

### *Attu Sector*

Attu Island, of the Near Group, lies at the extreme western end of the Aleutian chain. It is 740 miles from Dutch Harbor and only 700 miles from the Asiatic mainland. The island is 14 miles wide and 38 miles long. Its topography is similar to other islands of the chain, with the rugged coastline, tundra-padded valleys, and the treeless, windswept mountains. The area is subject to violent and unpredictable weather, with wind a constant factor and fog, snow, or sleet possible at any time.

Attu and Kiska had been occupied by the Japanese in June of 1942, after their unsuccessful attack on Dutch Harbor. Approximately 2000 Japanese composed the Attu garrison, and the main installation at Kiska was several times larger and was better developed. By-passing Kiska, American Army units, in two forces, landed on Attu on May 11, 1943, one in Massacre Bay and the other around the western arm of Holtz Bay. Although little resistance was encountered on the beaches, the Japanese made stubborn stands inland, but on May 17 a juncture of our two forces was accomplished. After this union the Japanese were slowly driven back across the island.

The Seabees arrived in Massacre Bay on May 21. A detachment of the 23rd Battalion was the first ashore on May 21, 1943, and by the latter part of June all of the Battalion had arrived and were occupied with construction work. The 22nd Battalion arrived July 15, 1943, the 68th Battalion on July 29, 1943. The 9th Naval Construction Regiment, composed of these units was authorized July 8, 1943. In August, Seabee forces were increased by the arrival of half the 8th Special Battalion and the 66th Battalion. The 66th became part of the 9th Regiment.

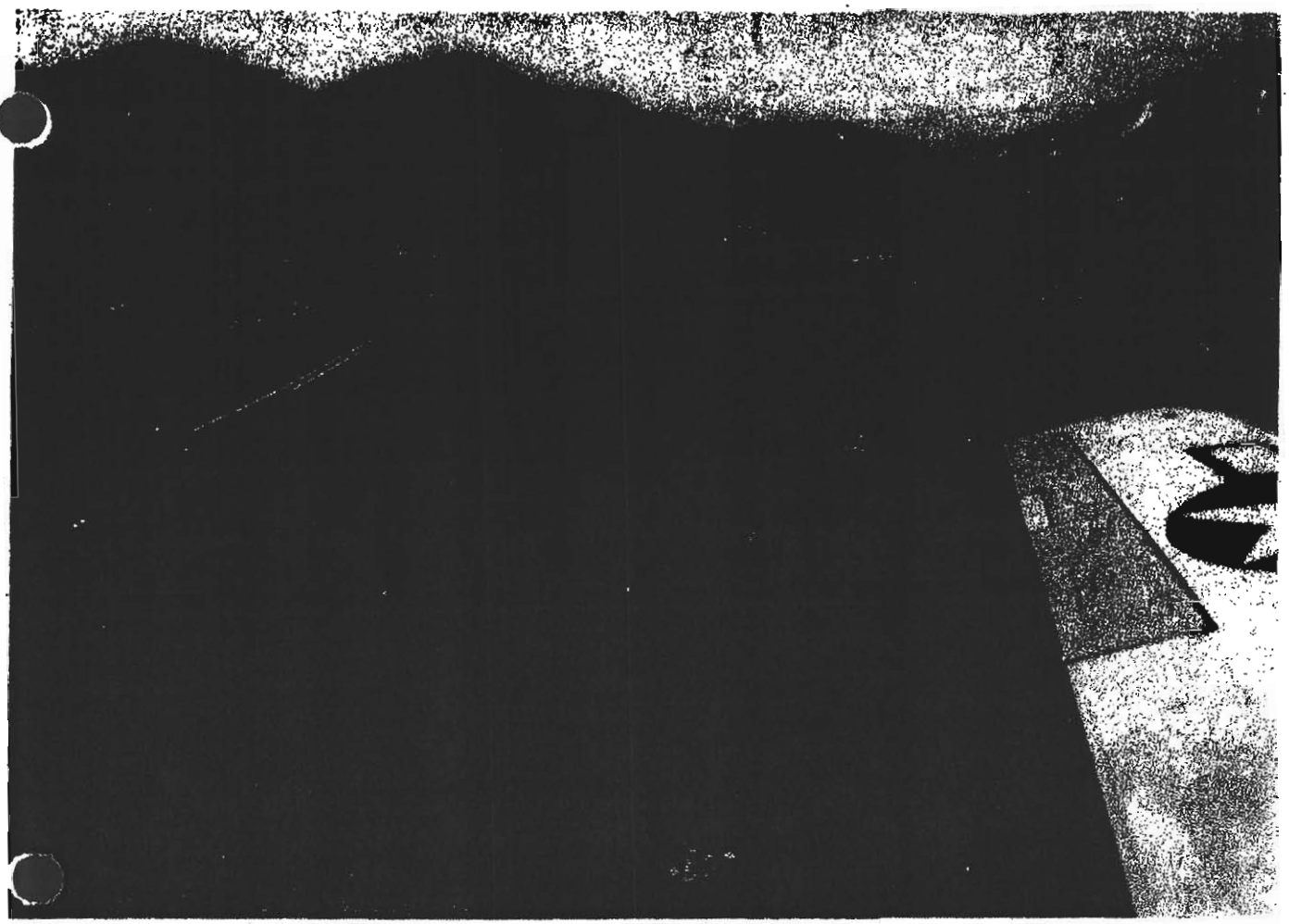
Naval construction included accommodations for 7650 men; storage for all materials, fuel, and ordnance; seaplane- and landplane-landing areas; hangars and repair shops; small-craft and submarine piers; a drydock and repair shops; a radio station and maintenance shops.

Housing was constructed to accommodate 3291 men at the Seabee camp, 312 at the ordnance depot, 138 at the submarine base, 40 at the net depot, 264 at the PT base, 583 for the fleet air wing, 913 at the naval air station, 187 at the Marine barracks, and 1428 at miscellaneous activities. This housing involved construction of 239 standard quonset huts, pacific huts, and 238 winterized tents. Quarters for 116 chief petty officers and 410 officers were also provided in quonset and pacific huts located at the various activities. Messing facilities were established in 15 buildings, most of them consisting of several quonset huts. Recreational facilities centered around four theaters, which also served as gymnasiums. Eight libraries and seven ship's service stores were provided in standard quonset huts.

Cold-storage space totaled 53,000 cubic feet in three 8000-cubic-foot units and 42 smaller ones. Dry-storage space was provided in quonset huts. General-stores warehouses consisted of a single 60-by-200-foot building, 23 quonsets, and six other buildings, with a total floor area of 87,640 square feet. Construction and maintenance materials were stored in 11 buildings which totaled 22,700 square feet; medical stores were in three huts, providing 1990 square feet of floor space. Two aviation-gasoline tank farms were erected. One consisted of nine 500-barrel tanks, and the other had twenty 1000-barrel tanks and eight 500-gallon tanks. A reserve store of approximately 5000 drums was also at hand, and 13,500 feet of steel piping was laid. Motor gasoline was stored in a 5500-gallon, elevated, storage tank and 2000 drums. Diesel-oil storage was in a 500-barrel tank, two 600-barrel, elevated tanks, and 500 drums; lubricating oil, obtained from the Army, was also stored in drums.

Ordnance of all types required 38 buildings of various sizes. Aviation bombs were kept in 60-foot, open revetments. Four quonset huts were used for torpedo overhaul.

Seaplane facilities included 15 anchorages in Casco Cove for patrol bombers, a 30-by-400-foot ramp of pierced plank, a 150-by-500-foot parking area, a 10-by-250-foot finger pier, and eight kodiak-type hangars. Two runways, 150 by 5000 feet and 150 by 4200 feet, were constructed of pierced planks, with 12,000 feet of pierced-plank taxiways.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NAVAL AIR STATION AT ATTU
Plane view of 114th Seabees working on runway

Hardstands were of the same material. Repair and maintenance shops were set up in the hangars.

Small-craft piers were built, together with two 220-foot material piers at the Seabee base and a 70-foot pier at the net depot. Two 1100-foot large-craft piers were constructed at the air station, each provided with fresh-water service and with aviation gasoline service for PT boats. A submarine pier, 1100 feet long, with fueling connections, was built at the submarine base, and seven quonsets were erected to house the various shops.

Administration offices for all activities were located in 51 buildings which had a total floor area of 44,355 square feet. The post office at the Seabee base was located in quonsets, that at the air station was in two pacific huts, and the fleet post office, at the air station, was in a single 62-by-100-foot semi-permanent building. Radio facilities required construction of transmitter, receiver, direction-finder, and radar buildings.

Hospital facilities included a hospital located at the air station and dispensaries at various activities. Buildings used as wards, surgical centers, and dispensaries totaled 21 quonset and pacific huts.

Station maintenance required seven garages, seven laundries, and various shops, which totaled 38 buildings with a floor area of 49,965 square feet. Power was supplied by eight 75-kw and five 50-kw diesel-driven generators, with 30,000 feet of distribution lines. A total of 16 miles of dirt roadways was constructed.

Water was obtained from local sources, and storage tanks, with a capacity of 10,000 gallons, and 4000 feet of water-lines were installed. Sewage dis-

HOSPITAL AREA, ATTU

posal was accomplished by outfall to the sea and by septic tanks, 32,000 feet of sewer lines being used.

All naval construction was performed by Seabees.

### *Kiska Sector*

On the last day of 1943 the 23rd Construction Battalion left for the United States; the 22nd followed on March 28, 1944. In the meantime, the 138th Construction Battalion had arrived on February 1, 1944, to take over both maintenance and construction. The 68th and 66th Battalions left for the United States in October and December of 1944. The 138th Seabees remained until April 1945, when they were relieved by the 114th, which was still there on V-J day. The 8th Special Battalion left Attu on April 27, 1945 for the United States.

Attu was established as a naval air station in September 1943 and as a submarine repair facility in February 1944.

Kiska Island, one of the Rat Islands group, is about 45 miles northwest of Amchitka and 165 miles southeast of Attu. It is about 22 miles long, with a maximum width of 6 miles. The island is mountainous in its northern end but slopes southward into a flat tableland. Several lagoons, lakes, ponds, and numerous small streams exist, and tundra and muskeg bogs are characteristic of the lowlands. The shores are generally steep and rocky, with a few sandy beaches. Heavy rains are rare, but precipitation in small amounts is frequent and amounts to between 50 and 70 inches annually.

Kiska was occupied by the Japanese in June 1942. Later, as the American counter-offensive in the Aleutians gained momentum, Kiska was bypassed in our occupation of Attu. With Attu secure, attention was focused on Kiska, and in August 1943 the Army landed to discover that all enemy forces had been withdrawn. On August 21, 1943, a detachment of the 38th Seabees landed at Kiska to construct a naval auxiliary air facility.

Housing for 248 men and 19 officers was in quonsets and tents. Mess hall, galley, and stores were housed in an H-shaped building formed by five quonsets and a 25-by-75-foot building. Recreational facilities included a 130-man theater, a tent library, and a quonset hut used as ship's store and barber shop.

Cold storage included four 600-cubic-foot freezer and two 150-cubic-foot chill units. General storage space, totalling 10,900 square feet, was provided in five quonset-type buildings. Construction and maintenance materials were stored in a standard quonset hut. Medical stores were in tents. Two small magazines were built. All fuel was stored in drums.

For seaplanes, a 30-by-150-foot nose hangar and a 30-by-150-foot ramp with a steel-mat surface were built. A 3500-square-yard parking area was also surfaced with steel matting. Landplanes used the abandoned Japanese fighter strip, which was under Army control. Service facilities for small craft were limited to a single 20-by-105-foot pier.

Administration offices were located in a T-shaped building made of quonset huts. Radio facilities were also set up in a quonset hut. The dispensary was housed in an L-shaped building composed of two quonsets. Another quonset contained the gunnery instruction classroom.

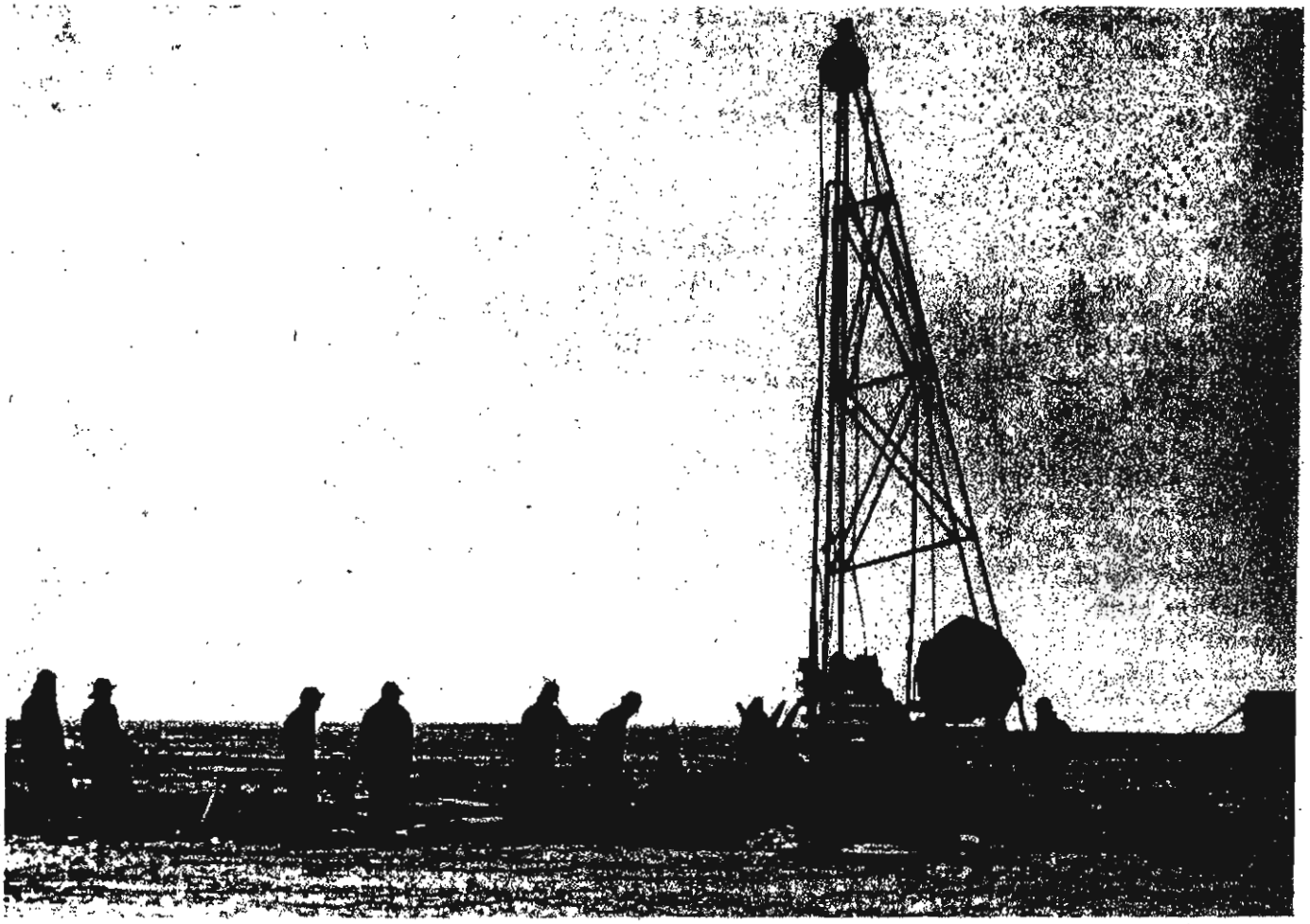
Station maintenance shops occupied seven buildings with a total floor area of 3145 square feet. Power was provided by two 75-kw diesel-driven generators. Almost 3 miles of roadway were built, and 4500 feet of 6-inch and 8-inch lines, with outfalls to the sea, were installed for sewage disposal. A small stream was dammed to provide water, which was stored in two 15,000-gallon tanks.

All naval construction at Kiska was performed by the original detachment of the 38th Battalion. This group, which returned to Adak on October 31, 1943, was relieved by a detachment of the CBMU 509, which operated the public works department.

Shemya, the easternmost island of the Semichi group, lies 137 miles northwest of Kiska. It is smooth and barren except for patches of scrub growth, and is dotted with small lakes. Shemya was established as a naval auxiliary air facility in June 1943.

Construction by the Seabees included tent and quonset housing and parking area for planes. Enlisted men were housed in quonsets and tents with a total capacity of 193 men, and officers' quarters for 47 included four quonsets and four tents. Messing facilities for all personnel were installed in quonset huts. Recreational facilities were centered around a 25-by-78-foot structure used as a chapel, theater, and gymnasium.

Storage space consisted of 1300 cubic feet of refrigerator space and material-storage space which



SEABEES AT POINT BARROW
Members of the 1058th Detachment setting up the core hole rig for test hole No. 1

totaled 4800 square feet, all of which was in winterized tents.

Aviation facilities included a parking area for two planes and a motor-test shop, also in a winterized tent.

Administration offices were located in three temporary buildings with a total floor area of 2310 square feet. A radio unit was installed in the operations building. Hospital facilities consisted of eight beds.

Station maintenance, including a garage, a laundry, and shops, occupied five buildings with a total area of 2340 square feet. Power was furnished by a single 75-kw diesel-electric generator.

Aviation gasoline, land-plane facilities of all types, radar and radio stations, and other necessities were furnished by the Army. On V-J day the facility was still operating under the control of the Attu naval base.

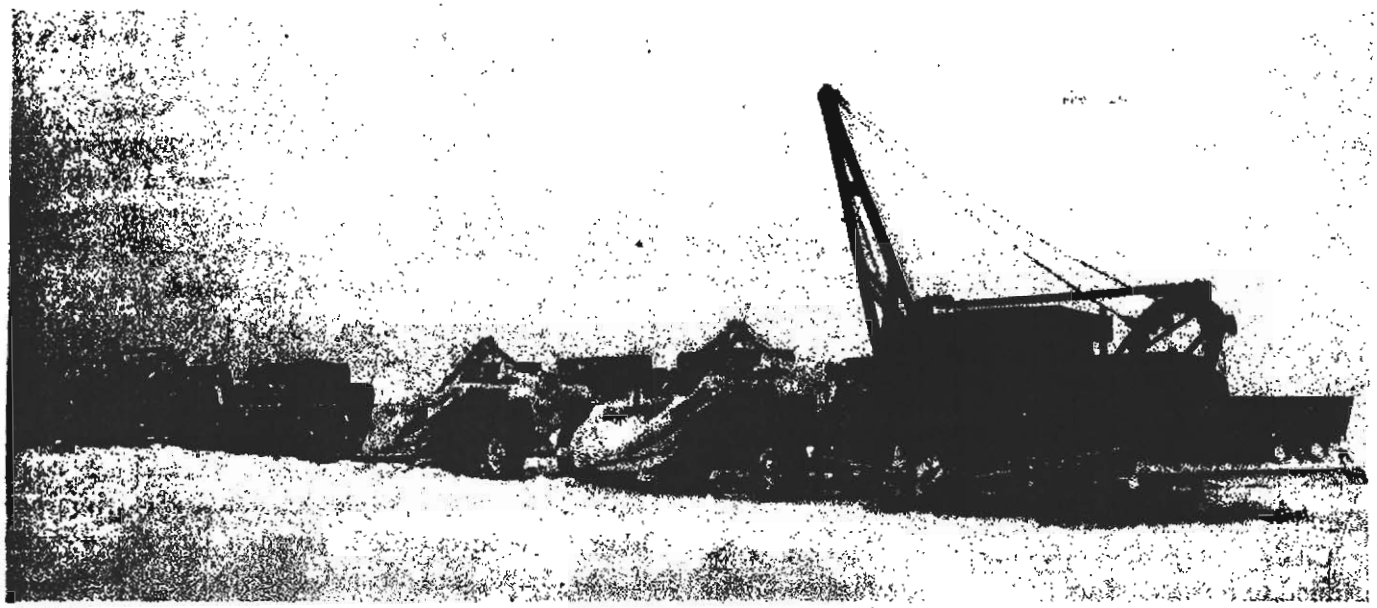
### *Point Barrow Sector*

In the spring of 1944, exploration operations were undertaken to determine the petroleum-producing potentialities of Naval Petroleum Reserve Number Four at Point Barrow, Alaska. This reserve, 35,000 square miles in area, had been established by Executive Order on February 27, 1923.

Point Barrow, the northernmost tip of the North American continent, lies at approximately 71 degrees North Latitude and 156 degrees West Longitude.

On March 21, 1944, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, on instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, sent a reconnaissance party of four officers

into the reserve for investigations concerning the various problems which would be encountered if a drilling program were to be undertaken. In June 14, two officers and five enlisted men were flown to Barrow to make surveys on which to base the choice of drilling locations.



A Point Barrow Supply Train
Seabees use a D-8 to haul supplies to Umiat, February 1945

In August 1944, Seabee Detachment 1058, a petroleum unit consisting of 181 men and 15 officers, debarked at Barrow with 8000 tons of drilling and arctic equipment. The detachment carried sufficient supplies to maintain operations without reinforcement for a 12-month period. Contact with the unit was maintained by plane and radio. Work was begun immediately on the erection of a camp for shelter and construction of an airstrip for Naval Air Transport Service, which was to serve serve the operation.

The operation during the first year consisted primarily of the surface geological work, the coring operations throughout the reserve, and the drilling of test wells.

The crux of the petroleum exploration problem in the Arctic region was transportation, primarily tractor train and air. Adequate air support was essential. High priority was given to the construction of the airstrip at Barrow and to the planning of a second strip at Umiat, on the Coleville River, which had been selected as the site for the first test well.

The second phase of the mission proved most difficult. This involved the tractor-train operations over the 330 miles of snow and ice from Barrow to Umiat. The expedition had arrived at Barrow during mid-summer in order to take advantage of the fact that the port would be free of ice. Mapping of the roadless, trackless wilderness between Barrow and Umiat revealed that many streams and swamps had to be crossed. This could be accomplished only when the ground was frozen and the ice thick enough to support the tractors and the sled-loads of heavy equipment. Hence, the movement to Umiat could not begin until January 1945.

The first tractor train carried a cargo of airfield-construction equipment, a dragline, two pans, a grader, and accessory equipment, as well as food and miscellaneous supplies and fuel. The train consisted of four tractors with a bulldozer in front and twenty bobsleds behind. By means of house sleds, called wannigans, travel was able to be continued, day and night, without interruption. The wannigans were used as living quarters, portable machine shops, radio stations, mess shacks, and provision storehouses. A snow jeep preceded the train; difficult crossings were examined by Army

scouts on dog sleds; and an air-jeep constantly guarded the train. Radio communications were maintained with the various units of the train, Point Barrow, and Umiat.

After completion of the first trip, the tractors and one wannigan returned to Barrow to begin carrying in the heavier pieces of drilling equipment, and as much fuel as was practicable for the construction of the airfield. By June, three trips had been made between Barrow and Umiat. For the thousand miles covered the average speed was only slightly more than one mile an hour.

During the summer of 1945, the well at Umiat was drilled to a depth of 1,816 feet. At the same time, construction of an airstrip was begun. Extensive reconnaissance surveys were made to determine the route for a proposed pipe line from Umiat to Fairbanks, and preparations were made to shift the scene of operations to a new location following the completion of drilling operations at Umiat.

Geological and geophysical investigations continued to be carried on at Umiat and Simpson, and an additional 17,000 tons of equipment and supplies were unloaded at Barrow.

On January 13, 1945, NATS was directed by the Chief of Naval Operations to provide air support of the expedition both to and within the reserve. By March, the back log of air cargo at Fairbanks had been completely eliminated. A great deal of light-plane service within the reserve was required for support of Umiat and Simpson, of the tractor trains to Umiat, for ice patrol, and the support of the several geological parties. Two commercial planes furnished light-plane support by flying fuel and supplies to a radio aid station at Umiat.

V-J Day, however, and its accompanying demobilization program made necessary a shift from the use of military personnel to employment of civilian contractors.

CBD 1058 was inactivated on March 1, 1946, and three civilian companies were selected to continue the explorations, merged under the title of Arctic Contractors. Future operations were to be carried out under a civilian contract which was to cost $2,125,000. The Seabee camp site and all naval equipment and materials connected with the operation were inventoried, given a computed value of $1,175,000, and turned over to the contractors.

The Director of Naval Petroleum Reserves was given general cognizance of naval petroleum reserves under the Secretary of the Navy, and was to define the scope of the exploratory program.

Authority NND770077
By LB NARA Date 2-22-05

TO: Mail [redacted] Records Branch

From: Air Installations Division
AC/AS, M&S, Room 1440, AAF

SPMOC 602 (13 Oct 45) Date 6 DEC 1945
Executive Officer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ~~CHIEF OF STAFF~~, OPERATIONS DIVISION,
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF:

Subject: Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

1. Reference is made to the attached letter from the Commanding General, Alaskan Department of the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., attention: Chief of Engineers, Real Estate Division, dated 13 October 1945, file 602 (ENG), subject: "Report of Excess Real Estate, Atka Airfield and Garrison Site", with one Indorsement, in which it is stated that the subject installations are excess to the needs of that command.

2. The excess real estate consists of approximately 146,459 acres on Atka Island, (One of the islands of the Aleutian Chain) used without permit and extensive Government improvements, which is now in an "inactive status", under the provisions of Paragraph 62 of TM 38-420 as of September 1945.

3. The Army Air Forces have been queried relative to release of these installations and state that they interpose no objection.

4. It is, therefore, recommended that a review be made of the post-war requirements for these installations, [illegible] as described in Paragraph 2 above and attached correspondence, and [illegible] is forwseen, recommendations be made to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff, that the subject real estate be placed in the category of Surplus, with authority to dispose thereof, in accordance with applicable laws, directives and regulations.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL

NO ACTION REQUIRED
TO CENTRAL FILES
MWP/fc 11/27/45

S. L. SCOTT
Major General, GSC
Acting Director, Plans & Operations, ASF

1 Incl:
#1-Ltr frm Hqs, Alaskan Dept to TAG, 13 Oct 45, w/1 Ind & 1 Incl.

cc: OPD
CE
FLC
CG, AAF
CG, ALASKAN DEF CMD
G-3

cc: DIR SUPPLY-Stge-Dis-Maint
DIR READJUST-Info Br-Prop Disp Br
DIR REQ & STOCK CONTROL (COL SCHERER)
P&O (GEN OSBORNE)
OFD (COL SCHOOLEY)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND770097
By LB NARA Date 2-22-05

AFESP-20

Col Knapp- 6018

OPD, WDGS

DEC 5 1945

x Information

Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska

1. This headquarters will concur in the release of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska as plans have been made for the Army Air Forces to abandon Atka. The CAA has been apprised of the Army Air Forces' plans with respect to this field.

2. It is recommended that when Atka Airfield is released to the CAA, or any other agency, the release instrument contain a provision for the immediate return of this field to Army Air Forces jurisdiction should a future emergency make such action necessary.

3. Reference paragraph 3 of Comment No. 1, it is recommended that War Department withdrawal of the land in question be continued and that CAA be allowed to operate the installation on a permit basis.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

Signed

REUBEN C. HOOD, JR.
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Deputy Chief of Air Staff.

1 Incl
n/c

DISPATCHED
5 DEC 1945
AFAAG

AFETH-34
Alaska

AFSWA
Mitchell

G-15

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND770077
By LB NARA Date 2-22-05

DEC 5 1945

OPD 602 (13 Nov 45) Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.
CG/AGF WDOPD 15 Nov 45 1
CG/AAF - IN TURN Col Goodwin/73282

1. Forwarded herewith is correspondence concerning disposal of real estate at Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

2. Your comment or concurrence to disposal of excess real estate in view of possible postwar requirements is desired. CG, Alaskan Deptment estimates that 16,758 acres are required for protection of the airfield and has previously recommended permanent withdrawal of this land by the Army (Boundary - North latitude 52° 12'05", West longitude 174° 15', North latitude 52° 15' and West longitude 174° 08').

3. It is requested that CG, AAF recommend action to be taken in this case regarding operation of the indicated installations bytthe Civil Aeronautics Administration. In this connection, comment is desired as to whether it would be desirable to declare all land excess and have CAA take over real estate required for the airfield installations (16,758 acres) or to retain the land under the War Department allowing CAA to operate the installations on a permit basis.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, OPD

1 Incl
Memo frm ASF, DTD 13 Nov 45
w/ltr frm Hqs, Alaskan Dept
to TAG, 13 Oct 45, w/1 Ind
1 Incl

MAX S. JOHNSON
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Strategy Section

602 (S) (15 Nov 45) GNGES-5A COMMENT NO 2

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY GROUND FORCES, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C. 21 NOV 1945

This headquarters has no requirement for the real estate at Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl: n/c

W. A. TRACY
Capt., A. G. D.
Asst. Ground Adj. Gen.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND770077
By LB NARA Date 2-22-05

[redacted]

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MOC 602 (13 Oct 45)

13 NOV 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF:

Subject: Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

1. Reference is made to the attached letter from the Commanding General, Alaskan Department to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., attention: Chief of Engineers, Real Estate Division, dated 13 October 1945, file 602 (ENG), subject: "Report of Excess Real Estate, Atka Airfield and Garrison Site", with one Indorsement, in which it is stated Airfield and Garrison Site", with one Indorsement, in which it is stated that the subject installations are excess to the needs of that command.

2. The excess real estate consists of approximately 146,459 acres on Atka Island, (one of the islands of the Aleutian Chain) used without permit and extensive Government improvements, which is now in an "inactive status", under the provisions of Paragraph 62 of TM 38-420 as of September 1945.

3. The Army Air Forces have been queried relative to release of these installations and state that they interpose no objection.

4. It is, therefore, recommended that a review be made of the post-war requirements for these installations, substantially as described in Paragraph 2 above and attached correspondence, and if no need is foreseen, recommendations be made to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff, that the subject real estate be placed in the category of surplus, with authority to dispose thereof, in accordance with applicable laws, directives and regulations.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

S. L. SCOTT
Major General, GSC
Acting Director, Plans & Operations, ASF
/s/
H. W. Bolan
Colonel, G.S.C.
Deputy Director
Mobilization Division, ASF

1 Incl:
#1-Ltr frm Hqs, Alaskan Dept to TAG, 13 Oct 45, w/1 Ind & 1 Incl.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND770097
By LB NARA Date 2-22-05

[redacted]

Headquarters Alaskan Department
Office of the Commanding General
APO 942, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Washington

602 (ENG) 13 OCT 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Excess Real Estate, Atka Airfield and Garrison Site

TO: The Adjutant General
Washington 25, D. C.
ATTENTION: Chief of Engineers, Real Estate Division

1. Reference Eng Form 1266, part D, covering subject fixed installations attached in quadruplicate.

2. The subject installation is in "inactive status" in conformity with par. 62 of TM 38-420, Sept. 1945 and is declared excess in accordance with par. 61 of said Technical Manual.

3. The Civil Aeronautics Administration proposes to operate a portion of this installation as follows: The airfield, airways communication system, housing and utilities for Civil Aeronautics Administration employees. CAA is expected to ask for transfer of certain facilities at the field. If such a request is made, this Headquarters will recommend a permanent transfer of such facilities.

4. The facilities remaining after CAA requirements have been satisfield should be referred to the disposal agency for disposal under existing procedure.

5. This Headquarters, upon direction, is prepared to submit Form SPB-5.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
Eng Form 1266, Part D (quad)

F.W.LASKOWSKI
MAJOR,A.G.D.
ASS'T ADJUTANT GENERAL

HQ.ALASKAN
DEPARTMENT
49540

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND770077
By LB NARA Date 2-22-05

SECRET

142432

ce 602 ATKA AIRFIELD And
GARRISON SITE, ALASKA - SPELT

1st ind
(bas: 12 Oct 45)

SUBJECT: Report of Excess Real Estate, Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

OCE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 31 October 1945

TO: THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY SERVICE FORCES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTN: Mobilization Division

It is requested that a determination be made as to whether or not the subject installations are surplus to the needs of the War Department.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

ROBERT H. FABIAN
Major, Corps of Engineers
Chief, Management & Disposal Div
Real Estate

1 Incl:
Eng Form 1266, Part D
w/Parts A, B, Map and
Photos added
(3 cpys Part D w/d in
Real Estate Div

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 770097
By MS NARA Date 3-8-05

AFEEP-20

Col Knapp- 6018

OPD, WDGS

DEC 5 1945

x Information

Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska

1. This headquarters will concur in the release of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska as plans have been made for the Army Air Forces to abandon Atka. The CAA has been apprised of the Army Air Forces' plans with respect to this field.

2. It is recommended that when Atka Airfield is released to the CAA, or any other agency, the release instrument contain a provision for the immediate return of this field to Army Air Forces jurisdiction should a future emergency make such action necessary.

3. Reference paragraph 3 of Comment No. 1, it is recommended that War Department withdrawal of the land in question be continued and that CAA be allowed to operate the installation on a permit basis.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

1 Incl
n/c

Signed

REUBEN C. HOOD, JR.
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Deputy Chief of Air Staff.

DISPATCHED
5 DEC 1945
AFAAG

AFETH-34
Leatherland.

AFSWA
Mitchell

G-15

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. AORRIN | 3. AFEPW | WACO | AFCWL | 5. AFACE |

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 770097
By MS NARA Date 3-8-05

TO: Mail [redacted] Records Branch

From: Air Installations Division
AC/AS, M&C, Room 1440, AAF
15 NOV 1945

SPMOC 602 (13 Oct 45)

Date 6 DEC 1945
Executive Officer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ~~CHIEF OF STAFF~~, OPERATIONS DIVISION,
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF:

Subject: Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

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3. The Army Air Forces have been queried relative to release of these installations and state that they interpose no objection.

4. It is, therefore, recommended that a review be made of the post-war requirements for these installations, [illegible] as described in Paragraph 2 above and attached correspondence, and [illegible] this forwarded, recommendations be made to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff, that the subject real estate be placed in the category of surplus, with authority to dispose thereof, in accordance with applicable laws, directives and regulations.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL

NO ACTION REQUIRED
TO CENTRAL FILES
MNP/fc 11/27/45

S. L. SCOTT
Major General, GSC
Acting Director, Plans & Operations, ASF

1 Incl:
#1-Ltr frm Hqs, Alaskan Dept to TAG, 13 Oct 45, w/1 Ind & 1 Incl.

cc: OPD
CE
FLC
CG, AAF
CG, ALASKAN DEF CMD
G-3

cc: DIR SUPPLY-Stge-Dis-Maint
DIR READJUST-Info Br-Prop Disp Br
DIR REQ & STOCK CONTROL (COL SCHERER)
P&O (GEN OSBORNE)
OFD (COL SCHOOLEY)

G-15

NJG:eh-5591

676 Alaska

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 770097
By MS NARA Date 3-8-05

DEC 5 1945

[redacted]

GPD 602 (13 Nov 45) Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.
CG/AGF WBOPD 15 Nov 45 1
CG/AAF - IN TURN Col Goodwin/73282

1. Forwarded herewith is correspondence concerning disposal of real estate at Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

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3. It is requested that CG, AAF recommend action to be taken in this case regarding operation of the indicated installations bytthe Civil Aeronautics Administration. In this connection, comment is desired as to whether it would be desirable to declare all land excess and have CAA take over real estate required for the airfield installations (16,758 acres) or to retain the land under the War Department allowing CAA to operate the installations on a permit basis.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, GPD

1 Incl
Memo frm ASF, DTD 13 Nov 45
w/ltr frm Hqs, Alaskan Dept
to TAG, 13 Oct 45, w/1 Ind
1 Incl

MAX S. JOHNSON
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Strategy Section

602 (s) (15 Nov 45) GNGSB-5A COMMENT NO 2

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY GROUND FORCES, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C. 21 NOV 1945

This headquarters has no requirement for the real estate at Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl: n/c

W. A. TRACY
Capt., A. G. D.
Asst. Ground Adj. Gen.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 770097
By MS NARA Date 3-8-06

[redacted]

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MOC 602 (13 Oct 45)

13 NOV 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF:

Subject: Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

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4. It is, therefore, recommended that a review be made of the post-war requirements for these installations, substantially as described in Paragraph 2 above and attached correspondence, and if no need is foreseen, recommendations be made to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff, that the subject real estate be placed in the category of surplus, with authority to dispose thereof, in accordance with applicable laws, directives and regulations.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

S. L. SCOTT
Major General, GSC
Acting Director, Plans & Operations, ASF
/s/
H. W. Bolan
Colonel, G.S.C.
Deputy Director
Mobilization Division, ASF

1 Incl:
#1-Ltr frm Hqs, Alaskan Dept to TAG, 13 Oct 45, w/1 Ind & 1 Incl.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 770097
By MK NARA Date 3-8-05

[redacted]

SUBJECT: Discontinuance of Atka Airfield and Garrison Site, Alaska.

SPMOO 686 (11 Dec 45) 2nd Ind.

Office of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. 17 DEC 1945

To: The Chief of Engineers, New War Department Buildings, 21st & Virginia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1. Your attention is invited to the preceding correspondence and the added Dispostion Form from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, War Department General Staff dated 11 December 1945.

2. Necessary action will be initiated to withdraw from Public Domain the 146,459 acres of land on Atka Island, Alaska (one of the islands of the Aleutian Chain), now being use by the War Department without permit.

3. Subject installations will be turned over to Civil Aeronautics Administration on a permit basis only, subject to their immediate return to the War Department should future emergency need arise therefor. Every effort will be made to turn over to the Civil Aeronautics Administration such portions of the installations requiring maintenance. The remaining acreage not used by the Civil Aeronautics Administrations will be retained for future War Department need.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL SOMERVELL:

HENRY C. WOLFE
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Director
Plans & Operations, ASF

/s/
W. O'B. HILLMAN
Colonel, CE
Deputy Chief, Command Inst Division
Mobilization Division

2 Incls;
#1--n/c
#2--DF frm G-4 to XG, ASF, dtd 11 Dec 45 (added)

cc:
CG, Army Air Forces

TO: Mail & Records Branch

From: Air Installations Division
AC/AS, [illegible] Room 1440, AAF [illegible]

Date 10 JAN 1946

NJG/emf6493

87 12 Dec
12 Dec

1 8 6 Clarke

# I

MINUTES OF MEETING ON PROPOSED NATIONAL DEFENSE LAND WITHDRAWALS IN AND NEAR THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, HELD IN THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, JUNEAU, ALASKA, AT 1330, 4 MAY 1948

In accordance with the suggestion of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Warne, a meeting was held in the Office of Indian Affairs, Juneau, Alaska, to discuss the details of proposed military land withdrawals in and near the Aleutian Islands. The following were present at this conference:

Lowell N. Puckett, Regional Adm, Bureau of Land Mgt, Anchorage
Geo. A. Parks, Regional Cadastral Engr, Bureau of Land Mgt, Juneau
James F. Doyle, Bureau of Land Mgt, Portland, Oregon
Douglas Gray, Fish & Wildlife Service, Juneau, Alaska
John W. Bell, Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.
Earl N. Ohmer, Chum, Alaska Game Commission, Petersburg, Alaska
Lt Cdr G. T. Broaddus, Dept. of the Navy, Washington, D. C.
Comdr. L. N. Root, USN, Hq 17th Naval District, Kodiak, Alaska
Lt Cdr Tilden L. Brooks, USN, Hq 17th Naval District, Kodiak, Ala
H. A. Ketasek, Hq 17th Naval District, Kodiak, Alaska
Lt Col R.V.N. Schuyler, Hq Alaskan Command, Ft Richardson, Ala
Lt Col R. E. Robbins, Hq Alaskan Air Command, Ft Richardson, Ala
Lt Col Carl H. Kronn, Hq Alaskan Air Command, Ft Richardson, Ala
Lt Col G. W. Pervier, Hq U.S. Army, Alaska, Ft Richardson, Ala
John M. Williams, Hq U.S. Army, Alaska, Ft Richardson, Ala
John M. Sterling, Real Estate Director, Alaska District Engineer, Ft. Richardson, Alaska
Bruce Decker, Jr., District Engineer Office, Ft Richardson, Ala

It was agreed by the Military Services that the withdrawals would provide that, subject to security check, authorized representatives of the Department of Interior would be permitted free and unrestricted access to all withdrawn areas, with the exception of "sensitive areas", for the purpose of administering the responsibilities of the Interior Department. In addition, it was agreed that where military requirements permitted, access to the withdrawn areas would be granted for the purpose of trapping, hunting, or fishing. These latter rights were to be covered by administrative action among the departments concerned, and, in order to permit flexibility to meet local conditions or future requirements, would not be specifically delineated in the executive orders promulgating the military withdrawals. A detailed discussion then followed covering the current and future interests in the individual islands and areas involved.

<u>Attu Island</u> Attu was the former location of a native village. Upon the return of the natives to the Aleutians after the war, they elected to reestablish their homes at Atka, and no current or future requirement exists for a native village on Attu. However, the Alaska Native Service indicated that trapping rights for natives on this island are necessary for the economy of the Atka community. With the exception of the areas of actual installations and facilities, the Department of the Navy agrees to authorize the Interior Department to grant trapping permits on this island. These permits will specify the individuals authorized to trap and will be subject to review by the Department of the Navy for security check. It appears that from 15 to 20 individuals are involved and that the using period would generally run from December through January. This island will not be withdrawn by the Navy.

INCL #1

Authority NND 803029
By NARA Date 3/1/05

**Amchitka Island:** The Fish & Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior indicated that this island is of key importance as a wildlife refuge and that military use would materially interfere with this use. In view of the importance of this island to the interior program the Armed Forces agree to cancel their request for a military withdrawal.

**Shemya Island:** There is no current or foreseeable future requirement for this island by the Department of Interior. The island is to be withdrawn by the U. S. Air Forces. Since the major portion of the area is already developed and built up, trapping permits would be of no value and are not desired by the Department of Interior.

**Amchitka Island:** The Fish & Wildlife Service has a strong current and future interest in this island as a major center for the development of sea otter herds. The Native Service has no current interest, but in the event that the sea otter herds are opened for hunting, there would be a requirement for native rights. There is no objection on the part of the Interior Department to the proposed Air Force withdrawal of the area east of 179° 08' East Longitude. In the interest of protecting the feeding and breeding grounds of the sea otter, it was agreed that local representatives of the Fish & Wildlife Service and of the Armed Services would cooperate to establish "off limits" areas on the island if the necessity for these measures developed.

**Tanaga Island:** The Alaska Native Service has a current and future interest in this island for trapping rights for natives involving approximately 15 individuals during the period October through March. The Fish & Wildlife Service indicated no objection to the withdrawal of areas occupied by military installations but reserved decision on the proposal to include the entire island in the military withdrawal. The Department of the Navy requested the withdrawal of the entire island but is willing to grant access to the areas not actually fully developed under conditions similar to those offered at Attu. The Fish & Wildlife Service will refer this matter to the Department of Interior for resolution.

**Adak, Great Sitkin, Kagalaska, Little Tanaga, Umnak, Leitkin, Amukenk, Aziak, Kanaga, Tagalak, Chugulli:** During the past winter the Alaska Native Service granted trapping rights on Kagalaska Island for the Atka native village. They had no interest in any other island of this group. The Alaska Native Service is willing to release this entire group with the proviso that they be given first consideration for reentry in the event that any of these islands may later be opened to civilian access or released from the military reservations. The Fish & Wildlife Service has no interest in this group. The Armed Forces indicated that these islands could not be opened to civil access, and the representatives of the Department of Interior agreed to this position.

**Attu Island:** The proposed military withdrawal covers only a portion of the island. The Alaska Native Service interest in this portion is in the granting of trapping rights and grazing. The military services agreed that, under arrangements similar to those outlined for Attu, grazing and trapping rights could be permitted within the withdrawn areas.

**Unalaska Island:** The proposed military withdrawal covers only a portion of the island. The only interest of the Alaska Native Service is in the protection of the natives' reindeer herds from hunting. The Military Services agreed to take appropriate action to this end. The Bureau of Land Management indicates that there is an existing grazing lease to the Aleutian Livestock Company which includes the area involved. Subject to an examination

of the terms of the existing leases the Military Services agree to continue grazing and trapping rights under arrangements similar to those outlined for Attu.

Umnalaska Island:

Chernofski Harbor Area (approximately 2886 acres). This area is not currently withdrawn for any bureau of the Department of Interior. None of the Interior Department agencies represented have any interest in this harbor or objection to the proposed withdrawal.

Dutch Harbor Area. The Alaska Native Service is interested in the possibility that a saltery may be constructed in the future near the town of Umnalaska. The Fish & Wildlife Service has an interest in an administrative site which was established about 1929. The proposed withdrawal covers only a portion of this island, and, except for the islands Amaknak and Hog, the Armed Services will make arrangements for trapping rights similar to those outlined for Attu. In addition, a saltery site near the town of Umnalaska will be made available in the event such a requirement develops.

Umnalaska Island: Neither the Alaska Native Service nor the Fish & Wildlife Service has any interest in this island.

Kodiak Island: The area involved is that east of 152° 55' West longitude, including Long Island. The Alaska Native Service is interested in trapping rights. The Fish & Wildlife Service has no interest in the area. The Armed Forces agree to permit trapping under arrangements similar to those outlined for Attu. The areas involved in the present permanent withdrawal of the Department of the Navy will not be made available for trapping rights.

The Fish & Wildlife Service is interested in obtaining from the Armed Services certain surplus buildings located on Spruce Cape and the right to use those buildings in place. It was agreed that this was an administrative matter and would be handled as a separate question from that of the land withdrawals.

Cold Bay Area on the Alaska Peninsula: The Alaska Native Service has no interest in this area. The Fish & Wildlife Service has a two-fold interest. It desires to establish a migratory waterfowl refuge in this general area, including the portion proposed for withdrawal by the Military Service. The Military Services have no objection to the establishment of a waterfowl refuge to include the current proposed withdrawal. The Armed Forces expressed the wish that certain public hunting areas be designated within the refuge if established. The Fish & Wildlife Service is also interested in the maintenance of a clear route for migratory caribou herds across the areas designated for military withdrawal. The Military Services agree that such a route, to be established administratively, would be maintained.

General: It was agreed that with the exception of Agattu and Tanaga the representatives of the Department of Interior concurred in the proposed withdrawals and in the proposed administrative arrangements outlined above. The Armed Services agreed to cancel their requests for withdrawal of Agattu and noted that resolution of the proposed withdrawal at Tanaga would be discussed on the Departmental level. The Fish & Wildlife Service indicated that, although on individual islands statements of "no interest" were listed, they have a general interest at all islands in the administration of game resources and

By NARA Date 3/1/05

that the right of entry for their accredited representatives would meet this interest.

The Chairman of the Alaska Game Commission indicated a general interest in the possible future development of native and commercial fishing activities in the islands, and that the arrangements for administrative action between the departments to avoid future civil war where interference with military requirements would not result was satisfactory.

The Military Services indicated that affirmative and positive action would be taken to establish conservation sections or departments within their commands to provide liaison on the local levels with the Fish & Wildlife Service, and to insure adherence by military personnel with the regulations established for conservation by the Fish & Wildlife Service.

/s/ E.V.N. Schuyler
E.V.N. SCHUYLER
Lt. Col. USAF
Headquarters Alaskan Command

INTERIOR RECOMMENDATIONS ON

Y

REQUESTED MILITARY PUBLIC LAND WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA AND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

1. Attu Island

Requested by the Department of Navy.

Interior Department Interests: A valuable area for colonial bird colonies. Under permit for fox farming and fishing and hunting to Attu native community who were taken captive and transferred to Japan during the past war. This island and nearby Agattu are their sole source of livelihood.

Suggested Disposition: Give Department of Navy Type I withdrawal.

2. Agattu Island

Requested by Departments of Army and Air Forces.

Interior Department Interests: Agattu is one of the most outstanding wildlife producers in the entire Aleutians chain. It is a fine fox island on which Attu community villagers depend for total income. Because of marshy character, it is a good waterfowl producer and especially produces many cackling geese, an important game species on the west coast of the United States. We expect to have a major sea otter colony develop here. Bombing here would be fatal to wildlife populations. We believe bombing needs can be found on nearby Attu.

Suggested Disposition: Department strongly feels island must be kept in present status as wildlife refuge. By granting Services both Attu and Shemya it is felt that military needs should be satisfied.

3. Shemya Island

Requested by both Departments of Navy and Army Air Forces.

Interior Department Interests: Shemya, and especially surrounding small islands are valuable wildlife concentration points. Fox-farming permits lot on this group.

Suggested Disposition: Give Air Forces Type I withdrawal.

4. Amchitka Island

Department of Navy requests that portion of island east of Longitude 179° 10' West. Departments of Army and Air Forces request that portion of island lying east of East Longitude 179° 08'.

Interior Department Interests: Amchitka is the nucleus of the sea otter population of the Aleutians. Animals made final stand here after being exterminated in former extensive range from Gulf of California to Arctic Ocean. The Service has re-organized the use of all islands surrounding Amchitka for a radius of 300 miles to provide zone of isolation and protection to foster increase of sea otters. These valuable animals have increased from less than 300 in 1934 to around 10,000 today. This resource is now valued at 10 million dollars. Furs now bring a minimum of $1,000 per pelt. The sea otter is the shyest mammal in the world and must have complete isolation from man. Military activities here would speedily disperse and destroy this important population. Island is also under fox-farming permit to Atka native community, on which they depend for their livelihood. In last 12 years has produced 4,076 pelts worth $165,360. Amchitka is also important wild fowl and colonial bird breeding ground.

Suggested Disposition: Department feels it imperative to keep this island free of all military activity, if at all possible. In case Armed Forces have requirements here not brought out to date, Department will take under study a proposal for a Type II withdrawal.

Tanaga Island

Requested by the Department of Navy.

Interior Department Interests: This is another vital and highly productive wildlife island. It has great numbers of sea otter, is a good fox island, and is a much used island by bird colonies. Under fox-farming permit to Nikolski native community.

Suggested Disposition: Navy to be given a Type I withdrawal only on actual harbors and installations; remainder of island to be administered by this Department for native interests and wildlife resources.

Adak Island

Requested by both Departments of Navy and Armed Forces.

Interior Department Interests: The Department has important Indian affairs to preserve and protect here. Area is good, all-around wildlife area. Important fishing resources can be developed in the area. Under fox-farming permit to Atka native community.

Suggested Disposition: Armed Forces be given Type I withdrawal.

Great Sitkin Island

Requested by both Departments of Army and Navy.

Interior Department Interests: A general wildlife island. Patrol base for series of smaller sea otter and bird island in general area. Under fox-farming permit.

Suggested Disposition: Armed Forces be given Type I withdrawal.

Kagalaska Island, Little Tanaga Island, Umak Island, Igitkin Island, Asuksak Island, Aziak Island, Kanu Island, Tanaklak Island, and Tagadak Island (controlling the approaches to Kulak Bay and the naval operating base - Adak)

Requested by the Department of Navy.

Interior Department Interests: All of these islands are now either operated for fox farming or have been set aside as inviolate areas to protect and foster important bird or sea otter colonies. This little archipelago is one of the most important sea otter groups in the Aleutians.

Suggested Disposition: Type II withdrawal to be given to Navy

Atka Island (That portion bounded by North Latitude 52° 12' 05", West Longitude, 174° 08', North Latitude 52° 15', and West Longitude 174° 15')

Requested by Department of Army.

Interior Department Interests: Important fox-farming island, general wildlife area, potential sheep-raising area, and site of future cannery and fishing stations in proposed increase of Alaskan fisheries.

Suggested Disposition: Type I withdrawal to the Army ... requested: remainder of the island to continue under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Fox farming and wildlife management to be continued by Fish and Wildlife Service on withdrawn area if military requirements permit.

10 Umnak Island (That portion lying east of West Longitude 168° 00')

Requested by Departments of Army and Air Forces.

Interior Department Interests: One of the best economic islands in the chain, important to ranching, trapping, fishing, air lines, canneries, Indian affairs, and wildlife resources. Alaska Fish and Game Commission has special interest here.

Suggested Disposition: Delay action until after May 4 hearing at Juneau. Then Secretary Warne will discuss further with Army officials at Juneau.

11 Unalaska Island (Some 2,885 acres as described in Army request)

Requested by Departments of Army and Air Forces.

Interior Department Interests: Most important island economically in Aleutian chain. Commercial development increasing rapidly here. Many public business and community interests. An important wildlife island and one having an important Aleut population.

Suggested Disposition: Defer action until after May 4 hearing at Juneau on same. Secretary Warne at that time will discuss further with Defense officials and work out a solution.

12 Unalga Island

Requested by Department of Navy.

Interior Department Interests: Important fox-farming island. Under permit to Unalaska native community.

Suggested Disposition: Type I withdrawal order to Navy.

13 Cold Bay on Alaskan Peninsula (Some 49,070 acres, more or less)

Requested by Departments of Army and Air Forces.

Interior Department Interests: This area was in the course of being set aside as a primary national wildlife refuge when the recent war began. At Army's request this action was deferred until end of war. Executive order to establish refuge is now circulating through various Government agencies. This area is one of greatest general wlidlife reservoirs in the Territory. All waterfowl produced in Alaska concentrate there for several months in fall to feed and rest before resuming migrations to United States. Sport of waterfowl shooting in western United States largely dependent upon these birds. Economic value of these birds shot in State of California alone each year is 20 million dollars. The waters of this area abound with finest waterfowl foods and on adjacent uplands, wild berries are most attractive to geese and shore birds. Likewise, this narrow land bridge is used by caribou migrating back and forth between the extensive feeding grounds on both sides of area. Native Indians, as well as local white residents, greatly dependent upon these animals for food. During the war barbed wire entanglements greatly interfered with passage of the herds and terrific toll of the herd was taken by military personnel. Due to fact that our agents were excluded from the area, Armed Forces could

without restraint, and also local residents who previously observed our regulations now shoot the caribou for dog food--a condition which cannot be tolerated any longer. There is an important race of ptarmigan there which are about to become extinct if not fully protected. The generalarea is also a rich trapping area. It is a major wildlife area of first rank in importance to both Alaskan and continental United States sportsman and citizens in general.

Suggested Dispositions: Army to be given a Type I permit on exact area they request after it has been refined by joint study. Where possible, it is recommended that shifts in boundaries be made to free migration lines and heavy concentrations of wildlife from Army withdrawal. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to administer Indian interests and wildlife resources on Army withdrawal, with Departmental representatives having free and easy access to the area at all times. The May 4 hearings will throw further light on this withdrawal request.

14. Kodiak Island (That portion of the island east of longitude 152° 55' West, between Kizhuyak and Ugak Bays)

Requested by Department of Navy.

Interior Department Interests: Fishing and trapping interests use general area. Department concerned with any bombing or explosions on this area from standpoint of starting forest fires.

Suggested Disposition: Defer action until after May 4 hearing when public and private interests can be examined.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# REAL PROPERTY RECORD

| PART D REPORT OF EXCESS | THEATER OF OPERATION: Hq Alc Dept, APO 942, c/o PM, Seattle, Wash. | DATE OF REPORT |
|---|---|---|

Enter in appropriate blanks below sufficient data to identify the installation or portion thereof previously reported on Forms Parts A, B, C, "Real Property Record" and reasons for reporting as excess (See WD Memo. 700-45, dated 9 May 1945, as amended). Form to be submitted in quadruplicate

TO:
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
ATTENTION: REAL ESTATE

1. a. NAME OF INSTALLATION (Official designation): Atka Airfield and Garrison Site EL0-62-Als Dept-5
b. OTHER NAMES (Now or previously used): None

2. a. COUNTRY: Territory of Alaska
b. SOVEREIGNTY (Where country is not sovereign nation): U. S. Territorial Possession

3. a. TYPE OF INSTALLATION (Check one)

| AIRFIELD | HOSPITAL | DEPOT | OTHER (Specify) |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | | | Army Garrison |

4. a. PARTS OF "REAL PROPERTY RECORD" SUBMITTED TO CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

| MOST RECENT SUBMISSION | PARTS | DATE SUBMITTED |
|---|---|---|
| Real Property Record | A | 25 August 1945 |
| Real Property Record | B | " " " |
| | C | |

5. a. STATE WHETHER PART OR ALL OF INSTALLATION IS EXCESS (Identify portions by reference to number on Parts A and B and changes in such items specified in Part C, if part only is reported excess). (Check one)

| ALL | PART (Identify) |
|---|---|
| X | |

6. a. REASONS FOR REPORTING EXCESS: (Give reference to appropriate paragraph in W.D. Memorandum No. 700-45, 9 May 1945 as amended)

Subject installation is in "inactive status" under the provisions of par. 62, TM 38-420, September 1945 and is reported as excess under par. 61 of said Technical Manual.

7. a. REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO POSSIBLE REDISTRIBUTION TO OTHER U. S. AGENCIES OF STRUCTURES, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT (Or materials derived therefrom)

CAA proposes to operate a portion of this installation as follows: The airfield, airways communication system, housing and utilities for its employees. CAA is expected to ask for permanent transfer of certain facilities at the field and it will be recommended by this Headquarters that such transfer be made. Facilities not requested by CAA are recommended for disposal under existing procedure.

| TYPED NAME AND GRADE | DATE | AUTHORIZED REPORTING OFFICIAL (Signature) |
|---|---|---|
| HARRY F. ZINSSER Lt Col, CE Executive Officer, Eng AD | 10/11/45 | Harry F. Zinsser |

ENG FORM 1 JUL 1945 1266

REPRODUCED BY ENGINEER SECTION, ALS. DEPT. 1945

*Figure 10.*

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 803029
By NARA Date 3/1/05

AFMIE-AC/3
Mr. Bailey
12 August 1949

SUBJECT: Real Property Records - Atka Air Force Base, Alaska

AFMIE-AC/3 3d Ind 19 AUG 1949

Department of the Air Force, Hq USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: Commander-in-Chief, Alaskan Command, APO 942, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Washington

1. WD AGO Form 337, dated 8 July 1949, covering disposal by abandonment of two hundred forty (240) buildings at Atka Air Force Base, Atka, Alaska, is approved subject to the following conditions:

a. That the Department of the Air Force is under no obligation to remove the buildings.

b. That the property is without commercial value or that the estimated cost of its care, handling, removal, and disposition would exceed the estimated proceeds of sale.

2. Upon determination of the applicability of the above conditions, the Forms 337 will be amended by a certificate to that effect and this headquarters advised of action taken.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SIGNED
JOHN T. TROTTER, Major USAF
Executive Officer, Engineering Div.
Directorate of Installations
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel

2 Incl
n/c except
2 cy w/d

cc: Liaison
Control
Overseas Unit
Foreign Research Sect.

M/R: 1 cy ea Incl filed in Struct. Unit and Foreign Research Sect.

| OFFICE SYMBOL | 1. AFMIE | 2. AFMAI | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Authority NND 803029
By NARA Date 3/1/05

AFMIE-4C/3
Mr. Bailey
12 August 1949

HEADQUARTERS
DAVIS AIR FORCE BASE
and
602ND AIR BASE GROUP
APO 980, US Army

15 July 1949

AKETO 140 x 602

SUBJECT: Real Property Records - Atka Air Force Base

TO: Commanding General
Alaskan Air Command
APO 942, U s Army
Attn: Air Installations Division

1. The fact that there is no longer available sufficient personnel to properly maintain the numerous buildings not being utilized at Atka, nor to maintain adequate property records on these buildings, it is recommended, by this Headquarters, to abandon buildings in place.

2. There is inclosed herewith WD AGO Form 337, covering request for abandonment of approximately 240 buildings. The buildings to be abandoned-in-place are of temporary construction, and have served the purpose for which they were constructed.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JAMES G. LOWEY
Major, USAF
Adjutant

2 Incls
1. WD AGO Form 337 (illegible)
2. WD OCE Form 290

Authority NND 803029
By NARA Date 3/1/05



Ltr Davis AFB to CG AAC, AKEIC 140x602, 15 Jul 49, Subj: Real Property Records - Atka Air Force Base

AAMAI-4 602 1st Ind WHU/awr

HQ, ALASKAN AIR COMMAND, APO 942, c/o PM, Seattle, Washington
30 Jul 1949

THRU: Commander-in-Chief, Alaskan Command, APO 942, U. S. Army

TO: Headquarters USAF, Director of Installations, Washington 25, D. C.

1. Request approval of attached WD AGO Forms 337 in accordance with the provisions of Air Force Regulation 89-5 "Disposal of Buildings, Structures, or Improvements Excess to Requirements", dated 11 March 1949.

2. In accordance with recommendation by The Inspector General, Second Region, San Bernardino Air Force Base, as contained in attached copy of Case Report No. 8, Alaskan Air Command (see Inclosure No. 3), abandonment in place of 240 buildings at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field is hereby recommended. Subject buildings are beyond economical repair and have served the purpose for which they were intended, and for which there is no foreseeable future military need.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

ALBERT G. BUELOW
MAJOR, USAF
Asst. Adjutant General

2 Incls:
1/n/c
2. w/d
added
3. Case Rpt No. 8,
AAC (trip)

Authority NND 803029
By JH NARA Date 3/1/05

SUBJECT: Use of Yerkes Air and Yakima Air Base Co, File Alaska 319 2 AAF, 2nd 15 Jul 49, subj: Real Property Records - Alsk AFB, 4c 50 AAF

2 AUG 1949

TO: 2nd

Headquarters Alaska Command, APO 949, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Washington

TO: Director of Installations, Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington 25, D. C.

1. Attached herewith are copies of 10 AAF Form 197 covering additions, alterations, and improvements at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, which are essential to the requirements of the Alaskan Command.

2. These structures were constructed under emergency conditions during the war and were determined to be extent which otherwise would preclude their availability for any future use. Their location in an isolated area eliminates the possibility of disposal through normal salvage and sale procedures. It is recommended that authority be granted to abandon these structures in place.

FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

GORDON W. WILDER
1A Col, USAF
Secretary Joint Staff

5 Incls
n/c

Copies furnished:
2d, Alsc
CG, AAC

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Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

AFMAL-RC-5
Maj Reighter/cag/55615
Wrtn: 16 Nov 50

SUBJECT: Transmittal of WD AGO Form 337, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Alaska.

AFMAL-RC-5 5th Ind. 20 NOV 1950

Department of the Air Force, Hq USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: Commanding General, Alaskan Air Command, APO #942, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Washington.

Disposal of subject buildings by abandonment is approved and signed Forms 337 are returned herewith.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SIGNED
W. G. WALKER JR.
Lt. Colonel, USAF
D/Ch., Real Estate Division
Directorate of Installations
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel

1 Incl n/c
exc 1 cy w/d

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By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

HEADQUARTERS
ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
Elmendorf AFB, Fort Richardson
APO 942, U. S. Army

AAMAI-4 602

SUBJECT: Transmittal of WD AGO Form 337, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field

TO: Commanding Officer
5020th Air Base Squadron
Davis Air Force Base
APO 980, U S Army

1. The inclosed WD AGO Form 337, "Request for Approval of Disposal of Buildings and Improvements", covering the remaining buildings at Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, is forwarded to your headquarters, in quadruplicate, for signatures on all copies, of the responsible and commanding officer.

2. It is requested that your headquarters prepare a list of installed property if such exists. In the event there is no installed property, that fact should be typed on subject form.

3. It is further requested that your headquarters accomplish this mission with the least practicable delay and return form to this headquarters in order that the program for closing chain bases will not be interrupted.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL ARMSTRONG:

1 Incl:
WD AGO Fm 337
for ATKA (quad)

/s/ GAYLORD L. FLETCHER
Capt. USAF
Asst. Adj. Gen.

C O P Y

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Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

Basic Ltr. fr. Hqs. AID, Elmendorf AFB, Ft. Richardson, APO 942, U. S. Army dtd. 23 May 1950, Subj: Transmittal of WD AGO 337, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field.

AKEIC-4 602 3rd Ind 24 Jun 1950

HQS. DAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, APO 980, U S Army

TO: Commanding General, Alaskan Air Command, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Fort Richardson, APO 942, U. S. Army Attn: AAMAI-4 602

Preceeding indorsements complied with.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

2 Incls:
n/c

/s/ C. M. PICKERING
WOJG, USAF
Adjutant

AAMAI-4 602 4th Ind 8 Jul 1950 RMB/LHD/hh

HQ ALASKAN AIR COMMAND, APO 942, c/o PM, Seattle, Washington

TO: Director of Installations, Headquarters, USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

Pursuant to provisions of AF Regulation 89-5 dated 11 March 1949, and amendment thereto dated 20 September 1949, request approval of attached WD AGO Form 337. Subject buildings are beyond economical repair and have served the purpose for which they were constructed, and for which there is no foreseeable future need. Disposal by abandonment of the 29 remaining buildings listed on Form 337 is recommended.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

~~232~~
/s/ JOHN W. GAFFNEY
Major, USAF
Asst Air Adj Gen

2 Incls
1 cy ea w/d



COPY

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By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF DISPOSAL OF BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

DATE: 18 May 1950

(Post, camp, or station): AF AMCHITKA FIELD

ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER:

| COST NO. | DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION | | QUANTITY | ORIGINAL COST | RECOMMENDED DISPOSAL: [redacted] | RECOMMENDED DISPOSAL: DISPOSAL BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-53 | Pacific Hut | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2003 | X | |
| T-55 | Frame VHF Tower | | 1 | [illegible] | X | |
| T-120 | T/O | 20 X 30 | 1 | 1200 | X | |
| T-130 | T/O | 20 X 50 | 1 | 2000 | X | |
| T-132 | T/O | 20 X 50 | 1 | 2000 | X | |
| T-137 | Pacific | 16 X 48 | 1 | 2640 | X | |
| T-240 | T/O | 20 X 120 | 1 | 7700 | X | |
| T-241 | T/O | 20 X 40 | 1 | 1900 | X | |
| T-503 | T/O | 8 x 8 | 1 | 175 | X | |
| T-507 | Quonset | 16 X 72 | 1 | 4564 | X | |
| T-508 | Quonset | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2282 | X | |
| T-512 | Quonset | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2282 | X | |
| T-513 | Quonset | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2282 | X | |
| T-517 | Quonset | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2282 | X | |
| T-518 | Quonset | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2282 | X | |
| T-520 | Quonset | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2282 | X | |
| T-521 | Quonset | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2282 | X | |
| T-524 | Nissen | 20 X 48 | 1 | 3300 | X | |
| T-525 | Quonset | 16 X 40 | 1 | 2350 | X | |
| T-526 | T/O | 20 X 124 | 1 | 4003 | X | |
| T-635 | Pacific | 16 X 48 | 1 | 2640 | X | |
| T-637 | Pacific | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2003 | X | |
| T-765 | T/O | 20 X 24 | 1 | 1392 | X | |
| T-1032 | Pacific | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2003 | X | |
| No # | T/O | 20 X 40 | 1 | 1900 | X | |
| No # | T/O | 16 X 20 | 1 | 1000 | X | |
| No # | Pacific | 16 X 36 | 1 | 2003 | X | |
| No # | Pacific | 16 X 72 | 1 | 4006 | X | |
| No # | Pacific | 16 X 72 | 1 | 4006 | X | |
| | | Total Cost of Buildings | | $73,562.00 | | |
| | | Total Cost of Installed Property | | 12,859.57 | | |
| | | Total Cost | | $86,520.57 | | |
| | | TOTAL COST | | | | |

CONDITIONS PROMPTING DISPOSAL:

The above listed bldgs are located on Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; the bldgs were constructed during the war, have served the purpose for which they were intended, and are of no further value. It is considered impractical to remove or carry out salvage operations, and cost of care, handling, removal & disposition would exceed the

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Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

List of installed property in buildings listed on attached Form 337.

| NATURE | QUANTITY | COST (ea) | TOTAL COST |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sink, china 6x8x10 | 5 | $ 10.00 | $ 50.00 |
| Commodes, china | 6 | 10.00 | 60.00 |
| Cabinets, shower | 5 | 33.50 | 167.50 |
| Range, 3 Burner Oil #405 | 1 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 |
| Heater, hot water 40 Gal National | 7 | 150.00 | 1050.00 |
| Ext. fire 15# C O Two | 9 | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| Ext. fire 4 Gal Natkin | 21 | 15.00 | 315.00 |
| Heater, space 89E International | 13 | 109.75 | 1426.75 |
| Blowers, cold storage | 6 | 50.00 | 300.00 |
| Scales, Fairbanks | 2 | 150.00 | 300.00 |
| Freon 12 condensing units Gen. Elec. | 6 | 400.00 | 2400.00 |
| Ext. fire 1 Gal Underwriters | 8 | 30.00 | 240.00 |
| Ext. fire 2½ Gal Foamite | 7 | 14.00 | 98.00 |
| Ext. fire 1 Qt Pyrene | 4 | 5.33 | 21.32 |
| Ext. fire 15# Kidde | 1 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Sinks, metal 8x18x36 | 2 | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| Sink, metal 14x24x36 | 1 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Stove, range, 2 door F.S.Lang | 1 | 1300.00 | 1300.00 |
| Burner, oil w/motor (Part of Range) | 2 | (included in cost of range, above) | |
| Cold Storage Box, Gen. Elec. | 1 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Fans, exhaust w/motors 10" | 2 | 35.00 | 70.00 |
| Heater, space 49E International | 2 | 65.00 | 130.00 |
| Ext. fire 1 Gal C.T.C. | 1 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Sink china 20X12X20 | 1 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Heater, hot water 40 Gal Thermador | 1 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Sink, china 8x8x14 | 1 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Furnace, hot air, Dravo | 1 | 2200.00 | 2200.00 |
| Motor, elec. (for blower on Furnace) | 1 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Burner, oil (in storage) | 1 | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| | | | $ 12958.57 |

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 891539
By NARA Date 3/1/05

AFMAI-RO-4
Mr.Ceconi/cag/5615
Wrtn: 1 Jun 50

5 JUN 1950

AFMAI-RO-4

SUBJECT: Report of Excess of Atka and Camp Earle AF Auxiliary Fields, Alaska.

TO: Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Present plans contemplate declaring Atka and Camp Earle Air Force Auxiliary Fields excess to the requirements of the Air Force and to dispose of these fields in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

2. Since your department is withdrawing lands on Attu Island, it is requested that this department be advised whether you have a requirement for Camp Earle Air Force Auxiliary Field, located on this island; also whether a requirement exists for Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field located on the Island of Atka.

3. It is requested that your comments be submitted to this department not later than 28 June 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SIGNED
E. G. WALKER JR.
Lt. Colonel, USAF
D/Ch, Real Estate Division
Directorate of Installations
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel

1 Incl
Ltr fr Hq Alaskan Air Comd
dtd 1 May 50 w/2 Incls

MEMO FOR RECORD: R&R from AFOPO indicates no Air Force requirements.

AFMAI-R
WRWalker

AFMAI

AFOPO
(See memo for record)

G-22

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C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO 942, c/o PM, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

RHB/ah

AAMAI-4 600.94 1 May 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Excess of Atka and Camp Earle AF Auxiliary Fields

THRU: Commander-in-Chief
Alaskan Command
APO 942, U.S. Army

TO: Director of Installations
Headquarters, USAF
Washington 25, D.C.

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in paragraph 4, c (4), AF Regulation 93-4, dated 13 June 1949, inclosed herewith is Real Property Record, Report of Excess Part D, ENG Form 1266, pertaining to Atka AF Auxiliary Field and Camp Earle AF Auxiliary Field.

2. It is requested this headquarters be furnished appropriate disposition instructions.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls:
1. ENG Fm 1266, Pt D (quad)
Atka AF Aux Fld
2. ENG Fm 1266, Pt D (quad)
Camp Earle AF Aux Fld

/s/ GAYLORD L Pletcher
Captain USAF
Asst Adj Gen

1st Ind 6 May 1950

HEADQUARTERS ALSAKAN COMMAND, APO 942, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Washington

TO: Director of Installations, Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington 25,D. C.

Transmitted for appropriate action in compliance with request of basic communication.

FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

2 Incls
n/c

/s/ JAMES W. CLARK
Lt Col, USAF
Secretary Joint Staff

G-22

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COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
Washington 25, D.C.

B-411.2H/c1
ND17/N1-13
2-0

From: Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks
To: Director of Installations,
Department of the Air Force, Washington 25, D. C.

Subj: Atka and Camp Earle Air Force, Auxiliary Fields, Alaska

Ref: (a) Dept. of Air Force ltr AFMAI-RO-4 of 5 Jun 1950

Encl: (1) Ltr from Hdqtrs Alaskan Air Command of 1 May 1950 to Dept. of Air Force thru CINCAL with two encls

1. By reference (a) the Department of the Air Force informed the Bureau that plans contemplated declaring Atka and Camp Earle Air Force Auxiliary Fields, located on the Islands of Attu and Atka, Alaska, excess to the requirements of the Air Force, and requested information as to whether the Department of the Navy has a requirement for these airfields. It has now been informally learned that the Air Force does not contemplate disposing of these or any other installations at the present time.

2. The Department of the Navy has no immediate requirement for use of subject airfields but, in view of the international situation, concurs in their retention by one of the military services.

3. The enclosures forwarded with reference (a) are returned herewith.

/s/ J. A. DOMINY
By direction

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By NARA Date 3/1/05

AFMAI-RO-5
Maj.Reighter/ms/54530
wrth 1 Sept 50

SUBJECT: Atka and Camp Earle Air Force Auxiliary Fields, Alaska

AFMAI-RO-5 2nd Ind. 6 SEP 1950

Department of the Air Force, Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: Commanding General
Alaskan Air Command
APO 942, c/o Postmaster
Seattle, Washington

Reference is made to radio AFMAI [illegible] dated 24 July 1950, wherein it states that all disposal action of buildings under the provisions of AFR-89-5 is suspended until 1 October 1950. No further action will be taken to dispose of any excess or surplus property during the present international situation.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

2 Incls
n/c

Stoltz

ALBERT E. STOLTZ
Colonel, USAF
Executive, Directorate of Installations
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Material

cc: RR Br
BuYds&Docks

AFMAI-RO AFMAI-R

REALTY CONTROL FILE SUMMARY
(Land Acquisitions and Disposals Subsequent to 1 July 1940)

7352

**RESERVATION NAME:**

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Alaska

**OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED BY:**

A.F. General Orders No. 42, dated 23 June 1949

**LOCATION:**

On Atka Island, 1220 miles SW of Anchorage, in the 3d Judicial Division

**TYPE:**

Air Force Auxiliary Field

**LAND OWNERSHIP AND COST DATA**

**ACQUISITION ACTIONS**

Exhibit "A"

**DISPOSAL ACTIONS**

Exhibit "B"

**NET AREA**

6,800 acres, transferred
6,800 acres*
0 0

**GROSS COST**

**JURISDICTION**

**RELOCATIONS**

**FINAL PROJECT MAP:**

Exhibit "F"
See Audited Atlas Map for Alaska District

**MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:**

**REMARKS:**

* 6,800 acres relinquished to Dept. of Interior, 22 Oct. 1953

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By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

# REAL PROPERTY RECORD

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL
RCS - 4

| PART E REPORT OF DISPOSAL | THEATER OF OPERATION | DATE OF REPORT |
|---|---|---|
| FINAL | Alaskan Air Command | 31 Dec 1953 |

To be used only for fixed installations previously reported on Forms Parts A, B, C, "Real Property Record" disposed of by theater commanders or returned to supplying Government under authority of TM 38-420. To be submitted in triplicate.

TO: CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
ATTENTION: REAL ESTATE

1. a. NAME OF INSTALLATION (Official designation)
Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field
Eng 15, Als Dept 5

b. OTHER NAMES (Now or previously used)
Atka

2. a. COUNTRY
Alaska

b. SOVEREIGNTY (Where country is not sovereign nation)
Territory of the United States

3. TYPE OF INSTALLATION (Check one)

| AIRFIELD | HOSPITAL | DEPOT | OTHER (Specify) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auxiliary | | | |

4. PARTS "REAL PROPERTY RECORD" SUBMITTED TO CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

| MOST RECENT SUBMISSION | PARTS | DATE SUBMITTED |
|---|---|---|
| 25 Aug 1946 | A | |
| 15 Sep 1948 | B | |
| 30 Sep 1953 | C | |
| 27 Apr 1950 | D | |

5. DECLARATION OF SURPLUS

| PROPERTY DECLARED SURPLUS BY (War Department or Theater Commander) | DATE | UNDER AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN TM 38-420 (Paragraph No.) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

6. STATE WHETHER PART OR ALL OF INSTALLATION HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF (Identify portions by reference to numbers on Parts A and B and changes in such items specified in Part C, if part only has been disposed of). (Check one)

| ALL | PART (Identify) |
|---|---|
| XX | |

7. a. METHOD OF DISPOSITION (See paragraph 4c (5) W. D. Memorandum 35-6520-3 dated 2 October 1946)
Abandonment

b. CONSIDERATION RECEIVED: (Stated in currency used and official exchange rate at time of disposition)
---

8. IDENTITY OF PURCHASER, TRANSFEREE OR SUPPLYING GOVERNMENT.

9. REMARKS All buildings at Atka AF Auxiliary Field were approved for abandonment, WD AGO Form 337, dated 18 May 50. Request for withdrawal of land rescinding by letter from Secretary of Army to Secretary of Interior dated 31 Oct 1950. Letter dated 22 Oct 53 from Office, Chief of Engineers to Bureau of Land Management, Dept of Interior relinquished all right, title or interest of Dept of Defense in improvements on Atka Island.

| TYPE NAME AND GRADE | DATE | AUTHORIZED DISPOSAL OFFICIAL (Signature) |
|---|---|---|
| | 31 Dec 53 | |

ENG FORM 1266
1 JULY 47

48 18881

FINAL DISPOSAL

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

RESTRICTED

FINAL

# REAL PROPERTY RECORD

REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL ENG - 15

| PART E REPORT OF DISPOSAL | THEATER OF OPERATION | DATE OF REPORT |
|---|---|---|
| | Alaskan Air Command | 30 March 1951 |

To be used only for fixed installations previously reported on Forms Parts A, B, C, "Real Property Record" disposed of by theater commanders or returned to supplying Government under authority of TM 38-420. To be submitted in triplicate.

TO:

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
ATTENTION: REAL ESTATE

1. a. NAME OF INSTALLATION (Official designation)
Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field
ENG 15, Als Dept 5

b. OTHER NAMES (Now or previously used)
Atka

2. a. COUNTRY
Alaska

b. SOVEREIGNTY (Where country is not sovereign nation)
Territory of the United States

3. TYPE OF INSTALLATION (Check one)

| AIRFIELD | HOSPITAL | DEPOT | OTHER (Specify) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auxiliary | | | |

4. PARTS "REAL PROPERTY RECORD" SUBMITTED TO CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

| MOST RECENT SUBMISSION | PARTS | DATE SUBMITTED |
|---|---|---|
| | A | 25 Aug 1946 |
| | B | 15 Sept 1948 |
| | C | 31 Dec 1949 |
| | D | - - - |

5. DECLARATION OF SURPLUS

| PROPERTY DECLARED SURPLUS BY (War Department or Theater Commander) | DATE | UNDER AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN TM 38-420 (Paragraph No.) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

6. STATE WHETHER PART OR ALL OF INSTALLATION HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF (Identify portions by reference to numbers on Parts A and B and changes in such items specified in Part C, if part only has been disposed of). (Check one)

| ALL | PART (Identify) |
|---|---|
| X | |

7. a. METHOD OF DISPOSITION (See paragraph 4c (5) W. D. Memorandum 35-6520-3 dated 2 October 1946)
Abandonment

b. CONSIDERATION RECEIVED: (Stated in currency used and official exchange rate at time of disposition)
- -

8. IDENTITY OF PURCHASER, TRANSFEREE OR SUPPLYING GOVERNMENT.

9. REMARKS
Attached is a list of Buildings approved for abandonment by Headquarters, USAF on WD AGO Form 337.

| TYPE NAME AND GRADE | DATE | AUTHORIZED DISPOSAL OFFICIAL (Signature) |
|---|---|---|
| RANDOLPH H. BLAIN Capt., USAF<br>Chief, Real Estate Division, AAC | 30 March 1951 | Randolph H. Blain |

ENG FORM 1266 FINAL
1 JULY 47

48. 18881

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 984395
By AB NARA Date 3/3/05

[redacted]

Listed below are buildings approved for disposal by abandonment (Reference 5th Indorsement dated 20 November 1950 to letter this headquarters dated 23 May 1950 subj: Transmittal of WDAGO Form 337, Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field).

| Bldg No. | Designation and Description | |
|---|---|---|
| T-53 | Pacific Hut | 16x36 |
| T-55 | Frame VHF Tower | |
| T-129 | T/O | 20x30 |
| T-130 | T/O | 20x50 |
| T-131 | T/O | 20x50 |
| T-137 | Pacific | 16x48 |
| T-240 | T/O | 20x120 |
| T-241 | T/O | 20x40 |
| T-503 | T/O | 8x8 |
| T-507 | Quonset | 16x72 |
| T-508 | Quonset | 16x36 |
| T-512 | Quonset | 16x36 |
| T-513 | Quonset | 16x36 |
| T-517 | Quonset | 16x36 |
| T-518 | Quonset | 16x36 |
| T-520 | Quonset | 16x36 |
| T-521 | Quonset | 16x36 |
| T-524 | Nieson | 20x48 |
| T-525 | Quonset | 16x40 |
| T-526 | T/O | 20x124 |
| T-635 | Pacific | 16x48 |
| T-637 | Pacific | 16x36 |
| T-765 | T/O | 20x24 |
| T-1032 | Pacific | 16x36 |
| No # | T/O | 20x40 |
| No # | T/O | 16x20 |
| No # | Pacific | 16x36 |
| No # | Pacific | 16x72 |
| No # | Pacific | 16x72 |

29

[redacted]

3509

S75/L0mg/NA32 (S-FC-el)
Serial 572339

6 May 1943

[redacted]

From: The Commandant, Thirteenth Naval District.
To: The Commanding Officer, Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound.

Subject: 40mm Training Ammunition; Issue of to Shore Base Batteries in the Alaskan Sector.

Reference: (a) Comlf Conf. Ltr. S76(S-FC-el), Serial 572222, of 1 April 1943.

1. Authority is granted to issue and ship via the first available transportation:

To: (a) The Commandant, Naval Operating Base.

At: Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

2,400 rounds 40mm B.L.A.T.

To: (b) The Commandant, Naval Operating Base.

At: Kodiak, Alaska.

1,600 rounds 40mm B.L.A.T.

To: (c) The Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station.

At: Sitka, Alaska.

1,600 rounds 40mm B.L.A.T.

28 MAY RECD
COMMANDING OFFICER
U. S. Naval Section Base
Cold Bay, Alaska

[redacted]

S78/L0HM/HA32 (N-Ac-ei)
Serial 572339

[redacted]

6 May 1943

Subject: L0HM Training Ammunition; Issue of to Shore Base Batteries in the Alaskan Sector.

---

To: (d) The Commanding Officer, Naval Air Facility.

At: Amchitka, Alaska.

600 rounds L0HM B.L.A.T.

To: (e) The Commanding Officer Naval Air Facility.

At: Adak, Alaska.

600 rounds L0HM B.L.A.T.

To: (f) The Commanding Officer, Naval Air Facility.

At: Otter Point, Alaska.

600 rounds L0HM B.L.A.T.

To: (g) The Officer in Charge, Naval Auxiliary Air Facility.

At: Atka, Alaska.

600 rounds L0HM B.L.A.T.

To: (h) The Officer in Charge, Naval Auxiliary Air Facility.

At: Cold Bay, Alaska.

600 rounds L0HM B.L.A.T.

To: (i) The Officer in Charge, Naval Auxiliary Air Facility.

At: Sand Point, Alaska.

600 rounds L0HM B.L.A.T.

[redacted]

S76/[illegible]/[illegible]32 (#-[illegible]-ei)
Serial 572339
[redacted]

6 May 1943

Subject: 6[illegible]M Training Ammunition; Issue of to Shore Base Batteries in the Alaskan Sector.

---

2. By copy of this letter, consignees are notified that subject ammunition is the annual allowance for training when firing in accordance with F.T.P. 2[illegible], at a rate not to exceed 50 rounds per barrel per quarter.

3. Training allowances are included in the above allotments for the first three batteries shipped to the Alaskan Sector. This is the second annual training allowance received by these batteries as they received approved training allowances in 1942.

FRANK JACK FLETCHER
Commandant

C. E. TAYLOR
By Direction

Copies to:
Comalsec
Comd.O.B., Dutch Harbor
Comd.O.B., Kodiak
C.O., N.A.A.F., Sitka
C.O., N.A.F., Annette
C.O., N.A.F., Adak
C.O., N.A.F., Otter Point
Cinc., N.A.A.F., Atka
Cinc., N.A.A.F., Cold Bay ✓
Cinc., N.A.A.F., Sand Point

[redacted]

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX H

# STILL PHOTOGRAPHY REFERENCES

APPENDIX H

Still Photography References

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**


H-1 Aerial photograph of Atka Island shoreline, 1982 (B-40).

H-2 Aerial view of Nazan Bay and Naval Air Facility airfield, 1944 (B-41).

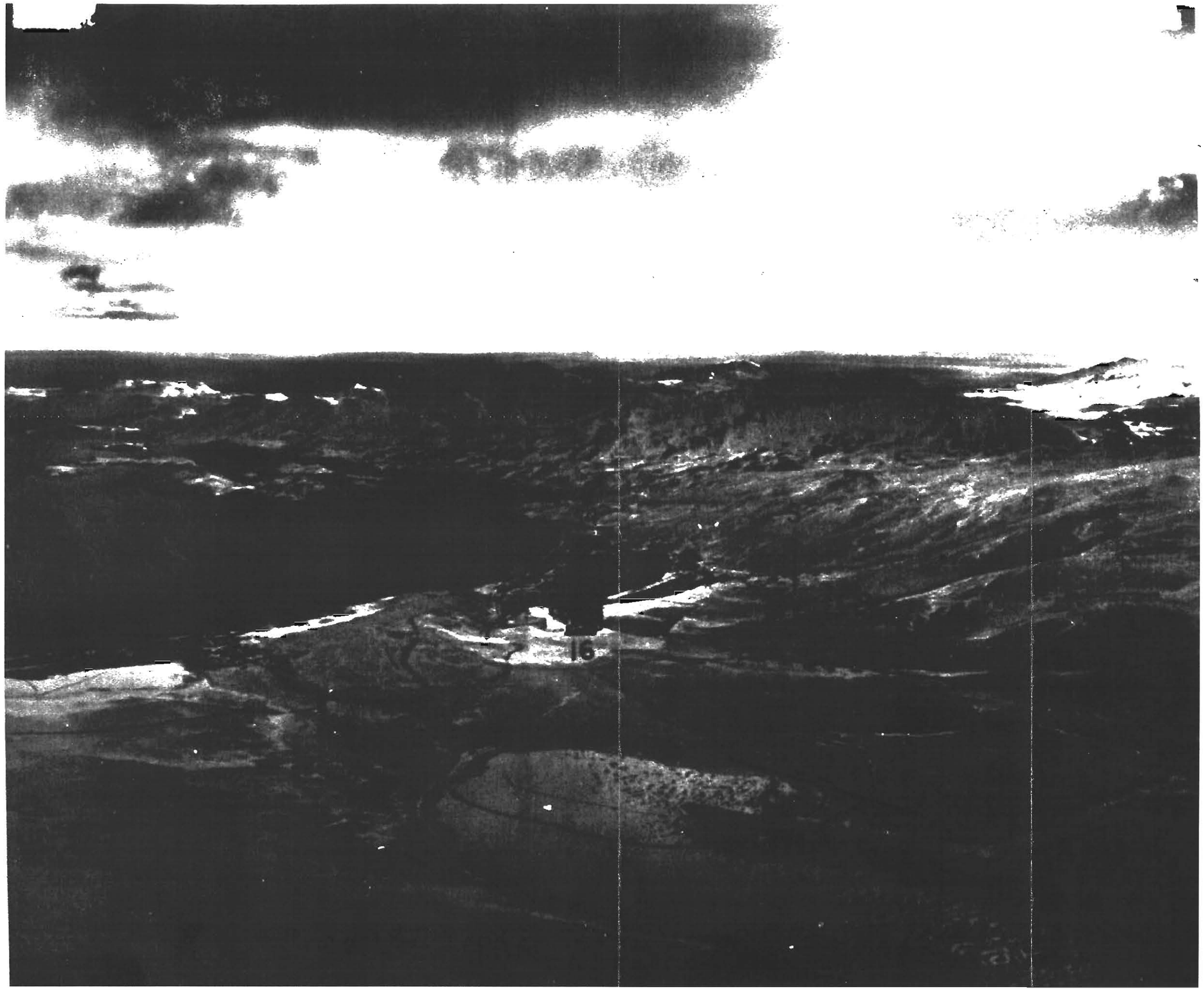
H-3 Winter view of Atka Island airfield approach, 1945 (B-42).

H-4 Partial view of airstrip on Atka Island, 1945 (B-43).

H-5 Expanded view of Atka Island airstrip constructed with metal sheeting, 1951 (B-44).

H-6 Seaplane tender USS Casco waiting for PBY to land, 1943 (B-65).

H-7 View showing rifle range layout.



REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

293798 COPY NEG

| NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|
| NorPac 117 | 10-29-44 |

TAKEN BY:

ComNorPac AIC

LOCATION:

SUBJECT:

Airfield of NAF Atka Alaska. Bearing of field approx. 355T. Nazan Bay borders airfield on left. Alt. 1900'; FL 8.25". Enlargement. 29 Oct. 1944.

Nazan Bay borders airfield on the left. Looking southeast

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION:

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
DATE E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NDD 750090
RG 80, SERIES G

ISSUED TO:

173

H-2

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

301595 C neg

NAVAER-452A

NUMBER DATE

ADK#10979 13 Jan 1945

TAKEN BY:

NAS Adak

LOCATION:

SUBJECT:

Land and seaplane facilities, Atka, Is., Alaska F.L. 8¼".

H-3

Landplane Airport showing Runway Approach. Looking N.N.W. Alt.1000' .

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356 Sec 3.3
NND 750090

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION:

[redacted]

DATE:

ISSUED TO:

175

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

318938 COPY NEG

| BER | DATE |
|---|---|
| 11258 | 26 Apr. 1945 |

EN BY:

ADAK

ATION:

SUBJECT:

Atka landplane airstrip, Atka Is. Alaska. where J2F-6, Bu #32745 crashed.

H-4

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION:

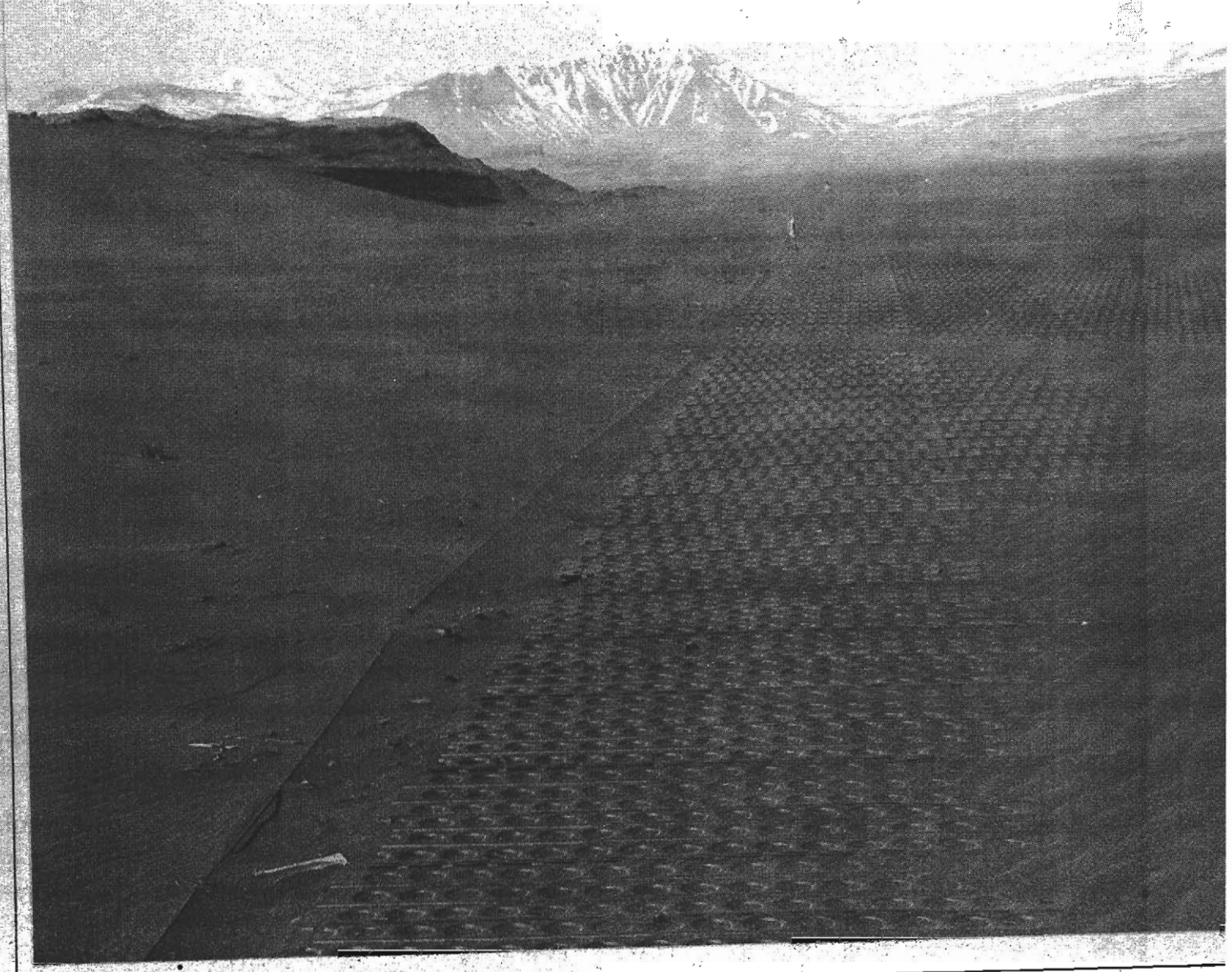
[redacted]

DATE:

ISSUED TO:

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3
NND 750090
RG 80, SERIES G

176



REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

PRNC-NPC-48 U.S. NAVY NO. #30499 NEG

ISI NO. DATE

30499 FEB. 1951

SUBJECT:

CAPTION:

NORTH VIEW OF AIRFIELD AT ATKA, ALASKA.

H-5

[redacted]

180

LOCATION:

ATKA, ALASKA

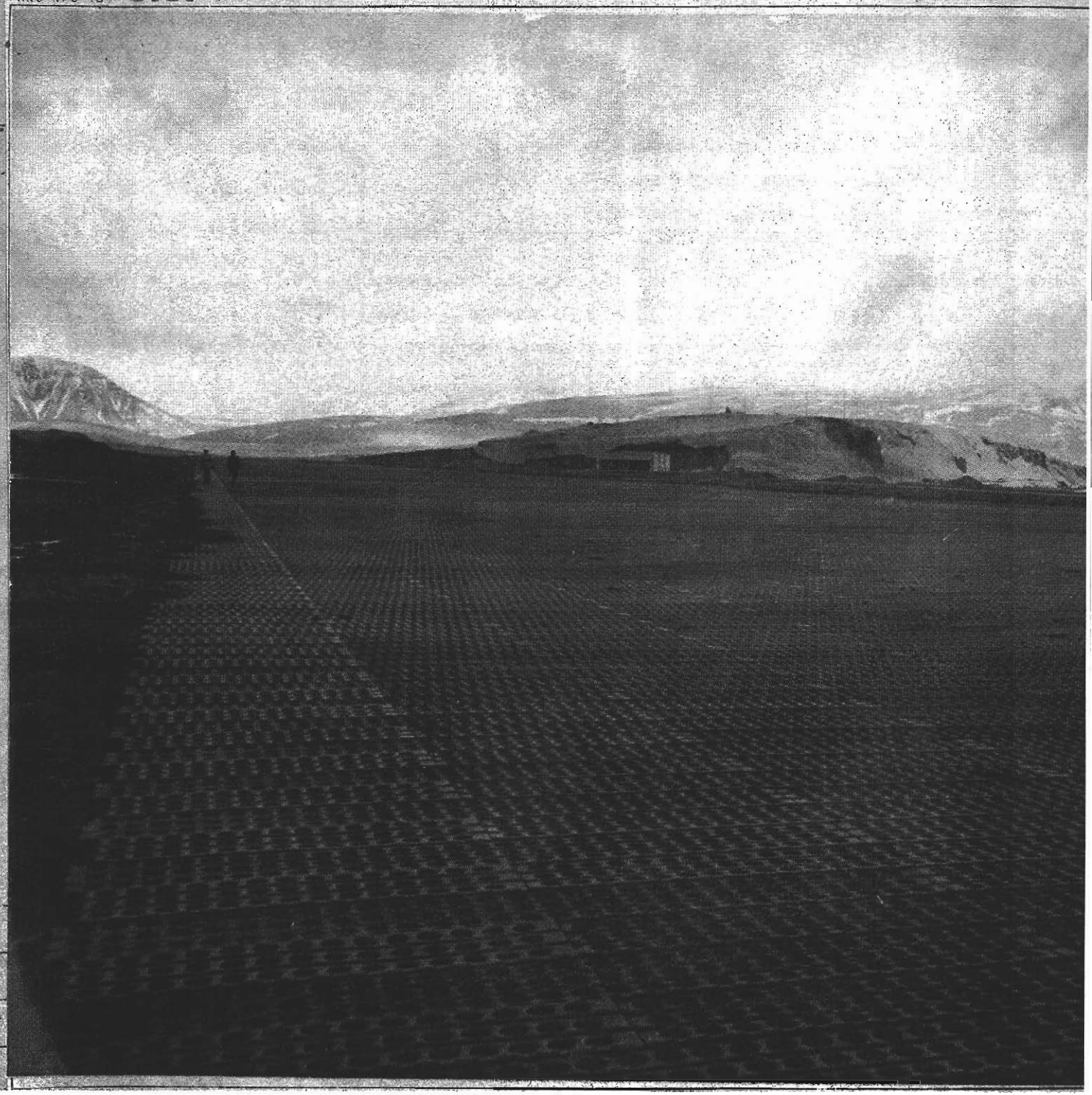
PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

COUNTRY (STATE) ALASKA

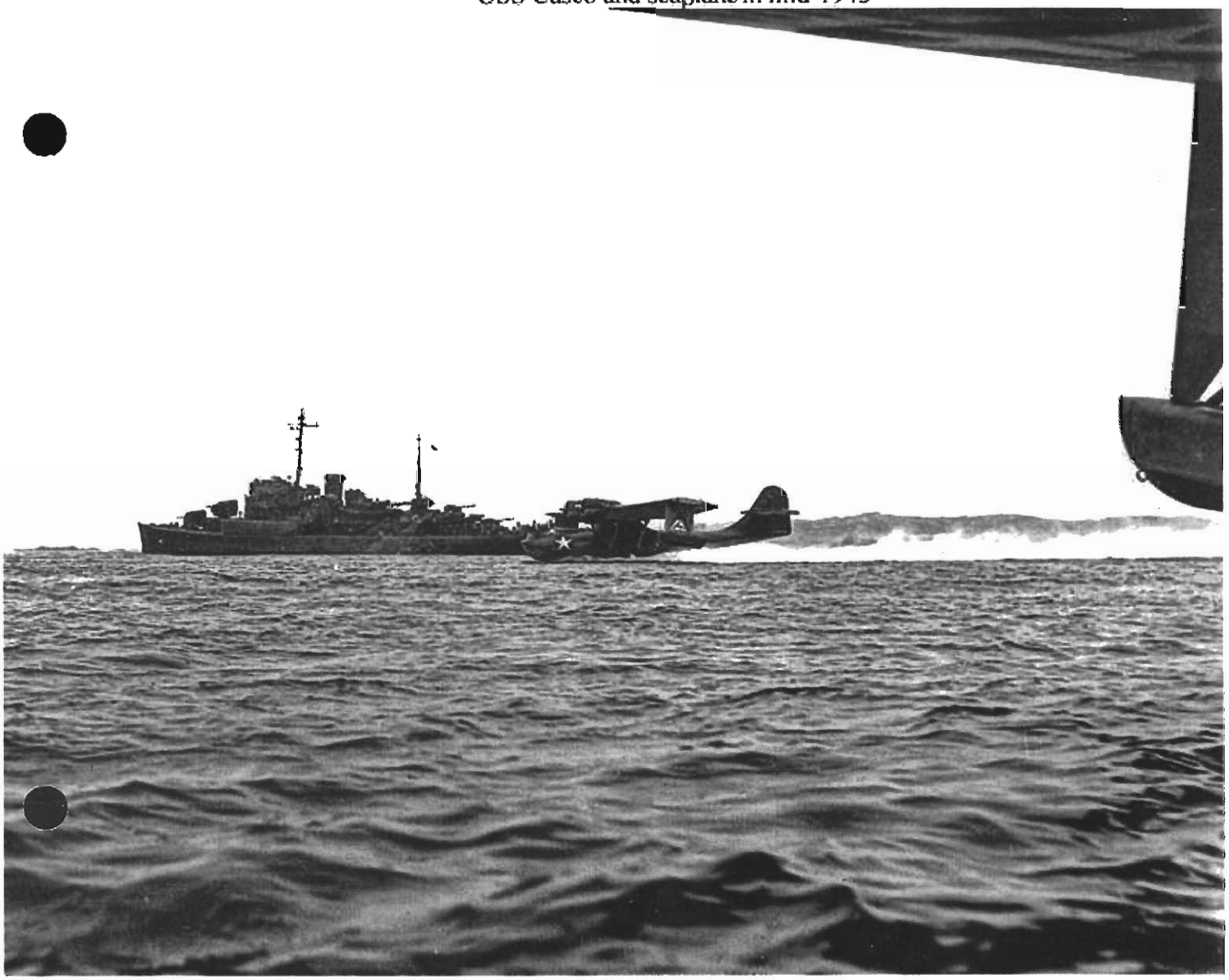
NAVAL STATION ADAK.

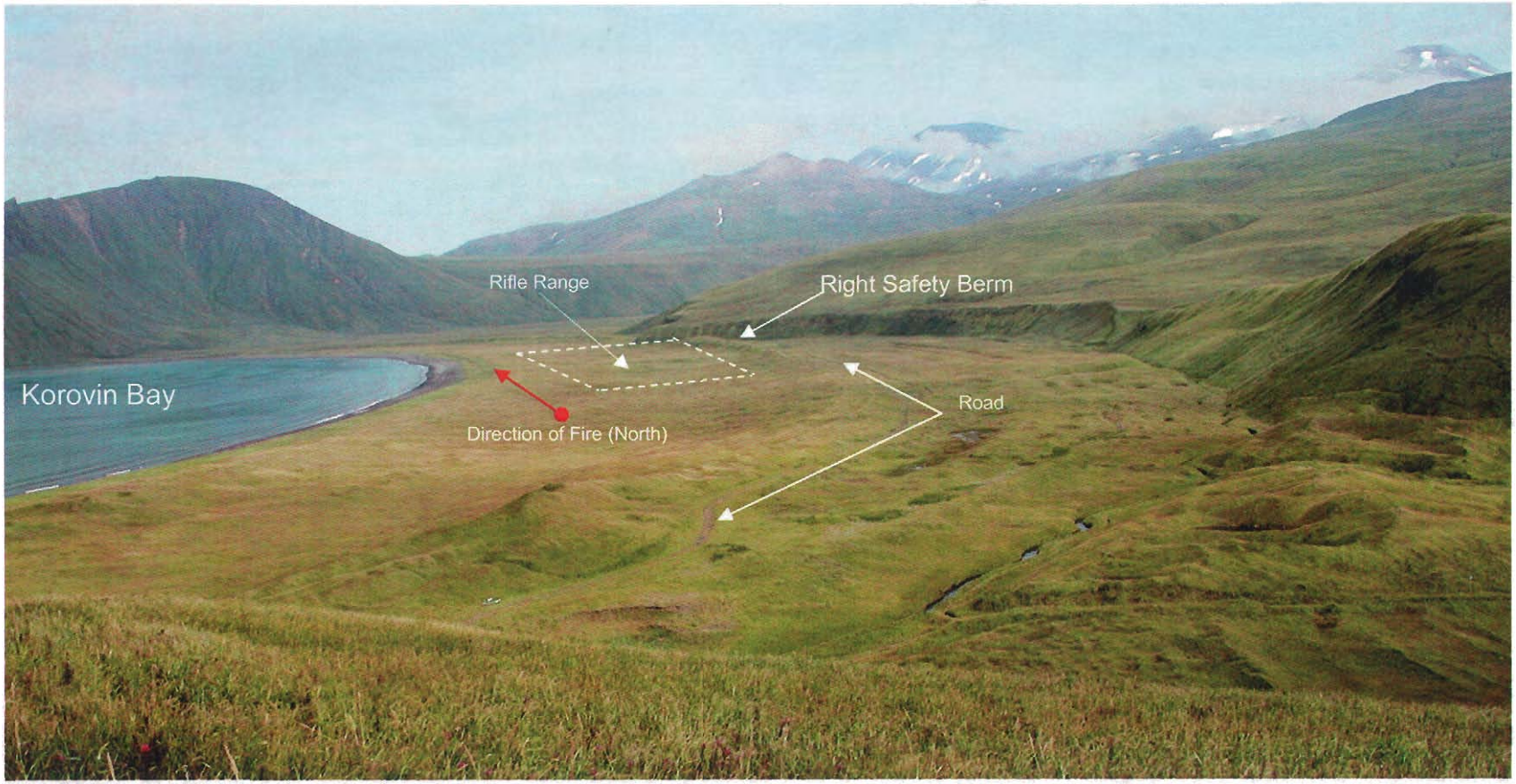
LOCATION:

NB-3#1254



USS Casco and seaplane in mid-1943




Rifle Range
Right Safety Berm
Korovin Bay
Road
Direction of Fire (North)

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX I

## MAPS/DRAWINGS REFERENCES

APPENDIX I

MAPS/DRAWINGS REFERENCES

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I-1 Project location and general layout of Atka Island and Nazan Bay, 1943 (B-45).

I-2 Map showing Atka Army Air Base topography and construction, 1944 (B-46).

I-3 Map showing Atka Army Air Base topography and construction, including rifle range, 1944 (B-47).

I-4 Project location and general layout of Atka Island and Nazan Bay showing the rifle range, 1945 (B-48).

I-5 Real Estate map showing Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field Military Reservation, 1950 (B-49).

I-6 Map showing Atka Island land ownership, 1999 (B-50).

I-7 Rifle range inspection route, 2005 (B-51).

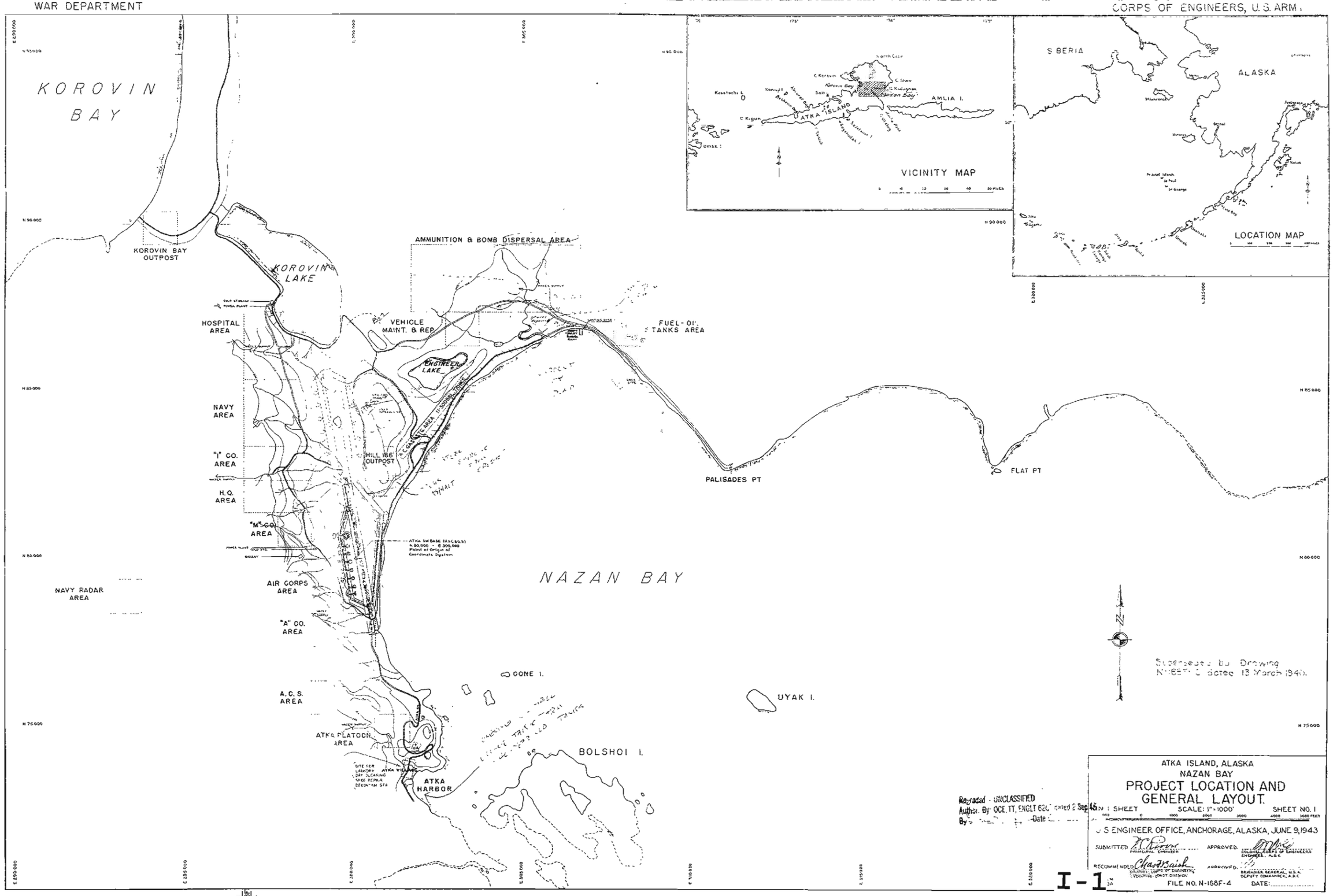
I-8 Map showing Atka Island Naval Auxiliary Air Facility layout, 1943 (B-52).

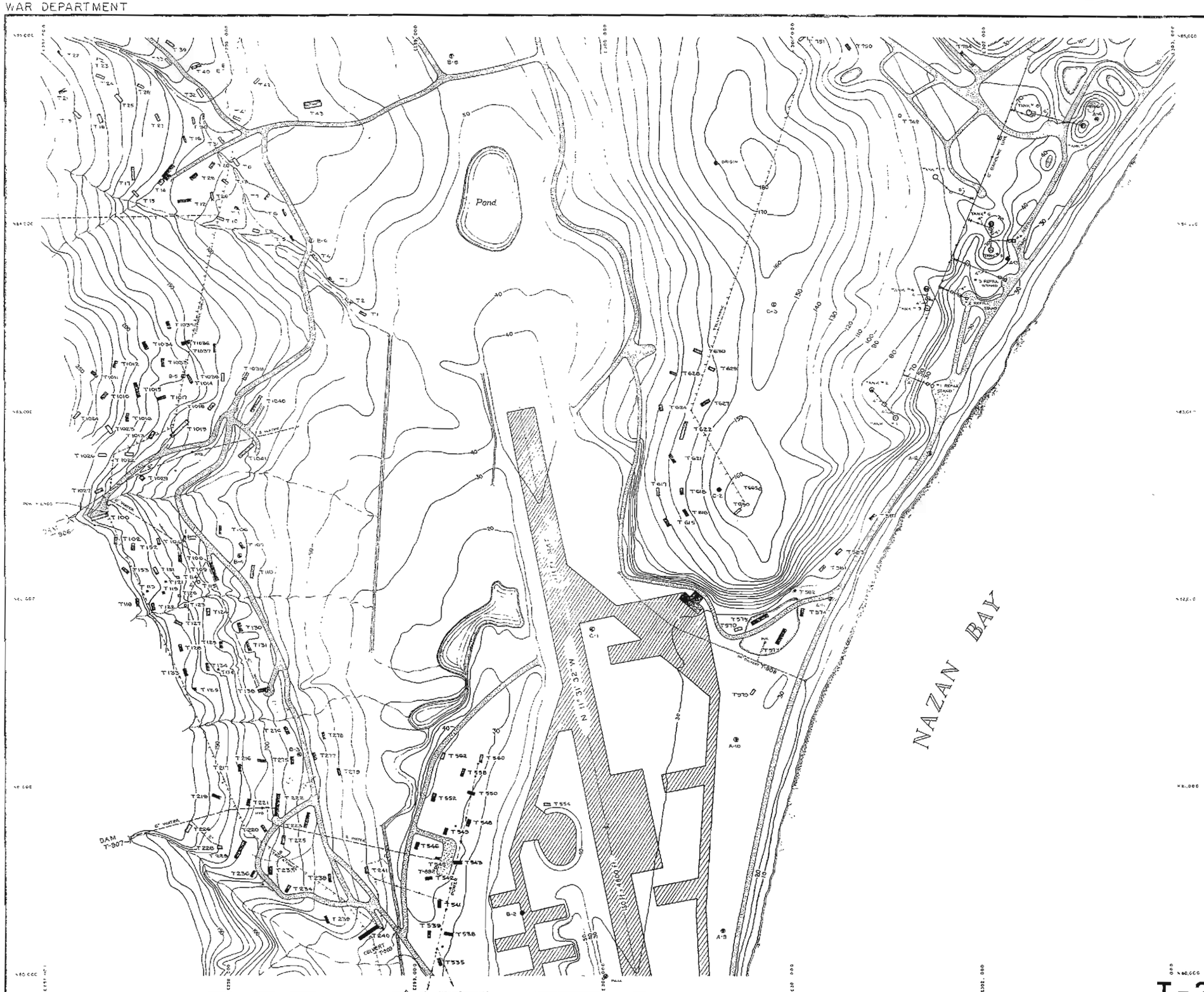
I-9 Site plat map, 2003 (B-67).

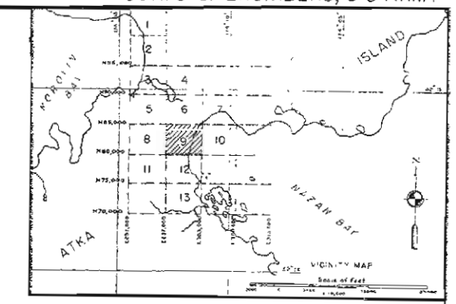
I-10 Geologic map of Atka Island, 1984 (B-10).

WAR DEPARTMENT

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY






## BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

| NO | USE | TYPE | SIZE | PLAN NO | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-535 | Barracks, E.M. | P.H | 16x36 | N-23-56 | |
| T-538 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-539 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-541 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-542 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-543 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-546 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-548 | " OFF | " | " | " | |
| T-550 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-558 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-560 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-562 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-552 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-549 | Recreation | " | " | " | |
| T-545 | Bath, E.M & OFF | T/O | 20x24 | 111.28 | |
| T-554 | A.C. Supply Whse | G.H. | 16x36 | 3722 | Concrete floor |
| T-578 | Hangar | Kodiak | 45x126 | N-17-126 | |
| | | T/O | 168x56 | | |
| T-570 | Crew Chief Shelter | G.H | 16x36 | 3722 | |
| T-581 | Bomber Supply Whse | " | | | |
| T-574 | A.C. Lube Bldg. | " | " | " | Concrete floor |
| | | | | N-17-132 | |
| T-573 | Barracks, E.M. | G.H. | 16x72 | 3722 | 2 outs end to end |
| T-583 | " " | " | 16x36 | | |
| T-587 | Barracks, E.M | G.H | 16x36 | 3722 | |
| T-582 | Power Plant | Yak. | 16x16 | N-70-51 | |
| T-575 | Warehouse | T/O | 20x100 | 111.18 | |
| T-579 | Navy Construction | G.H. | 16x36 | | |
| T-216 | Barracks, E.M. | " | " | 3722 | |
| T-217 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-219 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-221 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-225 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-226 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-233 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-238 | " " | " | " | " | |
| T-220 | Administration | " | " | " | |
| T-234 | Supply | " | " | " | |
| T-236 | Barracks, Off. | " | " | " | |
| T-223 | Recreation | " | 16x72 | | 2 outs end to end |
| T-228 | Bath, E.M & OFF | T/O | 20x24 | 111.28 | |
| T-222 | Mess | TOMB | 20x100 | 706-5400 | |
| T-229 | Warehouse | T/O | " | 111.18 | |
| T-240 | Cold Storage | CCC | 20x120 | N-17-133 | |
| T-239 | Storehouse | G.H | 16x36 | 3722 | Not insulated |
| T-275 | Navy Construction | " | " | | |
| T-276 | " " | " | " | | |

Building list continued on sheet number 10

## LEGEND

- Electrical Distribution
- Telephone & Telegraph Cable
- Underground T & T Cable
- Water Line
- Gasoline Line
- Sewer Line
- Intersystem Drainage
- Fuel Storage Tanks
- Buildings (See Schedule)
- Triangulation Station
- Triangulation & Bench Mark
- Bench Mark
- Traverse Station & Bench Mark
- Other Station & Bench Mark

NOTES:

10 ft contour interval based on Mean Sea Level

Contours taken by Resident Engineer using stadia topography, not checked minimum accuracy of one half contour interval, average accuracy of two feet

Horizontal control, plane rectangular coordinates, by US Engineer, Fall of 1944, based on USC & GS Unalaska Geodetic datum

Vertical control based on USC & GS tidal bench marks A-1 and A-2 of Mean Lower Low Water datum plane. Difference between MSL & MLLW equals 1.55 feet

CHECKED BY
CHIEF ENGINEER 620: datum
Date

ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

# ATKA ARMY AIR BASE

## TOPOGRAPHY AND AS BUILT CONSTRUCTION

IN 13 SHEETS — SCALE 1" = 200' — SHEET NO 9

300 100 0 300 600 900 1200 1500

ALASKAN DEPT, ENGINEER OFFICE, ATKA, ALASKA

Recommended: Jno. O. Smith, Design Engineer

Submitted: Edward K. Carson Capt CE, Resident Engineer

Approved: B. F. Tait, Lt Col, Corps of Engineers, Operations Officer

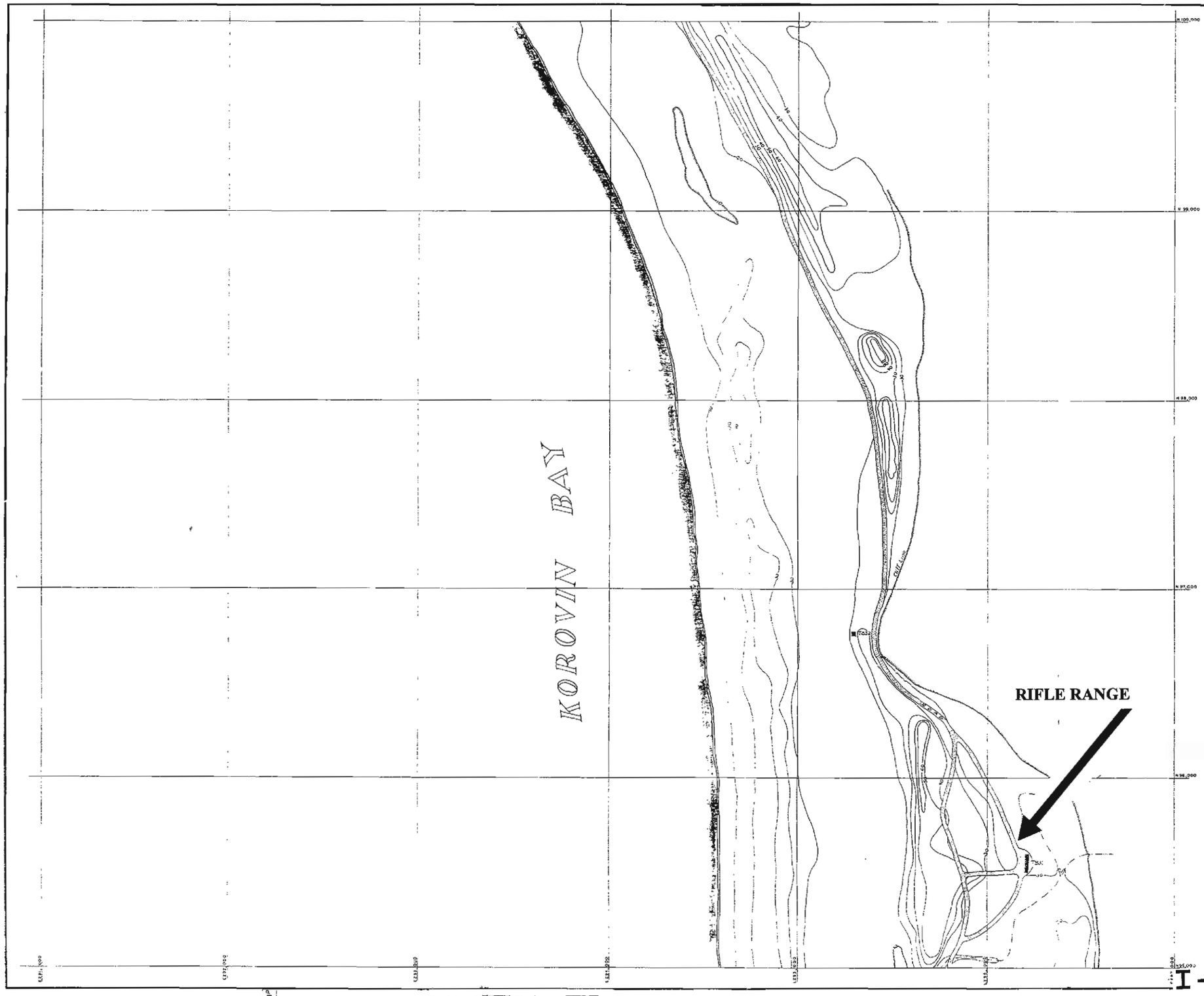
DR ____
TR. ____
CK. Jas Gauch DJG

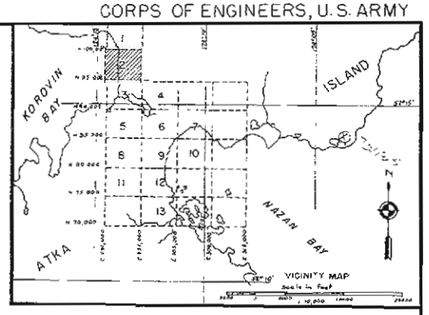
DATE 24 NOV 1944

I-2

WAR DEPARTMENT

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY




## BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

| NO. | USE | TYPE | SIZE | PLAN NO. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-831 | Warehouse | Q.H. | 20x96 | 3722 | |
| T-832 | Rangehouse | Frame | 20x24 | Local | |

LEGEND

- Electrical Distribution
- Telephone & Telegraph Cable
- Underground T & T Cable
- Water Line
- Gasoline Line
- Sewer Line
- Intermittent Drainage
- Fuel Storage Tanks
- Buildings (See Schedule)
- Triangulation Station
- Triangulation & Bench Mark
- Bench Mark
- Traverse Station & Bench Mark
- Other Station & Bench Mark

NOTES:

10 ft contour interval based on Mean Sea Level

Contours taken by Resident Engineer using stadia. Topography and culture on this sheet of relative accuracy only

Horizontal control, plane rectangular coordinates, by AD Engineer, Fall of 1944, based on USC & GS Geodetic datum

Vertical control based on USC & G S tidal bench marks AT-1 and AT-2 at Mean Lower Low Water datum plane. Difference between MSL & MLLW equals 1.85 feet

Approved UNCLASSIFIED
OCE IT, ENGLT 6207 dated 2 Sep 48
Date 21 Mar 57

ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

# ATKA ARMY AIR BASE

## TOPOGRAPHY AND AS-BUILT CONSTRUCTION

IN 13 SHEETS — SCALE 1" = 200 — SHEET NO 2

ALASKAN DEPT, ENGINEER OFFICE, ATKA, ALASKA

Recommended: Leon O. Leavitt, SENIOR ENGINEER

Submitted: Edward Clarence, RESIDENT ENGINEER

Approved: R. F. Tabb, LT. COL., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OPERATING ENGINEER

DR _____ DJG.

DATE 24 NOV. 1944

I-3

WITH ER 566-5

FILE NO N-168P-1

WAR DEPARTMENT

RIFLE RANGE

KOROVIN BAY

PROPOSED MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY
52°15'

EXTENDS EASTWARD TO 174°05' W LONG

Boker Lake

KOROVIN LAKE

Engineer Lake

NAVY

AACS

AACS & RANGE STATION
CAPE KUDUGNAK

Pallades Point

YJ & WEATHER STATION
SEGUAM ISLAND

ORIG N OF COORDINATES
N 80000 – E 300000
ATKA-3 W BASE
LAT 52° 12' 32.710"
LONG 174° 12' 21.534"

NAZAN BAY

VHF & YJ

UYAK I

BOLSHOI I

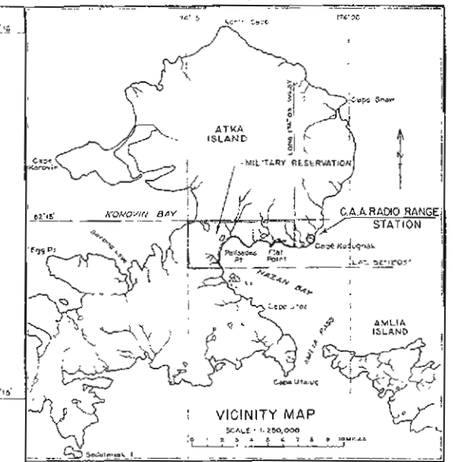
ATKA VILLAGE

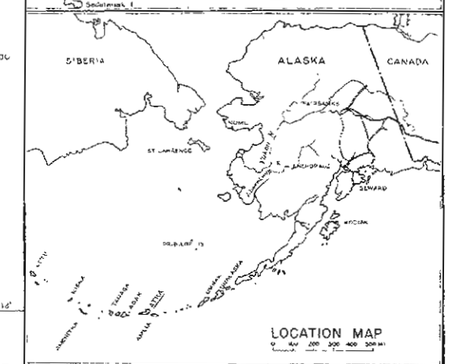
ATKA HARBOR

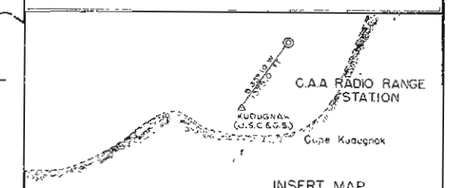
PROPOSED MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY
52°12'05"

CONFIDENTIAL

I-4




SOURCE OF DRAWING

BASED ON 1944 FIELD SURVEYS OF "AS BUILT" CONSTRUCTION FROM DRAWING N-168F-1 IN 3 SHEETS DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1944

NOTE

THIS DRAWING SUPERCEDES GENERAL LAYOUT NO. N-168F-4 DATED 9 JUNE 1943

APPROVED: Jacob M. Weller
CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DIST REAL ESTATE BRANCH

| NO | REVISION | BY | APPD | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | CAA RADIO RANGE INSET ADDED | EA | | 7/15/46 |
| 3 | REVISED TO CONFORM WITH CURRENT RECORDS | RAG | | 3/25/45 |
| 2 | MILITARY BOUNDARY CHANGED | MED | | 3/16/45 |
| 1 | CORRECTED TO DATE | MED | | 2/14/45 |

ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

# PROJECT LOCATION & GENERAL LAYOUT

IN 1 SHEET — SCALE: 1"=1000' — SHEET NO. 1

ALASKAN DEPT., ENGINEER OFFICE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

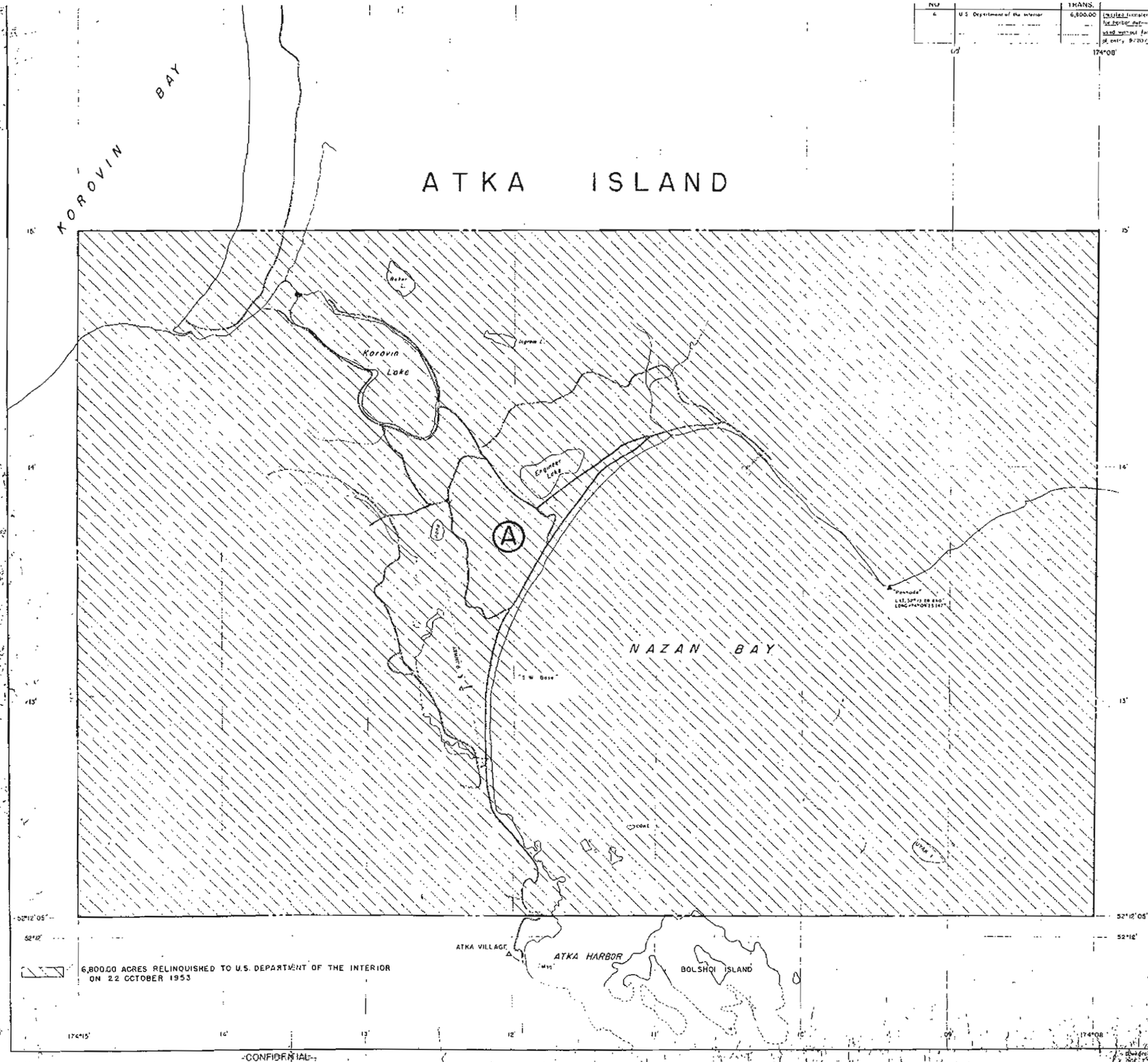
SUBMITTED: Roy C. Smith, SENIOR ENGINEER — APPROVED: B. F. Grant, JR., LT. COL., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOR THE ENGINEER, CONSTR DIV

DRAWN BY CK CBA

DATE: 13 MARCH 1945.

FILE NO. N-168F-10

| NO | | TRANS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | U.S. Department of the Interior | 6,800.00 | Issued transfer from Dept. of Interior for period February, through October, used verbal formal authority. Date of entry 9/20/42 |



TERRITORIAL INDEX

VICINITY MAP
Scale in Miles

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
TERRITORY ALASKA
JUDICIAL DIVISION THIRD
DIVISION NORTH PACIFIC
DISTRICT ALASKA
ALASKAN COMMAND

— LOCATION OF PROJECT —
1220 MILES S.W. OF ANCHORAGE
... MILES ... OF

— TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES —
RAILROADS
TERRITORIAL ROADS
FEDERAL ROADS
AIRLINES

— ACQUISITION —
TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED 6800.00
ACRES FEE
ACRES TRANSFERRED 6800.00
ACRES LEASED
ACRES LESSER INTERESTS

— DISPOSAL —
TOTAL ACRES DISPOSED OF 6800.00
ACRES SOLD
ACRES TRANSFERRED 6800.00
ACRES LEASES TERMINATED
ACRES LESSER INT'S. TERM.

— LEGEND —
NOTE: USE SYMBOLS FROM FM-21-30 (WAR DEPT. BASIC FIELD MANUAL) PAGES 21 TO 27 INCL.
EXCEPT
RESERVATION LINE
RESERVATION LINE (ACTUAL SURVEY)
DAM SITE (PARING LINE)
RESERVOIR SITE (PARING LINE)
CONTOUR LINES
AVIGATION EASEMENTS
TRACT NUMBER (99)

ACQUISITION AUTHORIZATION
IMPLIED TRANSFER FROM DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EFFECTIVE 20 SEPT 1942 USED IN LIEU OF FORMAL DIRECTIVE.
RE-0.4551, DATED 20 MAY 1945
RE-0.5101, DATED 8 NOV 1950
CANCELS RE-0 4551

| REVISIONS | DATE | | BY |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8/18/50 | Revised title lines | V.C.L. |
| 2 | 11/15/53 | Added relinquishment note | M.E. |

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ALASKA DISTRICT ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION

DRAWN BY: A.P.P.
TRACED BY: A.P.P.
CHECKED BY: C.S.S.
SUBMITTED BY: CHIEF, RECORDKEEPING BR.
RECOMMENDED BY: CHIEF, REAL ESTATE DIV.
APPROVED BY: DISTRICT ENGINEER
DATE:

REAL ESTATE
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
MILITARY RESERVATION

OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCE ORI PROJECT NO. 7832
SCALE: 1" = FEET
SHEET 1 OF 1
DRAWING NO. A1-5

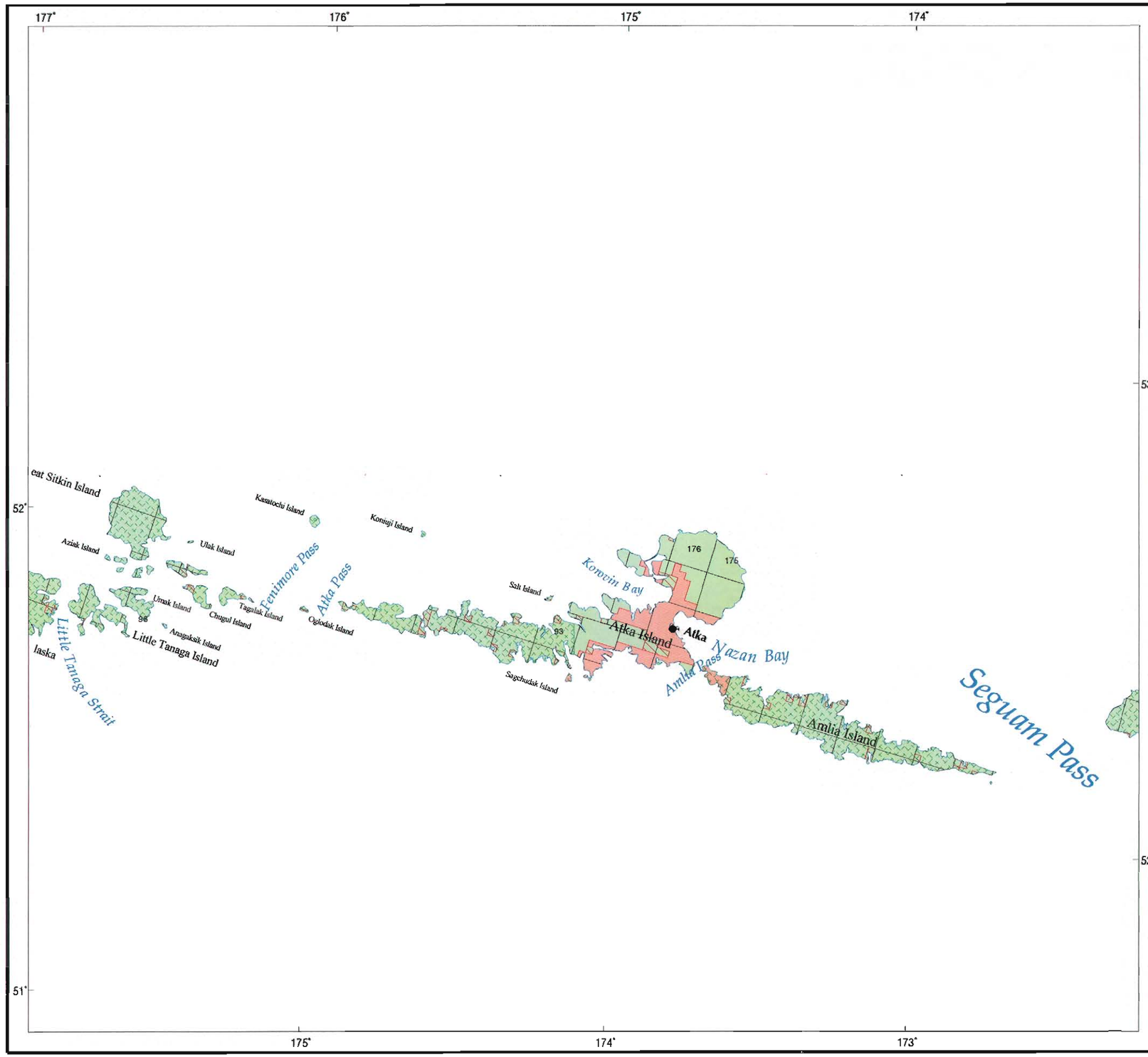
I-5 UDITED

-CONFIDENTIAL-

CONFIDENTIAL

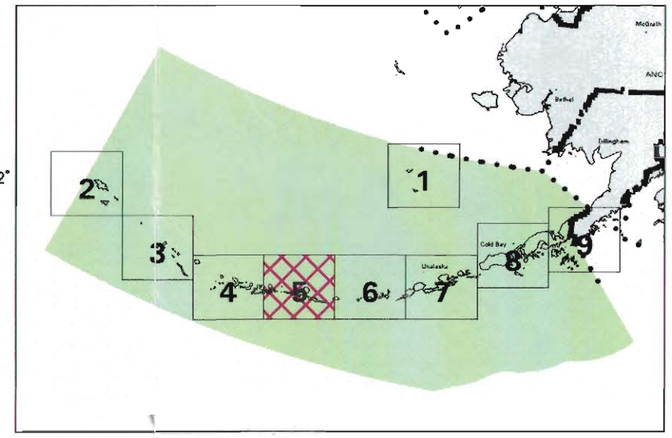
# LAND MANAGEMENT
## ALEUTIAN ISLANDS REGION
### Map 5 of 9

Albers Equal Area Projection
Scale 1:1,000,000
0 — 25 miles

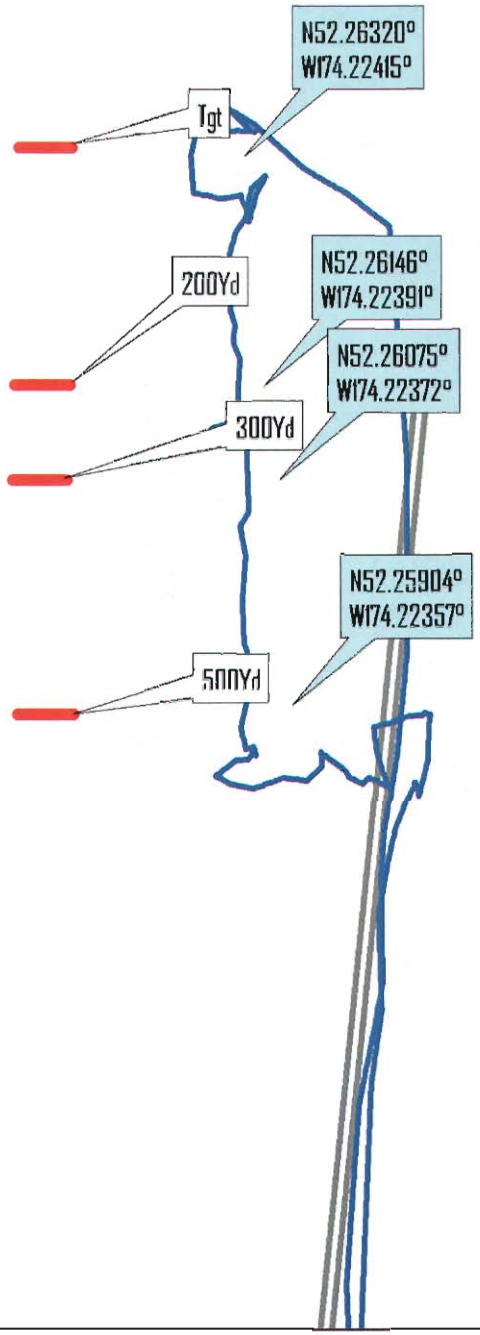



**LEGEND**

- National Forest Service
- National Park Service
- National Wildlife Refuges
- Wild and Scenic Rivers outside of the National Wildlife Refuges or National Park Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- Military
- State Lands
- Both State and ANCSA Lands within section
- Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Lands
- Municipal or Other Private Parcels
- Federal Designated Wilderness Areas or Wilderness Study Areas
- State Selected
- State Wildlife, Park, Forest, and other Multiple Use Areas
- Native Selected
- Private Parcels (Disposed Federal Lands) or Native Allotments




Date Printed: June 16, 1999 Version: 2.0




DeLORME
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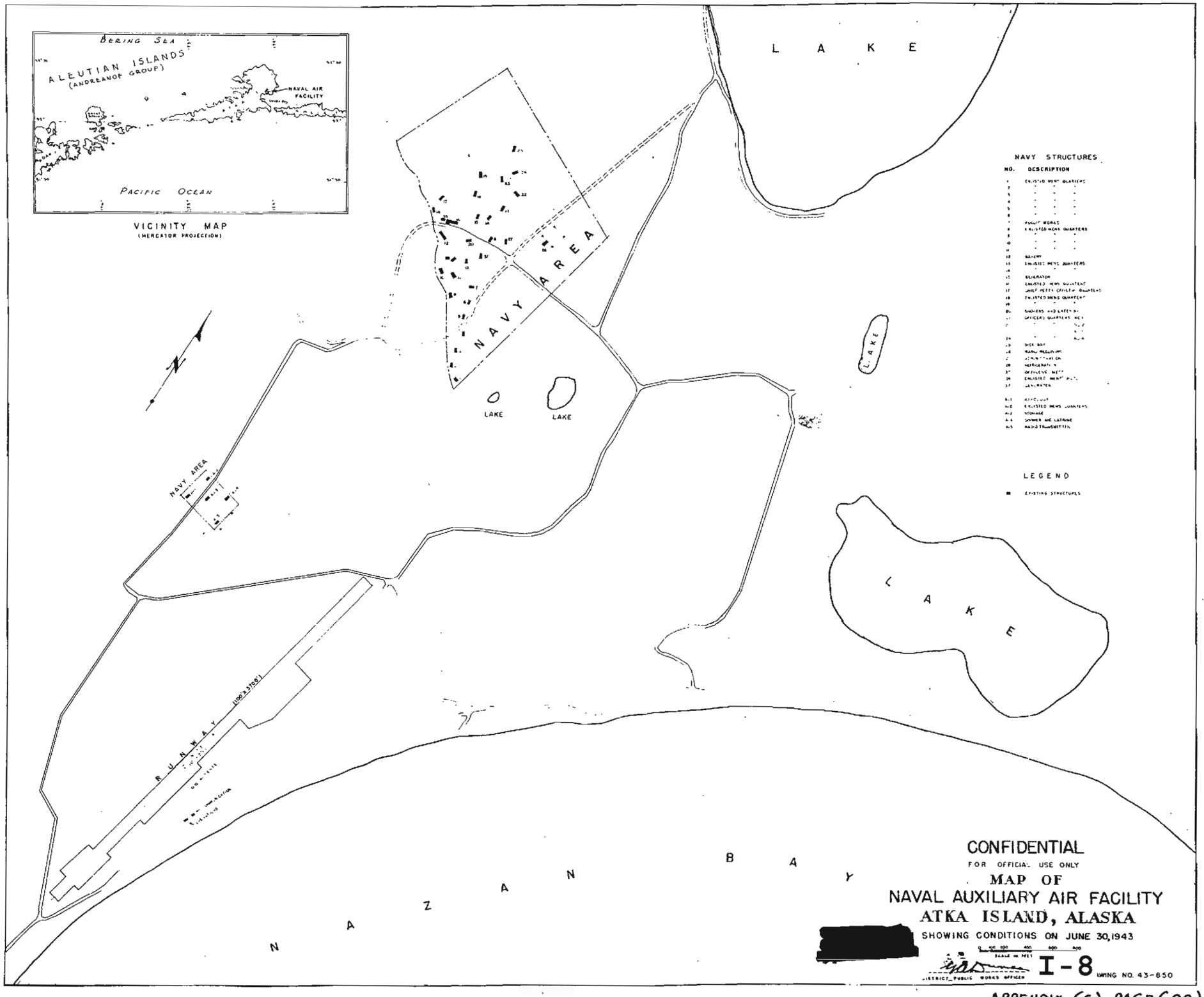
www.delorme.com

Scale 1 : 6,400
1" = 533 ft

TN
MN
8.1°E


BERING SEA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
(ANDREANOF GROUP)
NAVAL AIR FACILITY
PACIFIC OCEAN
VICINITY MAP
(MERCATOR PROJECTION)
L A K E
NAVY AREA
LAKE
LAKE
LAKE
NAVY AREA
RUNWAY
L A K E
N A Z A N B A Y
NAVY STRUCTURES
NO. DESCRIPTION
LEGEND
EXISTING STRUCTURES
CONFIDENTIAL
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
MAP OF
NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR FACILITY
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
SHOWING CONDITIONS ON JUNE 30,1943
[redacted]
I-8
DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS OFFICER
DWING NO. 43-850

# TOWNSHIP 92S RANGE 176W OF THE SEWARD MERIDIAN, ALASKA

## LEGEND

### BASE INFORMATION

- HYDROGRAPHY
- SURVEY LINE
- SURVEY LOT LINE
- TOWNSHIP/SECTION GRID
- 1/4 SECTION LINE
- HIGHWAY
- ROAD
- TRAIL
- RAILROAD
- ELECTRICAL POWER LINE
- TELEPHONE LINE
- PIPELINE
- AIRPORT/LANDING STRIP
- HORIZONTAL CONTROL
- CONTROL MONUMENT

### STATUS INFORMATION

- TITLE
- BOUNDARY
- CLASSIFICATION
- DISPOSAL
- MUNICIPAL
- RESTRICTION
- FEDERAL ACTION
- MENTAL HEALTH TRUST
- LIMITS OF ACTION
- NAVIGATIONAL AID
- CABIN PERMIT
- TRAPPING CABIN PERMIT
- TRESPASS LOCATION

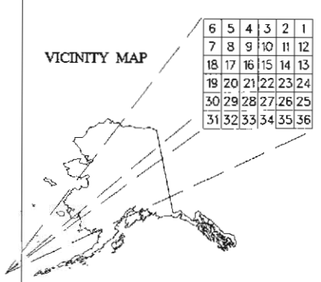
SURFACE WATER RIGHTS
- APPLICATION
- PERMIT
- CERTIFICATE

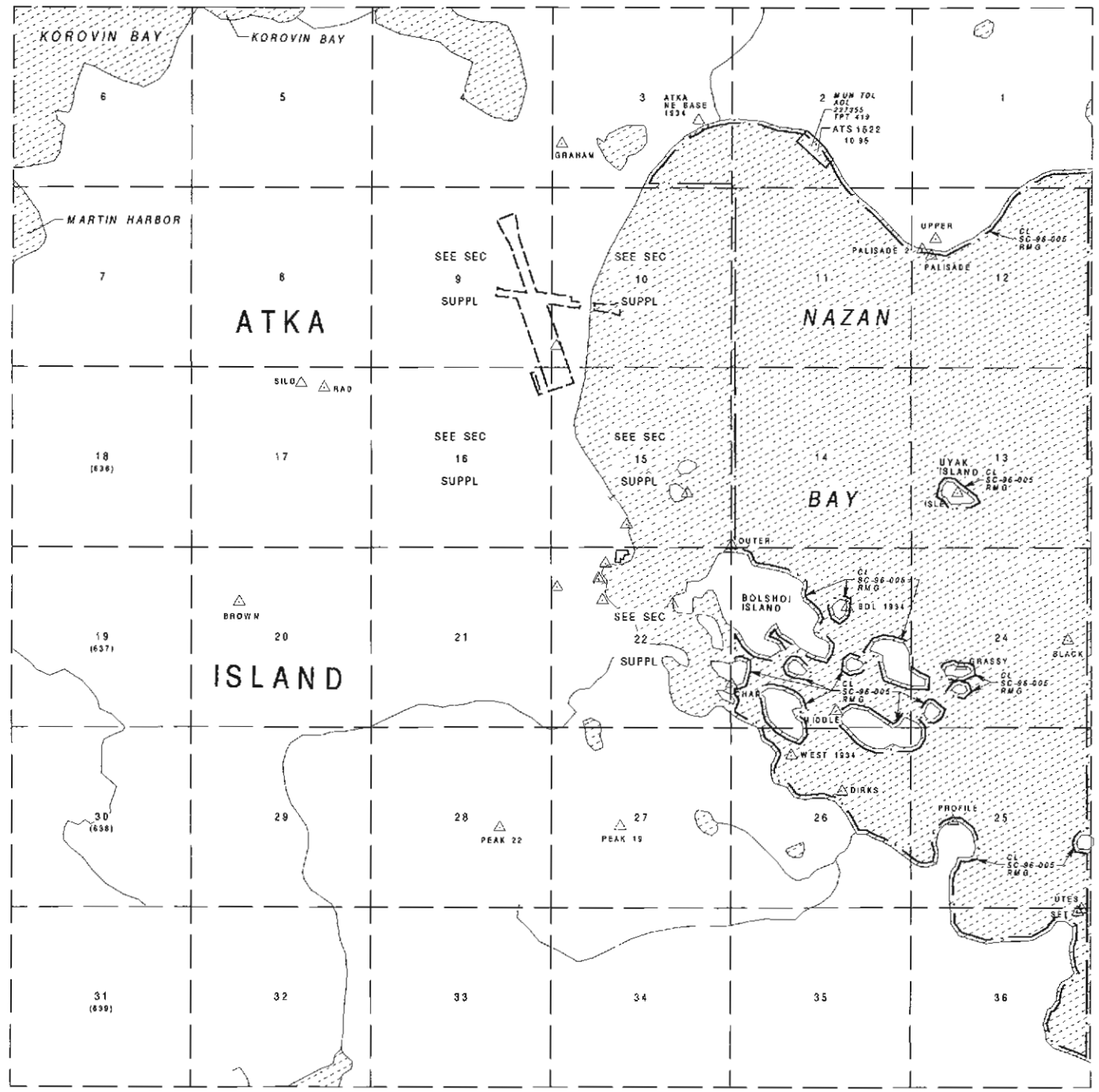
SUB-SURFACE WATER RIGHTS
- APPLICATION
- PERMIT
- CERTIFICATE

IN-STREAM FLOW RESERVATION
- APPLICATION
- CERTIFICATE

DAM, WEIR, BARRIER
- APPLICATION
- PERMIT
- CERTIFICATE

VICINITY MAP




## STATUS PLAT

THE STATE OWNS ALL LAND UNDER WATERS THAT ARE NAVIGABLE-IN-FACT, ARE SUBJECT TO THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE TIDES, OR ARE RIPARIAN OR LITTORAL TO UPLANDS OWNED BY THE STATE.

BASED ON

COORDINATES:
ALASKA STATE PLANE ZONE 10
SE CORNER OF TOWNSHIP,
X 3419074.904
Y 428055.597
LAT 52 09 27.538 N
LONG 174 07 59.651 W

HYDROGRAPHY:
USGS ATKA 1983

LAND NET:
BLM PROTRACTION DIAGRAM 534-1; APPROVED 04/19/1972
USS 2015, APPROVED 05/05/1961
ATS 1522, RECORDED 10/07/1996

OTHER ACTIONS AFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF STATE LANDS, SEE THE LAS CASEFILE OR ORIGINAL SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

ENTIRELY WITH ALEUTIAN ISLANDS RECORDING DISTRICT

**GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION ONLY.**
SOURCE DOCUMENTS REMAIN THE OFFICIAL RECORD.
CONSULT LAND ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM (LAS) CASEFILE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

SCALE

1 inch = 2640 feet

2640 1500 500 0 1000 2000 5280 FEET

1 inch = 40 chains

40 20 10 5 0 40 80 CHAINS

**ATTENTION STATUS PLAT USERS:** ON THIS PLAT, ALL STATUS LINES CLOSE FOR ACTIONS THAT EXTEND INTO ADJACENT TOWNSHIPS; THIS INCLUDES STATUS LINES SUCH AS DISPOSAL, MUNICIPAL, TITLE, CLASSIFICATION, ETC. PLEASE REFER TO ADJACENT TOWNSHIPS OR LAS TO DETERMINE IF ACTIONS EXTEND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAT. REMEMBER TITLE, CLASSIFICATION, AND RESTRICTION LINES ALWAYS CLOSE ON ALL PLATS.

A PRODUCT OF THE
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND RECORDS INFORMATION SECTION

PLAT CURRENT TO 07/09/2003, REFER TO THE DNR STATUS PLAT TRACKING SYSTEM (NPMS/NP62) FOR OTHER PENDING ACTIONS ON THIS TOWNSHIP/PLAT

CHECKED BY: TERI MOODY

SP
TWP 92S
RNG 176W
SM

USER GARYN
DATE Monday August 04, 2003 at 3:21 PM

VERSION Arc/Info 8.0.2,,(Tue Feb 22 08:01 14 PST 2000)

ARC Update

I-9

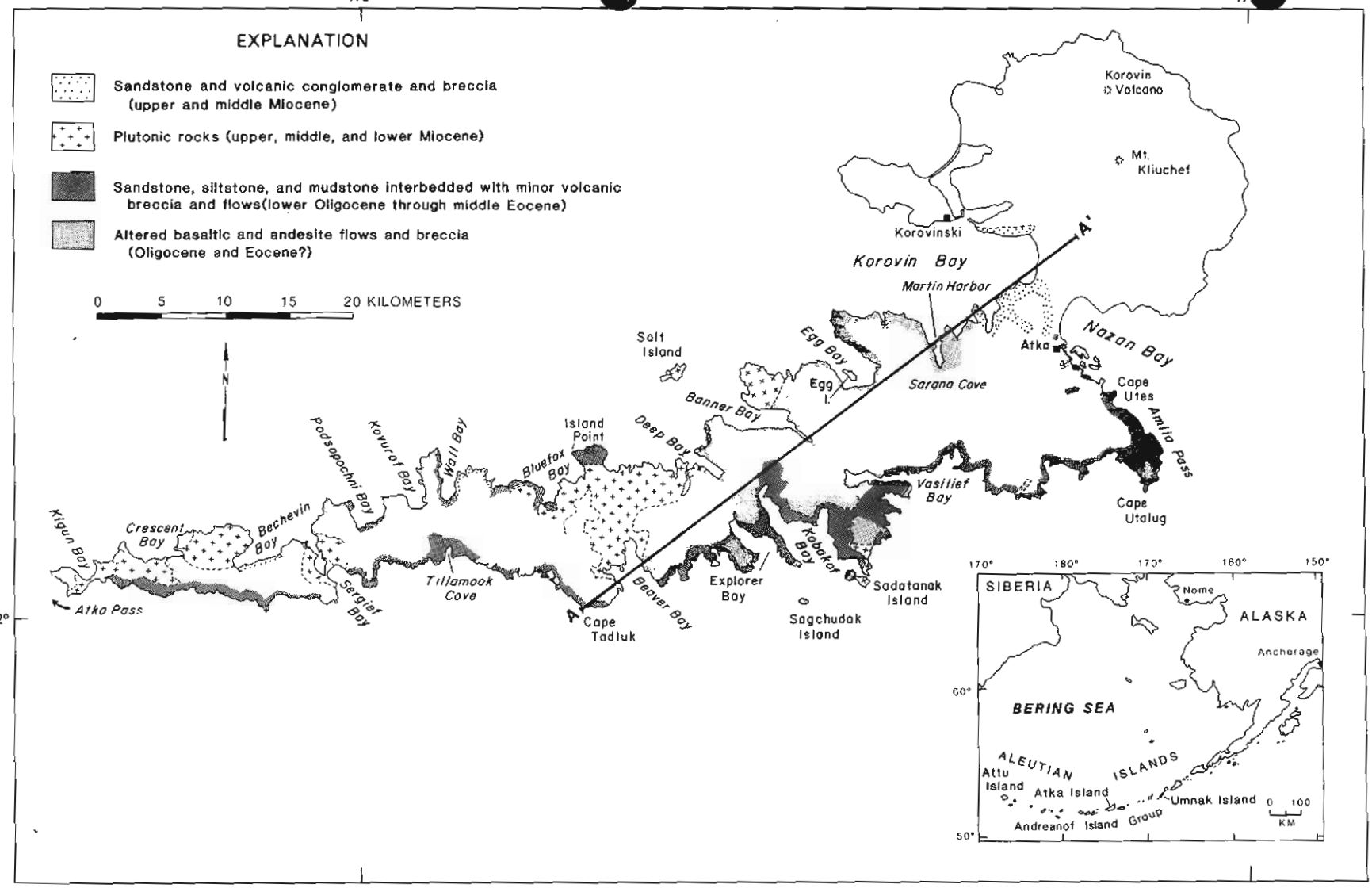



Figure 1. Geologic map of Atka Island, showing location of cross section A-A' in figure 3.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX J

# INTERVIEWS

APPENDIX J

INTERVIEWS

**Table of Contents**

J-1 Interview with Mayor George Dirks.

J-2 Interview with Lewis Nevzoroff.

| CONVERSATION RECORD | TIME<br>0900 HST | DATE<br>31 August 2005 |
|---|---|---|

TYPE

[X] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [ ] TELEPHONE [ ] INCOMING [ ] OUTGOING

| NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED | ORGANIZATION | TELEPHONE NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Mayor George Dirks | City Administration, Atka, AK | (907) 839-2233 |

SUBJECT

Atka and US Navy EOD Response

SUMMARY:

Mayor Dirks is a life long resident of Atka. As a child, he was interned with his family at the beginning of World War 2 and returned to Atka following the war. I explained that we were interested in any ordnance, explosives or ammunition that may have been left behind by US military when they departed Atka in 1945. Mayor Dirks stated that Adak NAS provided EOD support to Atka and he recalls a single incident involving military ordnance that took place prior to the Navy departing Adak. He wasn't really sure what the item was, but since it was in a remote area the Navy blew it up. His brother, Nick Dirks, was fishing in Korovin Lake and supposedly recovered some small arms ammunition. Mayor Dirks did not elaborate on the ammunition or the quantity, but stated we could speak with his brother whenever he returned from his ocean fishing trip.

ACTION REQUIRED

None

| NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION | ORGANIZATION | TELEPHONE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|
| Nicholas Heleg-Greza | CEMVR-ED-DO | (309) 794-5466 |
| SIGNATURE | TITLE | DATE |
| N. Heleg-Greza | Site Safety and Health Officer | 31 August 2005 |

| CONVERSATION RECORD | TIME<br>1000 BDT | DATE<br>1 September 2005 |
|---|---|---|

TYPE

[X] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [ ] TELEPHONE [ ] INCOMING [ ] OUTGOING

| NAME OF PERSON CONTACT WITH | ORGANIZATION | TELEPHONE NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Lewis Nevzoroff<br><br>Atka, AK | Resident | |

SUBJECT

Range on Atka Island

SUMMARY

Mr. Nevzoroff is a life long resident of Atka. I met him at a construction site and he spoke to me for a few minutes.

Mr. Nevzoroff described the location of a small arms range between Lake Korovin and Korovin Bay. He described it as a target and three firing lines. He said that as a boy, he used to play on the range, and said that he found mortars behind the rearmost firing line. He cautioned me to be careful while out there, and he believed the mortars to be dangerous.

ACTION REQUIRED

ACTION TAKEN

| NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION | ORGANIZATION | TELEPHONE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|
| George Ofslager | CEMVR-ED-DO | (309) 794-5502 |
| SIGNATURE | TITLE | DATE |
| | Chemist | 1 September 2005 |

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX K

# ABBREVIATED SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM
CERCLA PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD

ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

Date: 20 July 2005

ABBREVIATED SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (ASSHP) FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Site name: | Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field |
| Site location: | Adjacent to village, extending 2 miles north |
| Purpose of Visit: | CERCLA PA site visit |
| Date(s) of site visit: | 27 July – 2 September 2005 (approximate dates) |
| ASSHP prepared by: | Timothy Lux |

| | |
|---|---|
| Office: | CEMVR-ED-DO |
| Address: | Rock Island District, Rock Island, IL 61299 |
| Telephone: | Commercial: (309) 794-5287 |

Date Prepared: 20 July 2005

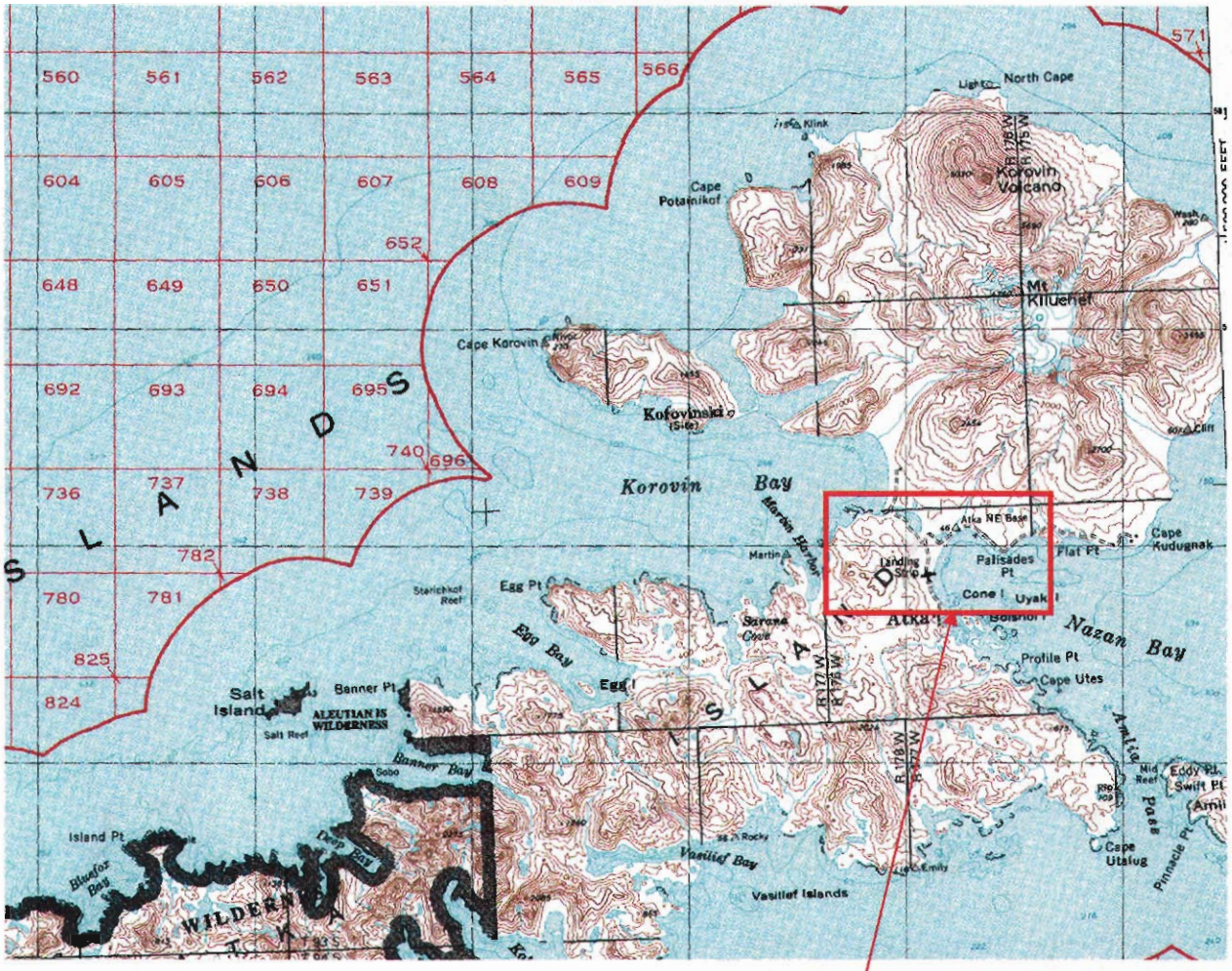
SIGNATURE: George Offshager DATE: 11 August 2005

ASSHP REVIEWED/APPROVED BY (USACE Command designated approval authority):

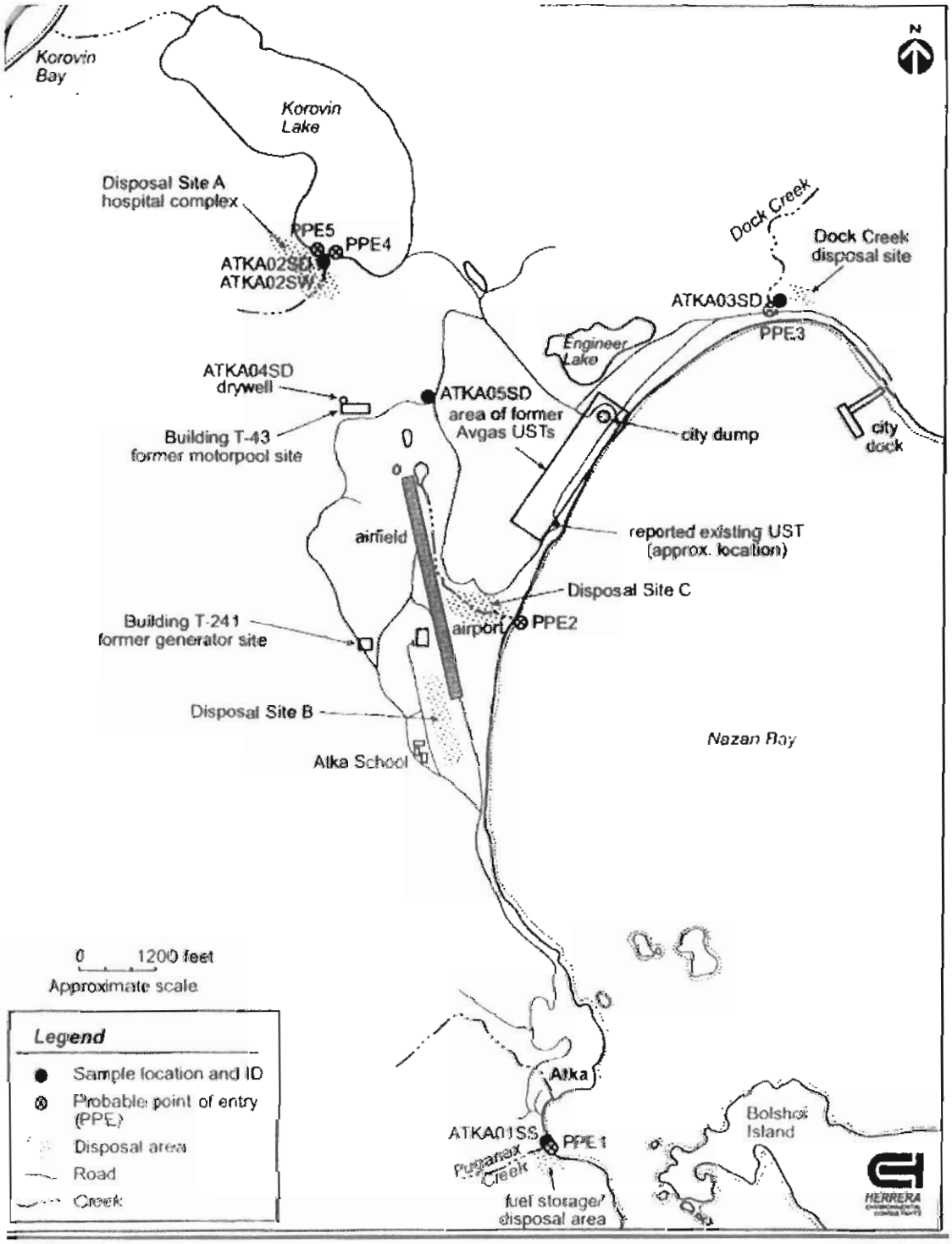
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N Heleg-Greza | | 11 Aug 05 |
| Nickolas Heleg-Greza | | DATE |
| Senior UXO Safety Specialist | | |

NOTE: This ASSHP is to be used only for non-intrusive site visits and it must be approved prior to the start of the field visit. All team members must read and comply with the ASSHP, and attend the safety briefings. The UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist will ensure the Safety Briefing Checklist and the plan acceptance forms are filled out prior to the start of the site visit.

# I. SITE DESCRIPTION AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS




**Approximate Site Boundary**


Korovin Bay
Korovin Lake
Disposal Site A hospital complex
PPE5
PPE4
ATKA02SD
ATKA02SW
Dock Creek
Dock Creek disposal site
ATKA03SD
PPE3
Engineer Lake
ATKA04SD drywell
ATKA05SD
area of former Avgas USTs
city dump
city dock
Building T-43 former motorpool site
airfield
reported existing UST (approx. location)
Disposal Site C
Building T-241 former generator site
airport
PPE2
Disposal Site B
Atka School
Nazan Bay
0 1200 feet
Approximate scale
Legend
Sample location and ID
Probable point of entry (PPE)
Disposal area
Road
Creek
Atka
Bolshoi Island
ATKA01SS
PPE1
Pumpanax Creek
fuel storage/ disposal area
HERRERA

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085101

A. SITE DESCRIPTION:

- o Size: Approximately 6,800 acres
- o Present usage

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Military | Recreational | Agricultural |
| Residential **X** | Commercial **X** | Landfill |
| Natural Area **X** | Industrial | |
| Other Specify **Landfill Disposal Sites** | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Secured | Active | Unknown |
| Unsecured **X** | Inactive | |

B. PAST USES:

The Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field was acquired by implied transfer from the Department of the Interior in September 1942. The site is located on Atka Island in the Andreanof Island group of the Aleutian Islands. The site was jointly used by the Army Air Force and the Navy from 1942 to 1945 during World War II. Improvements included an airfield, hangar, dock, housing and storage facilities. Improvements were abandoned in place when the site was vacated circa 1945-1946. Atka Island remained part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge until surface estate was made available for selection under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The Atxam Native Corporation received title to the property in 1979. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities also own property at the former site, including the airstrip and adjacent taxiway. Other portions of the Island are controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (Aleutian Islands Wilderness).

On-site landfills were utilized to dispose of the remaining buildings and other miscellaneous debris such as marsten runway matting. The Alaska District conducted a site visit in 1998. That inspection identified new areas of concern within the original 6,800 acre site including a former Navy Radar site west of the airfield on a ridge, circular depressions indicating possible former gun emplacements (or fuel oil storage tank pads) near the city dock northeast of the airfield, and an oil and grease barrel disposal area near Pugankix Creek.

The potential ordnance risks were evaluated and a RAC-4 was assigned to the site.

C. SURROUNDING POPULATION:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rural | Residential **X** | Commercial **X** |
| Urban | Industrial | |
| Other specify **Local School** | | |

D. PREVIOUS SAMPLING/INVESTIGATION RESULTS:

(1) MEC ENCOUNTERED:

| Location: | | Description: |
|---|---|---|
| **No MEC encountered.** | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

(2) SAMPLES: (Air, Water, Soil, Vegetation)

| Chemical | Concentration | Media | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cadmium | 46 mg/kg | Soil | Disposal Area A |
| Diesel range organics | 82 mg/kg | Soil | Disposal Area A |
| Lead | 110 mg/kg | Soil | Disposal Area A |
| Residual (motor oil) range organics | 320 mg/kg | Soil | Disposal Area A |
| Vanadium | 220 mg/kg | Soil | Disposal Area A |
| Diesel range organics | 3.8 mg/kg | Soil | Disposal Area C |
| Residual (motor oil) range organics | 16 mg/kg | Soil | Disposal Area C |
| 2-methylnapthalene | 0.1 mg/kg | Soil | Motor pool (T-43) |
| Diesel range organics | 88 mg/kg | Soil | Motor pool (T-43) |
| Lead | 220 mg/kg | Soil | Motor pool (T-43) |
| Naphthalene | 0.35 mg/kg | Soil | Motor pool (T-43) |
| Residual (motor oil) range organics | 660 mg/kg | Soil | Motor pool (T-43) |

II. DESCRIPTION OF ON-SITE ACTIVITIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Walk-through **X** | Drive-through | Fly over |
| On road **X** | Off road | On path |
| Off path **X** | | |
| Other Specify | | |

Activities/Tasks to be Performed (Summarize):

| |
|---|
| The site inspection team will walk over the site to identify any location that may contain ordnance or ordnance related debris. This will be a strictly non-intrusive investigation |

III. SITE PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. USACE PROJECT MANAGER:

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME: | Richard Jackson |
| OFFICE: | CEPOA-PM-C |
| ADDRESS: | Alaska District, Elmendorf AFB, AK |
| PHONE: | 907-753-5606 |

RESPONSIBILITIES:

| |
|---|
| Project oversight. |

B. TEAM LEADER:

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME: | George Ofslager |
| OFFICE: | CEMVR-ED-DO |
| ADDRESS: | Rock Island District, Rock Island, IL |
| PHONE: | 309-794-5502 |

RESPONSIBILITIES:

| |
|---|
| Primary investigator |

C. UXOSO/OE SAFETY SPECIALIST:

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME: | Nickolas Heleg-Greza |
| OFFICE: | CEMVR-ED-DO |
| ADDRESS: | Rock Island District, Rock Island, IL |
| PHONE: | 309-794-5466 |

RESPONSIBILITIES: Brief this ASSHP. Ensure the ASSHP guidelines are followed. Provide UXO escort duties.

D. FIRST AID/CPR/HAZWOPER Certified:

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME: | Nickolas Heleg-Greza |
| OFFICE: | CEMVR-ED-DO |
| ADDRESS: | Rock Island District, Rock Island, IL |
| PHONE: | 309-944-5466 |

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME: | George Ofslager |
| OFFICE: | CEMVR-ED-DO |
| ADDRESS: | Rock Island District, Rock Island, IL |
| PHONE: | 309-794-5502 |

RESPONSIBILITIES: Administer First Aid in the event of an emergency.

E. TEAM MEMBERS: (other than those listed above)

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME: | Robert Hazlett |
| OFFICE: | CEPOA-EN-EE |
| ADDRESS: | Alaska District, Elmendorf AFB, AK |
| PHONE: | 907-753-2623 |

RESPONSIBILITIES:

| |
|---|
| Act as liaison for Alaska District and observe site investigation. |

IV. HAZARD ANALYSIS:

A. Safety and health hazards anticipated:

Chemical: None
Ordnance (specify): None.

| |
|---|
| Ordnance is unlikely to the encountered. The team will avoid all HTRW contaminated areas. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heat Stress | Cold Stress | Tripping Hazard |
| Noise | Electrical | Falling Object |
| Foot hazard | Biological | Overhead Hazard |
| Radiological | Confined Space | Water |
| Explosive | Climbing | Flammable |
| Other specify: | | |

B. Overall Hazard Evaluation:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | Moderate | Low **X** | Unknown |

JUSTIFICATION: (Provide a brief justification supporting the overall rating.)

The weather is expected to be mild during the visit, so heat and cold stress should not be a problem. This is a walking visit over a terrain that is mostly flat and has no vegetation other than grass. As the team will avoid the HTRW contaminated areas, there are no likely events that the team will come into contact with chemicals. There are no large mammals, other than domesticated reindeer, on the island and mosquitoes are reported to not be present. There are no previous reports of ordnance on the island and this will be a strictly non-intrusive investigation.

V. ACCIDENT PREVENTION:

A. General Precautions:

Prior to the on-site visit, all team members are required to read this ASSHP and sign the form acknowledging that they have read and will comply with it. In addition, the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist will hold a brief tailgate meeting in which site specific topics regarding the day's activities will be discussed. The buddy system will be enforced at all times. If unanticipated hazardous conditions arise, team members are to stop work, evacuate the area and notify the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist.

VI. STANDARD OPERATION SAFETY PROCEDURES, ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND WORK PRACTICES:

A. SITE RULES/PROHIBITIONS: At any sign of hazardous conditions, stop tasks, evacuate area and notify the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist. Smoking, eating and drinking allowed in designated areas only.

B. MATERIAL HANDLING PROCEDURES: Do not handle.

C. DRUM HANDLING PROCEDURES: Do not handle.

D. CONFINED SPACE ENTRY: Do not enter.

E. IGNITION SOURCE AND ELECTRICAL PROTECTION: Do not smoke.

F. SPILL CONTAINMENT: N/A

G. EXCAVATION SAFETY: Do not enter trenches/excavations.

H. ILLUMINATION: Work during daylight hours only.

I. SANITATION: Use existing sanitary facilities.

J. BUDDY SYSTEM: Two persons on-site maintaining constant contact with each other. To be adhered to at all times.

K. ENGINEERING CONTROLS: N/A

L. HEAT/COLD STRESS: Dress appropriately. Take sufficient breaks and drink plenty of fluids. Watch for signs/symptoms of cold/heat stress. Monitoring may be applicable depending on the site weather conditions and type of personal protection equipment (PPE) worn.

M. ORDNANCE:

(1) General Information:

a. The cardinal principle to be observed involving explosives, ammunition, severe fire hazards or toxic materials is to limit the exposure to a minimum of personnel, for the minimum amount of time, to a minimum amount of hazardous material consistent with a safe and efficient operation.

b. Old, damaged, and possibly deteriorated explosive-loaded ordnance requires extreme caution. Some explosives may react with metals, other explosives, air, or chemicals in the earth to produce extremely sensitive explosive compounds.

c. When chemical agents may be present, further precautions are necessary. If the munition item has green markings leave the area immediately, since it may contain a chemical filler.

d. Consider ordnance that has been exposed to fire as extremely hazardous. Chemical and physical changes may have occurred to the contents, which render it more sensitive than it was in its original state.

(2) On-Site Instructions:

a. DO NOT touch or move any ordnance items regardless of the marking or apparent condition.

b. DO NOT visit an ordnance site if an electrical storm is occurring or approaching. If a storm approaches during a site visit leave the site immediately and seek shelter.

c. DO NOT use radio or cellular phones in the vicinity of suspect ordnance items.

d. DO NOT walk across an area where the ground cannot be seen. If dead vegetation or dead animals are observed, leave the area immediately due to potential chemical agent contamination.

e. DO NOT drive vehicles into suspected MEC areas; use clearly marked lanes.

f. DO NOT carry matches, lighted cigarettes, lighters or other flame producing devices into a MEC site.

g. DO NOT rely on color codes for positive identification of ordnance items or their contents.

h. Approach ordnance items from the side, avoid approaching the front and rear areas.

i. Always assume ordnance items contain a live charge until it can be determined otherwise.

(3) Specific Action Upon Locating Ordnance:

a. DO NOT touch, move or jar any ordnance item, regardless of its apparent condition.

b. Approach the item cautiously, take photographs and a full description. Take notes of the markings or any other identifiers/features.

c. DO NOT be misled by markings on the ordnance item stating "practice", "dummy", or "inert". Even practice bombs have explosive charges that are used to mark/spot the point of impact; or the item could be mismarked.

d. DO NOT roll an ordnance item over or scrape the item to identify the markings.

e. The location of any ordnance items found during the site investigation should be clearly marked so it can be easily located and avoided.

f. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, (256) 895-1598, will be notified upon location of any UXO.

N. POISONOUS SNAKES OR INSECTS:

a. DO NOT handle any snake even those that appear to be dead.

b. Avoid areas of limited visibility such as tall grass or heavy vegetation.

c. Roll sleeves down and use insect repellant.

O. POISONOUS PLANTS:

a. Avoid areas of limited visibility such as tall grass or heavy vegetation.

b. Roll sleeves down and use barrier cream and wear gloves.

P. OTHER (specify):

The prime concern with this site is its remoteness. It is located on a sparsely inhabited island located in the Aleutian Chain. The settlement on this is the Native village of Atka with a population of 92. As a result, government and emergency services are limited. The nearest major medical facilities are located in Anchorage 1,100 miles away.

Both team members have current training in first aid, CPR and HAZWOPER. The team members will wear warm water repellant clothing and have an extra change of clothing available. As the scope of the investigation is limited and the site is relatively flat, there is no need for heavy exertion by the team members.

VII. SITE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS:

A. SITE MAP: See page J-3.

B. SITE WORK ZONES: See site map on page J-4.

C. BUDDY SYSTEM: To be adhered to at all times.

D. COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) ON-SITE: Verbal communications will be used among team members to communicate to each other on-site. If this communication is not possible, the following hand signals will be used.

GRIP PARTNER'S WRIST OR BOTH HANDS AROUND WAIST
Leave the area immediately.

HAND GRIPPING NOSE - Unusual smell detected

THUMBS UP - OK, I am alright or I understand

THUMBS DOWN - No, negative

(2) OFF-SITE: Off-site communications will be established on every site. Communications may be established by using an on-site cellular phone or by locating the nearest public phone or private phone which may be readily accessed.

Cellular Phone: not likely available
(309) 738-1175 (Ofslager)
(309) 737-6663 (Heleg-Greza)

Public/Private phone: none available except in the village

Other. Team will assure that local government officials know of daily plans, routes and estimated time of arrival to village.

(3) EMERGENCY SIGNALS: In the case of small groups, a verbal signal for emergencies shall suffice. The emergency signal for large groups should be incorporated at the discretion of the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist.

Verbal

Nonverbal (Specify)none

VIII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

a. Team members are to be alert to the dangers associated with the site at all times. If a hazardous condition arises, stop work, evacuate the immediate area and notify the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist.

b. FIRST AID. A first aid kit and emergency eye wash (as applicable) will be located in the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist's field car. If qualified persons (i.e. a fire department, medical facility or physician) is not accessible within five minutes of the site at least one team member will be qualified to administer first aid and CPR.

c. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. MEDICAL FACILITY: Atka Village Clinic | (907) 592-839-2232 |
| 2. FIRE DEPARTMENT: Atka Volunteer Fire/EMS | (907) 839-2214 |
| 3. POLICE DEPARTMENT: | None |
| 4. POISON CONTROL CENTER: | (800)-222-1222 |
| 5. USAESCH OE SAFETY OFFICE: | (256) 895-1598. |
| 6. FORSCOM EOD: | (907) 384-7603 |
| 7. TEU: | (401) 671-2773 |
| 8. PROJECT MANAGER: Richard Jackson | 907-753-5606 |
| 9. Other (list): Village Office of Atka | (907) 839-2233 |
| | |

d. DIRECTIONS TO THE NEAREST HOSPITAL/MEDICAL FACILITY:

| |
|---|
| The clinic is located in the Native Village of Atka. |

IX. MONITORING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES:

a. Exposure Monitoring: For non-intrusive on-site activities such as site visits, air monitoring is normally not required. However, if the site situation dictates the need for monitoring, complete the following information on a separate page and attach the page to the ASSHP.

- Monitoring equipment to be used.

- Documentation of equipment calibration and results.

- Action Levels.

b. Heat/Cold Stress Monitoring: Include an enclosure with the condition to be monitored and the procedures. If heat stress monitoring is necessary, the monitoring criteria published in Chapter 8 of the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities" (Oct '85) will be followed. If cold stress monitoring is necessary, it will be conducted IAW the most current published American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) cold stress standards.

## X. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

### a. GENERAL:

Typically, for non-intrusive site visits, Level D is required. Team members should avoid wearing outer or undergarments made of wool, silk or synthetic textiles such as rayon or nylon. These materials can generate sufficient static charge to ignite explosives. Hard hats will be worn if an overhead hazard exists, safety glasses if an eye hazard is present, and safety shoes will be worn if a foot hazard exists.

### b. NON-INTRUSIVE SITE VISIT:

Level of Protection: D

Initial: Level D  Modified (specify)

| |
|---|
| Warm water repellant clothing. |

Contingency: Evacuate site if higher level of protection is needed.

## XI. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES:

Decontamination procedures are not anticipated for this site investigation. Team members are cautioned not to walk, kneel or sit on any surface with potential leaks, spills or contamination.

## XII. TRAINING:

All site personnel will have completed the training required by EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1910.120 (e). The USACE Project Manager will ensure and the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist will verify that all on-site personnel have completed the appropriate training prior to submitting the plan to the Safety Office for review. Additionally, the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist will inform personnel before entering, of any potential site specific hazards and procedures.

## XIII. LOGS, REPORTS AND RECORDKEEPING:

Site logs are maintained by the Project Manager. This is to include historical data, personnel authorized to visit the site, all records, standard operating procedures and the ASSHP submitted. Any air monitoring logs, SOPs, and attachments to plans.

## XV. GENERAL:

The number of persons visiting the site will be held to a minimum. No more than 8 persons per UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist will be allowed on site. The more persons on-site, the greater potential for an accident. The UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist may modify this ASSHP, if site conditions warrant it, and without risking the safety and health of the team members. This

modification will be coordinated with the team members and the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist will notify the approving authority of the change as the situation allows.

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085101

SAFETY BRIEFING CHECKLIST
(Check subjects discussed)

| SITE NAME: | DATE/TIME: / |
|---|---|

GENERAL INFORMATION

PURPOSE OF VISIT

IDENTIFY KEY SITE PERSONNEL

TRAINING AND MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Site description/past uses

Results of previous studies

Potential site hazards

MEC safety procedures

Site SOPs

Site control and communications

Emergency hand signals

Emergency response

Location of first aid kit
Emergency phone numbers & location
Location of nearest medical facility and location of map to facility

PPE and decontamination

Stress the following during the briefing: If hazardous conditions arise, stop work, evacuate the area and notify the UXOSO/OE Safety Specialist.

PLAN ACCEPTANCE FORM

ABBREVIATED SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

FOR

Site name: Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field
Location: Atka Island, Alaska

I have read and agree to abide by the contents of the Safety and Health Plan and I have attended the Safety Briefing for the aforementioned site.

| NAME (PRINTED) | OFFICE | SIGNATURE | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nickolas Heleg-Greza | CEMVR-ED-DO | | 22 Aug 05 |
| George Ofslager | CEMVR-ED-DO | | 22 AUG 05 |
| ROBERT HAZLETT | CE70A-EN-EE | | 01 SEP 05 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Person presenting the safety briefing:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 22 Aug 05 |
| SIGNATURE | | DATE |

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

APPENDIX L

PROPERTY VISIT REPORT

APPENDIX L

PROPERTY VISIT REPORT

**Table of Contents**

L-1 Atka Island property visit.

The objective of the property visit was to inspect Korovin Lake, where ordnance was reported to have been discovered, and to find any previously unreported burial areas or other sites where ordnance might be present. The site visit occurred on 31 August and 1 September 2005. The team consisted of George Ofslager, team leader, and Nickolas Heleg-Greza, UXO safety specialist.

Prior to conducting the property visit, the abbreviated site safety plan was reviewed and a safety briefing was conducted by the UXO safety specialist (Appendix K). After the briefing, the team members signed the plan.

The team walked from Atka village (photograph M-1) to Lake Korovin (photograph M-2). Along the way, the team visited the disposal area by the airfield. The debris at this area was pierced steel planking and some fuel drums of possible military origin.

The team walked a good deal of the perimeter of Lake Korovan, since it was reported that OE had been recovered from the lake. There was no sign of OE, and the team noted that the lake was shallow with very little man-made debris.

From a distance, the site of the military hospital could easily be mistaken for that of an ammunition supply point (ASP) (photographs M-3 and M-4). It is a series of earthen protected positions; near a road network; on the reverse slope of the airfield, the most likely point of attack. The team spent quite a bit of time at this site to assure that this particular site wasn't an ASP.

The team then proceeded to the location described by Mr. Nevzoroff as a range. The location was immediately recognizable as a rifle range to the team. Besides a target butt (photograph M-5), there were 200, 300, and 500-yard firing lines.

Even though the grass on the range was waist high, the UXO safety specialist used a magnetometer at the butt, the length of the range, and behind the 500-yard firing line in an attempt to find ordnance related magnetic anomalies; none were found (photographs M-6, and M-7, and M-13).

The team searched the locations where bunkers were reported to have been present, but found none; they must have been demolished years ago. The team passed through the bomb dispersal area, but found no ordnance related features; the most prominent feature in that area was the city dump. The team also visited the other disposal areas, but found no ordnance related debris or features.

The site assessment team also located the former landing strip, which supported flight operations for the Army Air Force and Navy contingent assigned there. Perforated steel planking (PSP), which had played an integral part of the former 4,800-foot landing strip, was still present. A disposal area at the end of the runway, designated as "Disposal Site B", of which shredded and rusting shards of steel planking was a part, had been previously identified under DERP-FUDS BD/DR Project Number F10AK085103 (photographs M-9, M-10, and M-11).

Another area looked at by the assessment team was Puganax Creek. A monitoring well could be seen positioned on the shore next to the creek, evidence that a study of the creek is being conducted in conjunction with the CON/HTRW and HTRW projects already identified (photograph M-8).

An Arctic Fox, one of the endangered species indigenous to the island, was seen near the rifle range target butt (photograph M-12).

The site assessment team located a few former structures built by the U.S. Navy, still standing today, but nothing was found to associate these structures with military munitions use during the War (photograph M-14).

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX M

# PROPERTY VISIT PHOTOGRAPHS

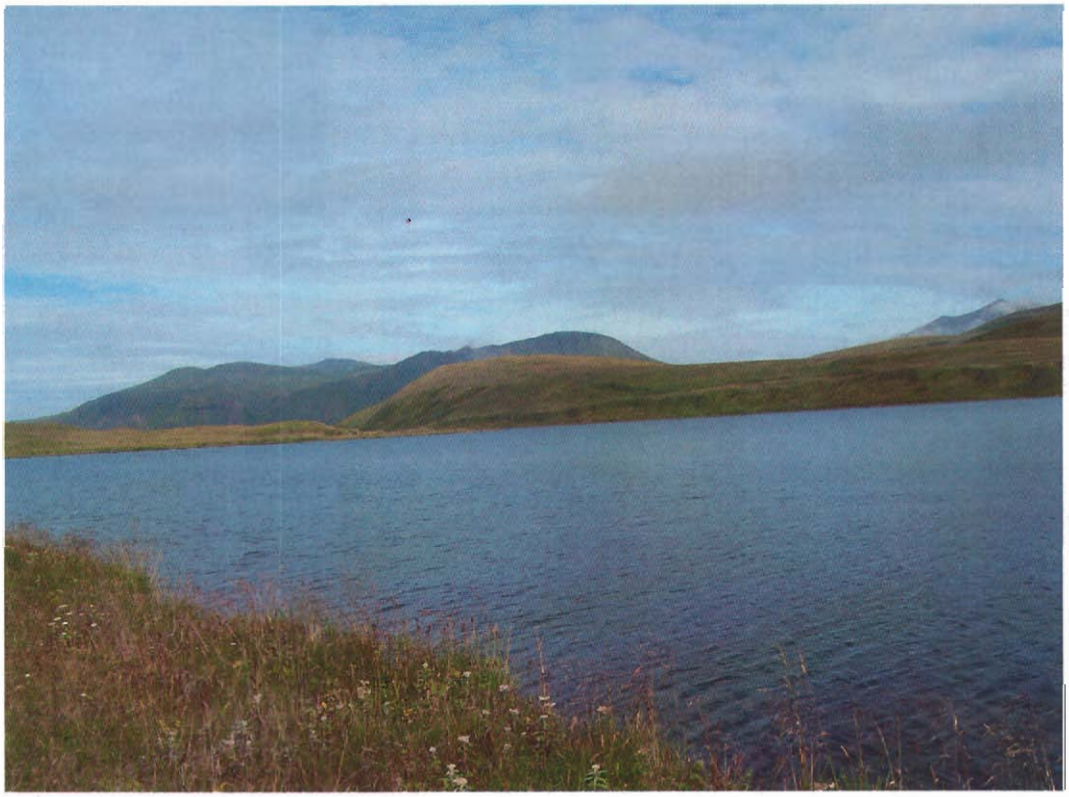
APPENDIX M

PROPERTY VISIT PHOTOGRAPHS

**Table of Contents**


| | |
|---|---|
| M-1 | Atka Village. |
| M-2 | Lake Korovin. |
| M-3 | Hospital area viewed from a distance. |
| M-4 | Revetment inside the hospital area. |
| M-5 | Rifle range target butt. |
| M-6 | UXO Safety Specialist using magnetometer at rifle range. |
| M-7 | UXO Safety Specialist using magnetometer behind 500-yard firing line. |
| M-8 | Monitoring well at Puganax Creek. |
| M-9 | Old runway. |
| M-10 | Disposal area at end of runway. |
| M-11 | South end of runway. |
| M-12 | Arctic fox near rifle range target butt. |
| M-13 | EOD Specialist using magnetometer to search for evidence of practice mortar training. |
| M-14 | Remaining military structure on Atka Island. |

**M-1:** Atka Village.



**M-2:** Lake Korovin.

**M-3:** Hospital area viewed from a distance.

**M-4:** Revetment inside the hospital area.

**M-5:** Rifle range target butt.

**M-6:** UXO Safety Specialist using magnetometer at rifle range.

**M-7:** UXO Safety Specialist using magnetometer behind 500-yard firing line.

**M-8:** Monitoring well at Puganax Creek.

**M-9:** Old runway.

**M-10:** Disposal area at end of runway.

**M-11:** South end of runway.

**M-12:** Arctic Fox near rifle range target butt.

**M-13:** EOD Specialist scanning the area outside rifle range firing lines for evidence of practice mortar training.

**M-14:** One of the few remaining military structures (arrow) on Atka Island. Structure was built by the Navy south of the rifle range.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX N

## RISK ASSESSMENT CODE WORKSHEET

# RISK ASSESSMENT

# FOR

# MRS A AND MRS C

# RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Property Name: | Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field | Rater's Name: | Timothy Lux |
| Property Location: | Atka Island, AK | Phone Number: | (309) 794-5287 |
| FUDS Property/Project #: | F10AK085104 | District: | Rock Island |
| Property Type: | Project Location (MRS A) and Ocean Acreage (MRS C) | Office Symbol: | CEMVR-EC-DO |
| Score: | 5 | Date Completed: | 24 January 2005 |

RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMRP hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

**Part I - Hazard Severity**. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

**TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)**

| **A. Conventional ordnance and ammunition:** | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Projectiles, explosive (20 millimeter and larger) | 10☐ |
| Bombs, explosive | 10☐ |
| Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive | 10☐ |
| Landmine, explosive | 10☐ |
| Rockets, guided missile, explosive | 10☐ |
| Other Explosive item not previously stated | 10☐ |
| Bomb, practice (w/spotting charge) | 6☐ |
| Detonators, blasting caps, fuses, boosters, bursters | 6☐ |
| Practice ordnance (w/ spotting charges, other than bombs) | 4☐ |
| Small arms, complete round (.50 cal or less) | 1☐ |
| Small arms, expended (.50 cal or less) | 0☐ |
| Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges) | 0☐ |
| **Conventional ordnance and ammunition (enter largest single value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance? None.

**B. Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above):**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Munitions containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable) | 10☐ |
| Munitions containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries) | 10☐ |
| Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material | 6☐ |
| Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP) | 4☐ |
| **Pyrotechnics (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? NA

**C. Bulk Explosives (HE) (not an integral part of conventional ordnance; un-containerized):**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.) | 10☐ |
| Secondary explosives (Demolition charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.) | 8☐ |
| Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate) | 3☐ |
| **Bulk Explosives (HE) (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? NA

**D. Bulk propellants (not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized )**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Solid or liquid propellants | 6☐ |
| **Bulk Propellants (select 6 or 0)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? NA

**E. Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM), Weaponized Industrial Chemicals and Radiological Materiel:**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Toxic chemical agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite) | 25☐ |
| Chemical Agent Identification Sets | 20☐ |
| Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified please call the HTRW–CX at 402-697-2555) | 15☐ |
| Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG) | 10☐ |
| Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear) | 5☐ |
| **Chemical and Radiological (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding chemical or radiological? NA

---

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE (Sum of value A through E, maximum of 61) 0
Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category

---

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

TABLE 1
HAZARD SEVERITY*

| DESCRIPTION | CATEGORY | HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE |
|---|---|---|
| CATASTROPHIC | I ☐ | 21 and/or greater |
| CRITICAL | II ☐ | 10 to 20 |
| MARGINAL | III ☐ | 5 to 9 |
| NEGLIGIBLE | IV ☐ | 1 to 4 |
| **NONE | V ☒ | 0 |

*Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3 and complete Part II of this form.
**If hazard severity value is 0, complete Part II of this form. Then proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

**PART II - Hazard Probability**. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF MMRP HAZARD (Check all that apply)

**A. Locations of MMRP hazards:**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| On the surface | 5☐ |
| Within tanks, pipes, vessels, or other confined areas | 4☐ |
| Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure | 3☐ |
| Subsurface | 2☐ |
| **Location (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding the location of MMRP? None

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

**B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from MMRP hazard (road, park, playground, building, etc.).**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Less than 1,250 feet | 5☐ |
| 1,250 feet to 0.5 mile | 4☐ |
| 0.5 mile to 1.0 mile | 3☐ |
| 1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles | 2☒ |
| Over 2 miles | 1☐ |
| **Distance (enter the single largest value checked)** | 2 |

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings? Atka Village.

**C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the MMRP hazard area, not the installation boundary.**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| 26 and over | 5☐ |
| 16 to 25 | 4☐ |
| 11 to 16 | 3☒ |
| 6 to 10 | 2☐ |
| 1 to 5 | 1☐ |
| 0 | 0☐ |
| **Number of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)** | 3 |

Narrative:

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

**D. Types of Buildings (within 2-mile radius)**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Educational, childcare, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers | 5☒ |
| Industrial, warehouse, etc. | 4☐ |
| Agricultural, forestry, etc. | 3☐ |
| Detention, correctional | 2☐ |
| No buildings | 0☐ |
| **Types of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)** | 5 |

Describe the types of buildings: _____

**E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to military munitions. Use the following guidance:**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| No barrier nor security system | 5☒ |
| Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing | 4☐ |
| A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site. | 3☐ |
| Security Guard, but no barrier | 2☐ |
| A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the area; and, a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area). | 0☐ |
| **Accessibility (enter the single largest value checked)** | 5 |

Describe the site accessibility: Site accessibility is totally unrestricted.

**F. Site Dynamics. This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Expected | 5☐ |
| Not anticipated | 0☒ |
| **Site Dynamics (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

Describe the site dynamics: Privately owned land parcels by the Department of the Interior and the Atxan Native Corporation.

---

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE 15
(Sum of largest values for A through F (maximum of 30). Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine the Hazard Probability Level.

**TABLE 2**
**HAZARD PROBABILITY***

| DESCRIPTION VALUE | LEVEL | HAZARD PROBABILITY |
|---|---|---|
| FREQUENT | A ☐ | 27 or greater |
| PROBABLE | B ☐ | 21 to 26 |
| OCCASIONAL | C ☒ | 15 to 20 |
| REMOTE | D ☐ | 8 to 14 |
| IMPROBABLE | E ☐ | less than 8 |

*Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

**Part III - Risk Assessment.** The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

TABLE 3

| PROBABILITY LEVEL | FREQUENT A | PROBABLE B | OCCASIONAL C | REMOTE D | IMPROBABLE E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEVERITY CATEGORY: | | | | | |
| CATASTROPHIC I | 1 ☐ | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| CRITICAL II | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| MARGINAL III | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| NEGLIGIBLE IV | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ |

None (V) = RAC 5 ☒

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMRP projects and the process to be followed for execution of project response actions.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

**PART IV - Narrative**. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.
No MEC was found in this MRS, nor was any specific area identified within this MRS where MEC might have existed.

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

# RISK ASSESSMENT

# FOR

# MRS B AND MRS D

# RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Property Name: | Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field | Rater's Name: | Timothy Lux |
| Property Location: | Atka Island, AK | Phone Number: | (309) 794-5287 |
| FUDS Property/Project #: | F10AK085104 | District: | Rock Island |
| Property Type: | Korovin Lake (MRS B) and Rifle Range (MRS D) | Office Symbol: | CEMVR-EC-DO |
| Score: | 4 | Date Completed: | 24 January 2005 |

RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the potential MMRP hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

**Part I - Hazard Severity**. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

**TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)**

| **A. Conventional ordnance and ammunition:** | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Projectiles, explosive (20 millimeter and larger) | 10☐ |
| Bombs, explosive | 10☐ |
| Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive | 10☐ |
| Landmine, explosive | 10☐ |
| Rockets, guided missile, explosive | 10☐ |
| Other Explosive item not previously stated | 10☐ |
| Bomb, practice (w/spotting charge) | 6☐ |
| Detonators, blasting caps, fuses, boosters, bursters | 6☐ |
| Practice ordnance (w/ spotting charges, other than bombs) | 4☐ |
| Small arms, complete round (.50 cal or less) | 1☐ |
| Small arms, expended (.50 cal or less) | 0☒ |
| Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges) | 0☒ |
| **Conventional ordnance and ammunition (enter largest single value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance? None. An interview with an individual stated that a 'mortar' round had been found behind the firing line at the rifle range. Historical documentation indicated that 40-mm training ammunition had been shipped to Atka. The assessment team determined that most likely this individual had found one of the 40-mm training rounds and thought it was a mortar round. There was no evidence that any of these 40-mm training rounds had been used at Atka. The round that the individual said he found at the range might have just been a 40-mm round that was mistakenly dropped there.

**B. Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above):**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Munitions containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable) | 10☐ |
| Munitions containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries) | 10☐ |
| Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material | 6☐ |
| Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP) | 4☐ |
| **Pyrotechnics (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? NA

**C. Bulk Explosives (HE) (not an integral part of conventional ordnance; un-containerized):**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.) | 10☐ |
| Secondary explosives (Demolition charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.) | 8☐ |
| Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate) | 3☐ |
| **Bulk Explosives (HE) (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? NA

**D. Bulk propellants (not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized )**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Solid or liquid propellants | 6☐ |
| **Bulk Propellants (select 6 or 0)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? NA

**E. Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM), Weaponized Industrial Chemicals and Radiological Materiel:**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Toxic chemical agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite) | 25☐ |
| Chemical Agent Identification Sets | 20☐ |
| Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified please call the HTRW–CX at 402-697-2555) | 15☐ |
| Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG) | 10☐ |
| Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear) | 5☐ |
| **Chemical and Radiological (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

What evidence do you have regarding chemical or radiological? NA

---

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE (Sum of value A through E, maximum of 61) 0
Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category

---

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

TABLE 1
HAZARD SEVERITY*

| DESCRIPTION | CATEGORY | HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE |
|---|---|---|
| CATASTROPHIC | I ☐ | 21 and/or greater |
| CRITICAL | II ☐ | 10 to 20 |
| MARGINAL | III ☐ | 5 to 9 |
| NEGLIGIBLE | IV ☐ | 1 to 4 |
| **NONE | V ☒ | 0 |

*Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3 and complete Part II of this form.
**If hazard severity value is 0, complete Part II of this form. Then proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

**PART II - Hazard Probability**. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF MMRP HAZARD (Check all that apply)

**A. Locations of MMRP hazards:**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| On the surface | 5☐ |
| Within tanks, pipes, vessels, or other confined areas | 4☐ |
| Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure | 3☐ |
| Subsurface | 2☒ |
| **Location (enter the single largest value checked)** | 2 |

What evidence do you have regarding the location of MMRP? Regarding Lake Korovin (MRS B); no small arms ammunition was found in the lake. However, an individual interviewed indicated that small arms ammunition was dumped into the lake, so this MRS would have potential for MEC. Regarding the rifle range (MRS D); no small arms ammunition was found on the range. If the range was used and most likely it was based on the existence of the firing lines, then the small arms ammuntion would most probably have ended up subsurface. In addition, no evidence of any mortar or 40-mm training ammunition was found on this range other that that one round claimed by the individual who said he found it.

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

**B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from MMRP hazard (road, park, playground, building, etc.).**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Less than 1,250 feet | 5☐ |
| 1,250 feet to 0.5 mile | 4☐ |
| 0.5 mile to 1.0 mile | 3☐ |
| 1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles | 2☒ |
| Over 2 miles | 1☐ |
| **Distance (enter the single largest value checked)** | 2 |

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings? Atka Village.

**C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the MMRP hazard area, not the installation boundary.**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| 26 and over | 5☐ |
| 16 to 25 | 4☐ |
| 11 to 16 | 3☒ |
| 6 to 10 | 2☐ |
| 1 to 5 | 1☐ |
| 0 | 0☐ |
| **Number of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)** | 3 |

Narrative:

**D. Types of Buildings (within 2-mile radius)**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Educational, childcare, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers | 5☒ |
| Industrial, warehouse, etc. | 4☐ |
| Agricultural, forestry, etc. | 3☐ |
| Detention, correctional | 2☐ |
| No buildings | 0☐ |
| **Types of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)** | 5 |

Describe the types of buildings: _____

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

**E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to military munitions. Use the following guidance:**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| No barrier nor security system | 5☒ |
| Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing | 4☐ |
| A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site. | 3☐ |
| Security Guard, but no barrier | 2☐ |
| A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the area; and, a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area). | 0☐ |
| **Accessibility (enter the single largest value checked)** | 5 |

Describe the site accessibility: Site accessibility is totally unrestricted.

**F. Site Dynamics. This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.**

| | VALUE |
|---|---|
| Expected | 5☐ |
| Not anticipated | 0☒ |
| **Site Dynamics (enter the single largest value checked)** | 0 |

Describe the site dynamics: Privately owned land parcels by the Department of the Interior and the Atxan Native Corporation.

---

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE 17

(Sum of largest values for A through F (maximum of 30). Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine the Hazard Probability Level.

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

**TABLE 2**
**HAZARD PROBABILITY***

| DESCRIPTION VALUE | LEVEL | HAZARD PROBABILITY |
|---|---|---|
| FREQUENT | A ☐ | 27 or greater |
| PROBABLE | B ☐ | 21 to 26 |
| OCCASIONAL | C ☒ | 15 to 20 |
| REMOTE | D ☐ | 8 to 14 |
| IMPROBABLE | E ☐ | less than 8 |

*Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

**Part III - Risk Assessment.** The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

TABLE 3

| PROBABILITY LEVEL | FREQUENT A | PROBABLE B | OCCASIONAL C | REMOTE D | IMPROBABLE E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEVERITY CATEGORY: | | | | | |
| CATASTROPHIC I | 1 ☐ | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| CRITICAL II | 1 ☐ | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| MARGINAL III | 2 ☐ | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ |
| NEGLIGIBLE IV | 3 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ |

None (V) = RAC 5 ☒

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMRP projects and the process to be followed for execution of project response actions.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

**PART IV - Narrative**. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

Regarding Lake Korovin (MRS B); small arms ammuntion could have been dumped into Lake Korovin, as stated by one of the individuals interviewed. As such, this particular MRS would have a potential for MEC. Regarding the rifle range (MRS D); this MRS was a standard rifle range, and only small arms ammunition was used there, nothing above .50 caliber. No military ordnance was found on site. If the range was used, and most likely it was from the existence of the firing lines, then any left over ordnance would have been subsurface. No mortar or 40-mm training ammunition was found at this range. This was not a range where such ammunition would have been used. In addition, no historical documentation was found to support evidence that mortar or 40-mm training ammunition was even used at Atka. However, on the side of safety, a RAC 4 is recommended.

Property Name:
Project Number:
Property Type:

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX O

## TAG REVIEW FACT SHEET

TAG REVIEW FACT SHEET
MARCH 2006
FOR

1. **SITE NAME:** AKTA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD

**SITE NUMBER:** F10AK085100

**LOCATION:** COUNTY: ATKA ISLAND
STATE: ALASKA

**PROJECT NUMBER:** F10AK085104

**CATEGORY:** PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA)

2. **POC:**

GEO DIST POC:
NAME: Richard Jackson
OFFICE: CEPOA-PM-C
PHONE: (907) 753-5606

TECHNICAL MANAGER:
NAME:
OFFICE:
PHONE:

GEO DIV POC:
NAME:
OFFICE:
PHONE:

HEADQUARTERS POC:
NAME:
OFFICE:
PHONE:

3. **SITE DESCRIPTION**

Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field, Atka Island, Alaska, is located 1,200 air miles southwest from Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska. The site was located adjacent to the local village, and extended for approximately 2 miles north. The target's location coordinates were Latitude 52° 13'13.24" N and 174°12'22.86" W (Sec. 22, T092S, R176W, Seward Meridian). The Congressional District is Alaska, At-Large, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is Region 10.

4. **SITE HISTORY**

(a) Atka Island has been occupied by Unangas for at least 2,000 years. Unangas speak the western dialect, known since the Russian era as "Aleuts".

(b) The town site was originally settled in the 1860s with a sustainable cash economy based on sea otter hunting. When the hunting ended in the late 1800s, Atka's viable cash economy disappeared. Reindeer were introduced to the Island in 1914. Since the land was unsuitable for agriculture due

to its volcanic nature, Atka residents used much of the land for the pursuit of fox farming and sheep raising, through which Atka became relatively affluent. Today, Atka Island's residents have a subsistence living lifestyle by hunting sea lions and sea mammals, sharing the meat among the villagers. Subsistence living is supplemented by wages earned through a small local fish processing plant, through employment by off-shore fish processors, and through education and government-related work.

(c) During World War II, Atka residents were evacuated, and their buildings were burned to the ground to prevent Japanese forces from using them, and advancing. The community was rebuilt by the U.S. Navy after the War, and residents were allowed to return. Only a few of the original buildings built by the U.S. Navy after the War still exist on Atka. Most buildings on the Island are in serviceable condition.

(d) Atka Air Force Auxiliary Field is currently owned by the Atxan Native Corporation (ANC) and the Alaskan Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOTPF). The property is currently used for public facilities, and for a state-owned 3,287 foot by 84 foot wide asphalt, lighted runway. Air services to and from Atka Island are provided twice weekly by Unalaska or Cold Bay.

(e) Land north and south of the property site is controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (Aleutian Islands Wilderness).

## 5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**MRS A: Project Location (Excludes Korovin Lake)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Size, Acres*: | 6665 |
| Former Usage: | Air Force Auxiliary Field |
| Present Usage: | Public Facilities, Airport |
| Probable End Usage: | Same |
| MPPEH Presence: | None |
| Type of MEC: | NA |
| Risk Assessment: | 5 |

**MRS B: Korovin Lake**

| | |
|---|---|
| Size, Acres*: | 135 |
| Former Usage: | Fishing, recreation |
| Present Usage: | Same |
| Probable End Usage: | Same |
| MPPEH Presence: | Potential |
| Type of MEC: | Small Arms Ammunition |
| Risk Assessment: | 4 |

**MRS C: Ocean Acreage**

| | |
|---|---|
| Size, Acres*: | 3900 |
| Former Usage: | Ocean |
| Present Usage: | Offshore fish processing, fishing |
| Probable End Usage: | Same |
| MPPEH Presence: | None |
| Type of MEC: | NA |
| Risk Assessment: | 5 |

**MRS D: Rifle Range (Additional Land)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Size, Acres*: | 7 |
| Former Usage: | Rifle Range |
| Present Usage: | Livestock grazing |
| Probable End Usage: | Same |
| MPPEH Presence: | Potential |
| Type of MEC: | Small Arms Ammunition |
| Risk Assessment: | 4 |

* Approximate Acreage

6. **CURRENT STRATEGY:** MRS A and MRS C: NDAI (RAC 5)
MRS B and MRS D: RI/FS (RAC 4)

7. **ISSUES AND CONCERNS:** None

8. **CURRENT STATUS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| PA: | 100% |
| IRA: | None Scheduled |
| RIFS: | None Scheduled |
| RD: | Not Scheduled |
| RA: | Not Scheduled |

9. **SCHEDULED SUMMARY:**

| Phase | Orig. Start | Sch. Start | Actual Start | Orig. Comp. | Sch. Comp. | Actual Comp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

10. **FUNDING/BUDGET SUMMARY:**

| Year | Phase | EXEC FOA | In House Required | Contract Required | Funds Obligated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

11. RAC ATTACHMENTS: MRS A and MRS C (RAC 5)
MRS B and MRS D (RAC 4)

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX P

REPONSE TO COMMENTS

(NOT USED)

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

# APPENDIX Q

## REPORT DISTRIBUTION

# APPENDIX Q

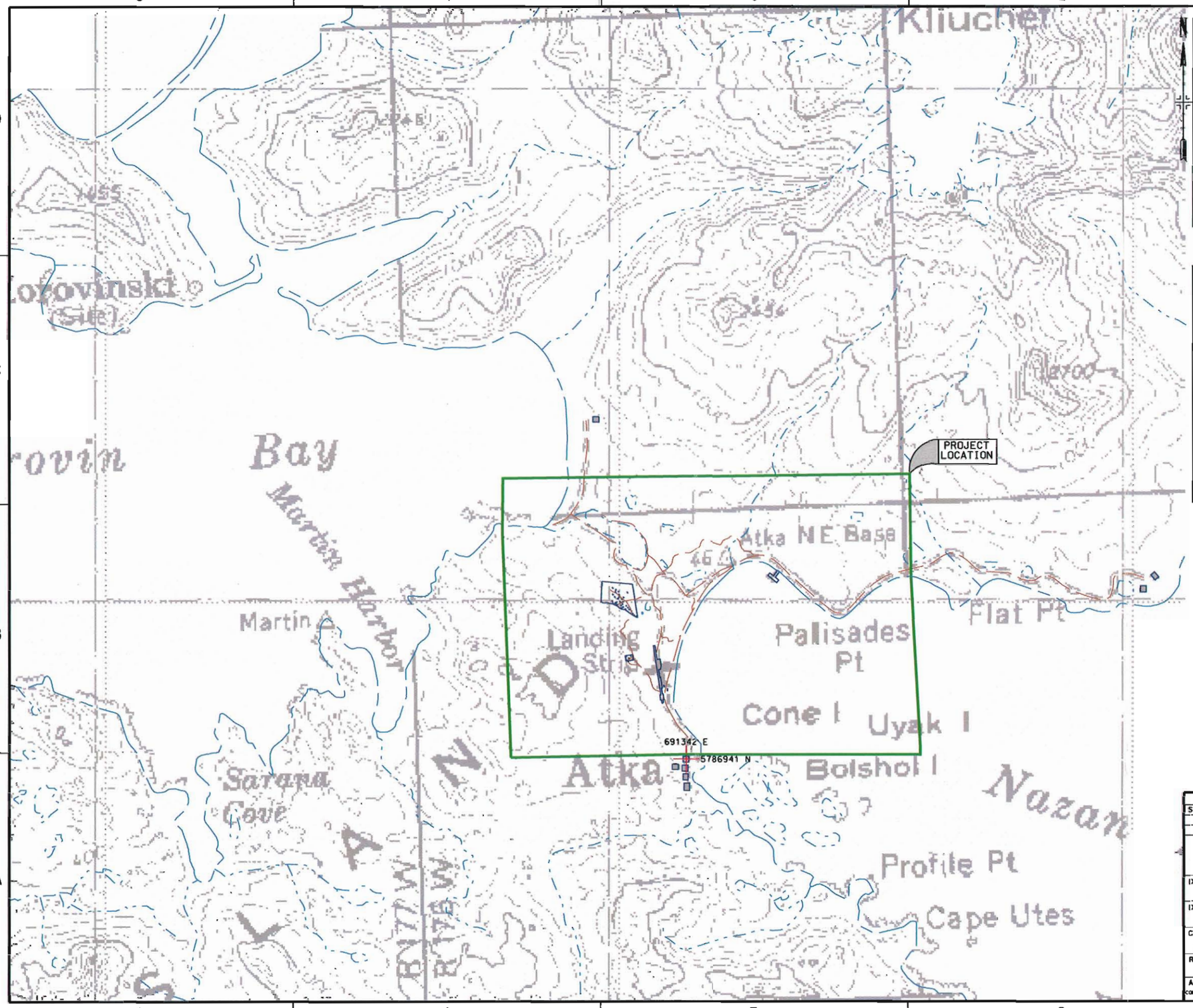
## REPORT DISTRIBUTION

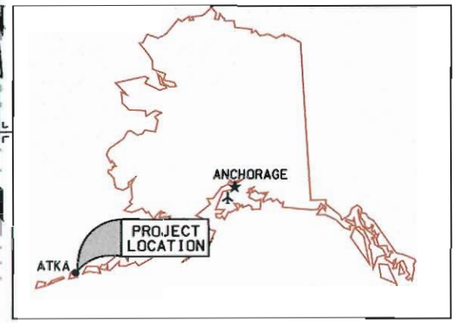
| | Draft | Final |
|---|---|---|
| Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers<br>Engineering & Support Center, Huntsville<br>ATTN: CEHNC-ED-SY-O (Mardis)<br>P.O. Box 1600<br>Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301 | 2 | 2 |
| Commander, U.S. Army Engineer,<br>Alaska District<br>ATTN: CEPOA-PM-C (Jackson)<br>P.O. Box 898<br>Elmendorf Air Force Base<br>Anchorage, AK 99506-0898 | 2 | 0 |
| Commander, U.S. Army Engineer,<br>Rock Island District<br>ATTN: CEMVR-EC-DO<br>P.O. Box 1600<br>Rock Island, Illinois 61201 | 2 | 2 |

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA
PROJECT NUMBER F10AK085104

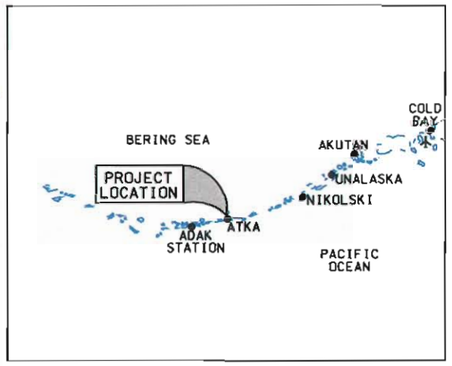
# APPENDIX R

# REPORT PLATES




STATE MAP OF ALASKA




VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

- MRA BOUNDARY
- SECONDARY ROAD
- SHORELINE
- STREAM
- UTM COORDINATES (NAD 83) ZONE 1

3000 0 3000 6000 FEET

| Revisions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Symbol | Description | Date | Approved |
| | | | |

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

SITE MAP

Designed by: T.A.LUX
Drawn by: J.P.JONES
Checked by: G.C.OFSLAGER
Reviewed by: R.E.HOFFMAN
Approved by: COL DUANE P GAPINSKI, MVR

Scale:
Date:
Drawing Code:
Sheet reference number:
Project Number: FI0AK085104
PLATE 1

14-MAR-2006 12:47
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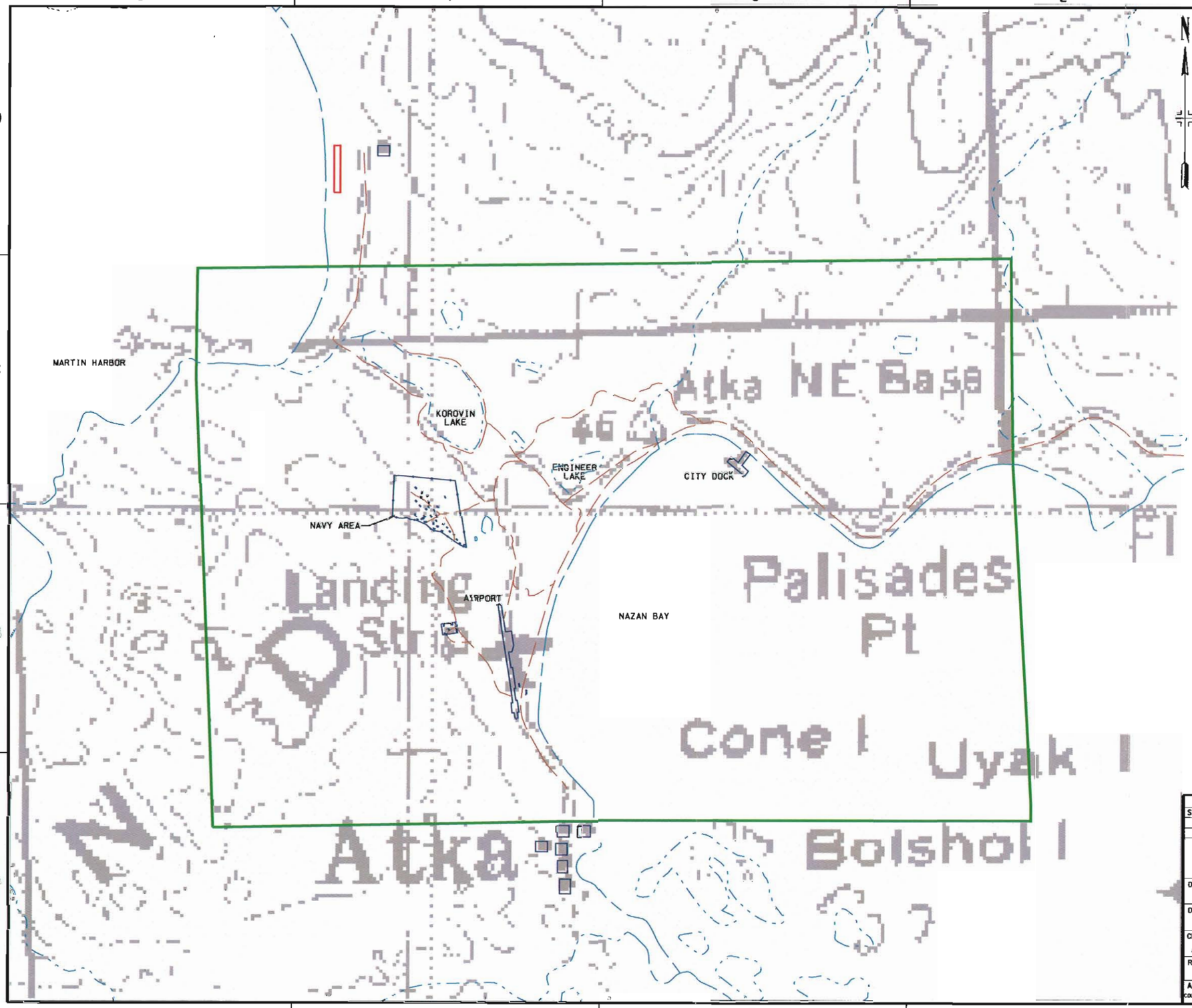


NOTE: INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM DOCUMENT I-5

LEGEND

- MRA BOUNDARY
- SECONDARY ROAD
- SHORELINE
- STREAM
- RIFLE RANGE

1500 0 1500 3000 FEET

| Revisions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Symbol | Description | Date | Approved |
| | | | |

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

FACILITY LAYOUT 1943

Designed by: T.A.LUX
Drawn by: J.P.JONES
Checked by: G.C.OFSLAGER
Reviewed by: R.E.HOFFMAN
Approved by: COL DUANE P GAPINSKI, NWR

Scale:
Date:
Drawing Code:
Sheet reference number:
Project Number: FIOAK085104
PLATE 2

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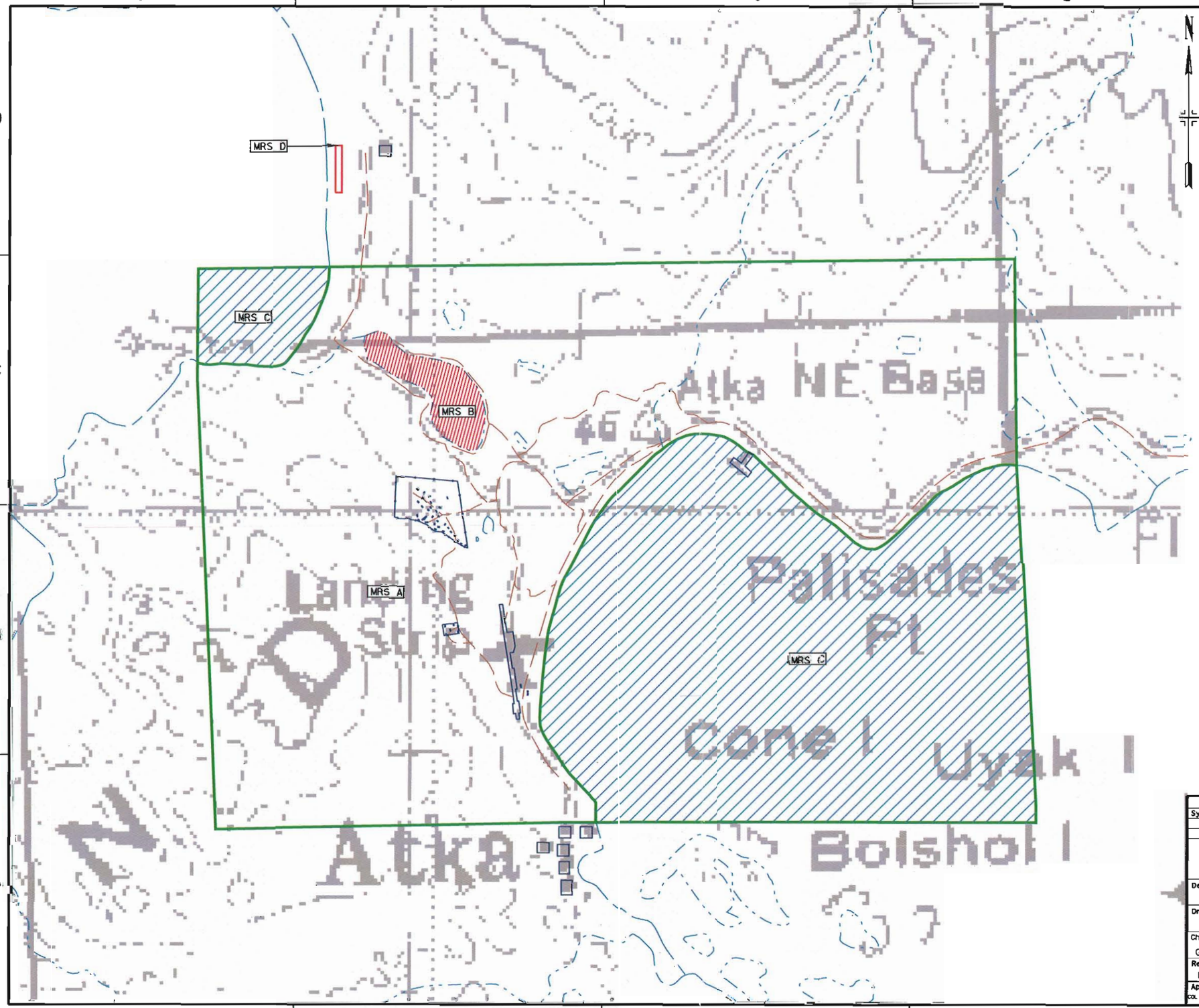


| MEC PRESENCE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MRS | DESCRIPTION | MEC PRESENCE | ACREAGE |
| A | PROJECT LOCATION | NONE | 6665 |
| B | KOROVIN LAKE | POTENTIAL | 135 |
| C | OCEAN ACREAGE | NONE | 3900 |
| D | RIFLE RANGE | POTENTIAL | 7 * |
| * ADDITIONAL ACREAGE | | | |
| TOTAL APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: | | | 10707 |

LEGEND

- MRA BOUNDARY
- SECONDARY ROAD
- SHORELINE
- STREAM
- RIFLE RANGE

1500 0 1500 3000 FEET

| Revisions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Symbol | Description | Date | Approved |

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

PA PROJECT AREAS

Designed by: T.A.LUX
Drawn by: J.P.JONES
Checked by: G.C.OFSLAGER
Reviewed by: R.E.HOFFMAN
Approved by: COL DUANE P GAPINSKI, MVR

Scale:
Date:
Drawing Code:
Sheet reference number:
Project Number: FI0AK085104
PLATE 3

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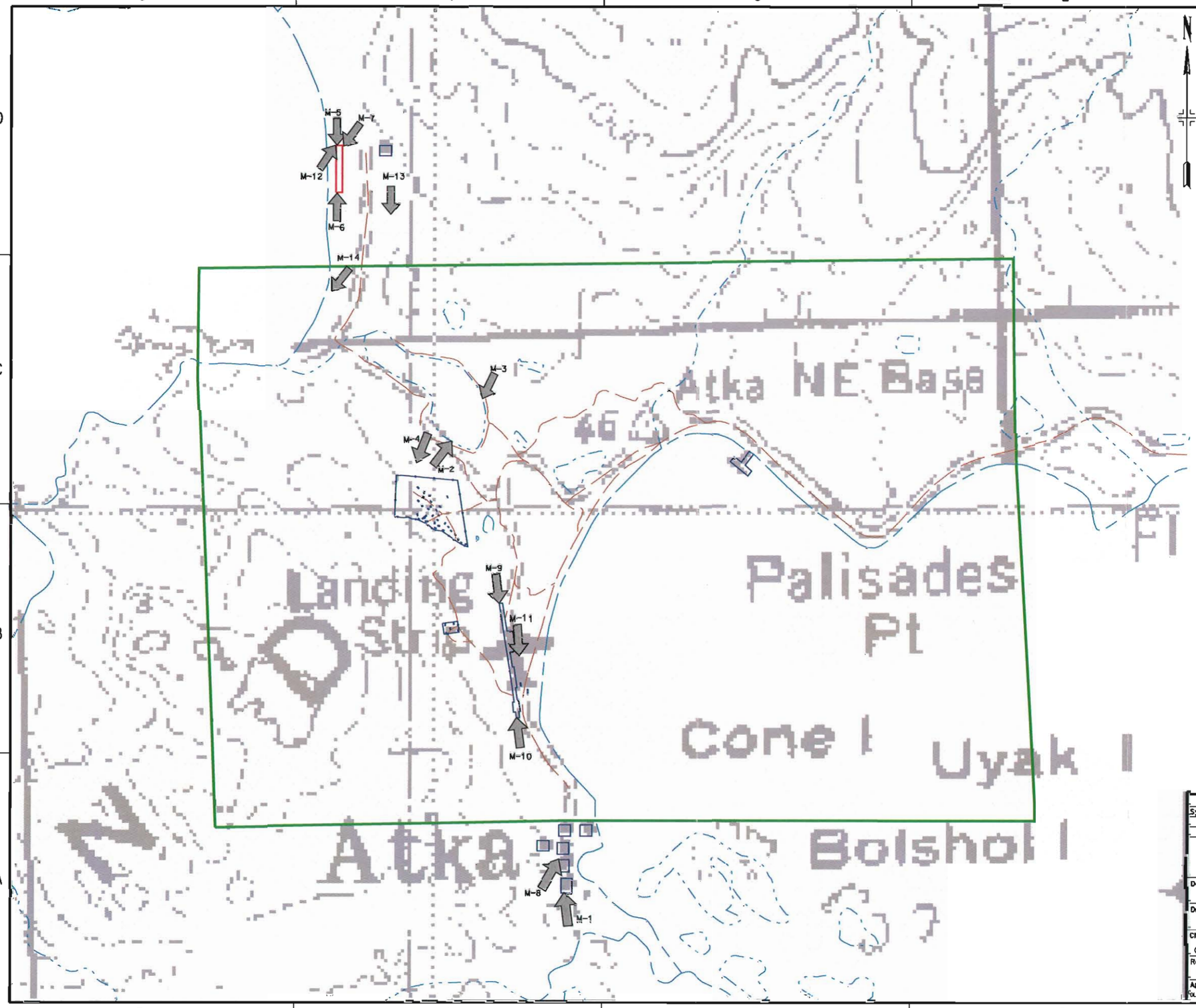


NOTE: LAND ACREAGE WITHIN THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY IS MANAGED UNDER THE ALASKA SETTLEMENT ACT (ANCSA) LANDS (6800 ACRES).

LEGEND

- MRA BOUNDARY
- SECONDARY ROAD
- SHORELINE
- STREAM
- RIFLE RANGE
- PHOTO LOCATION

1500 0 1500 3000 FEET

| Revisions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Symbol | Description | Date | Approved |
| | | | |

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

REAL ESTATE/
PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

Designed by: T.A.LUX
Drawn by: J.P.JONES
Checked by: G.C.OFSLAGER
Reviewed by: R.E.HOFFMAN
Approved by: COL DUANE P GAPINSKI, MVR

Scale:
Date:
Drawing Code:
Sheet reference number:
Project Number: FIOAK085104
PLATE 4

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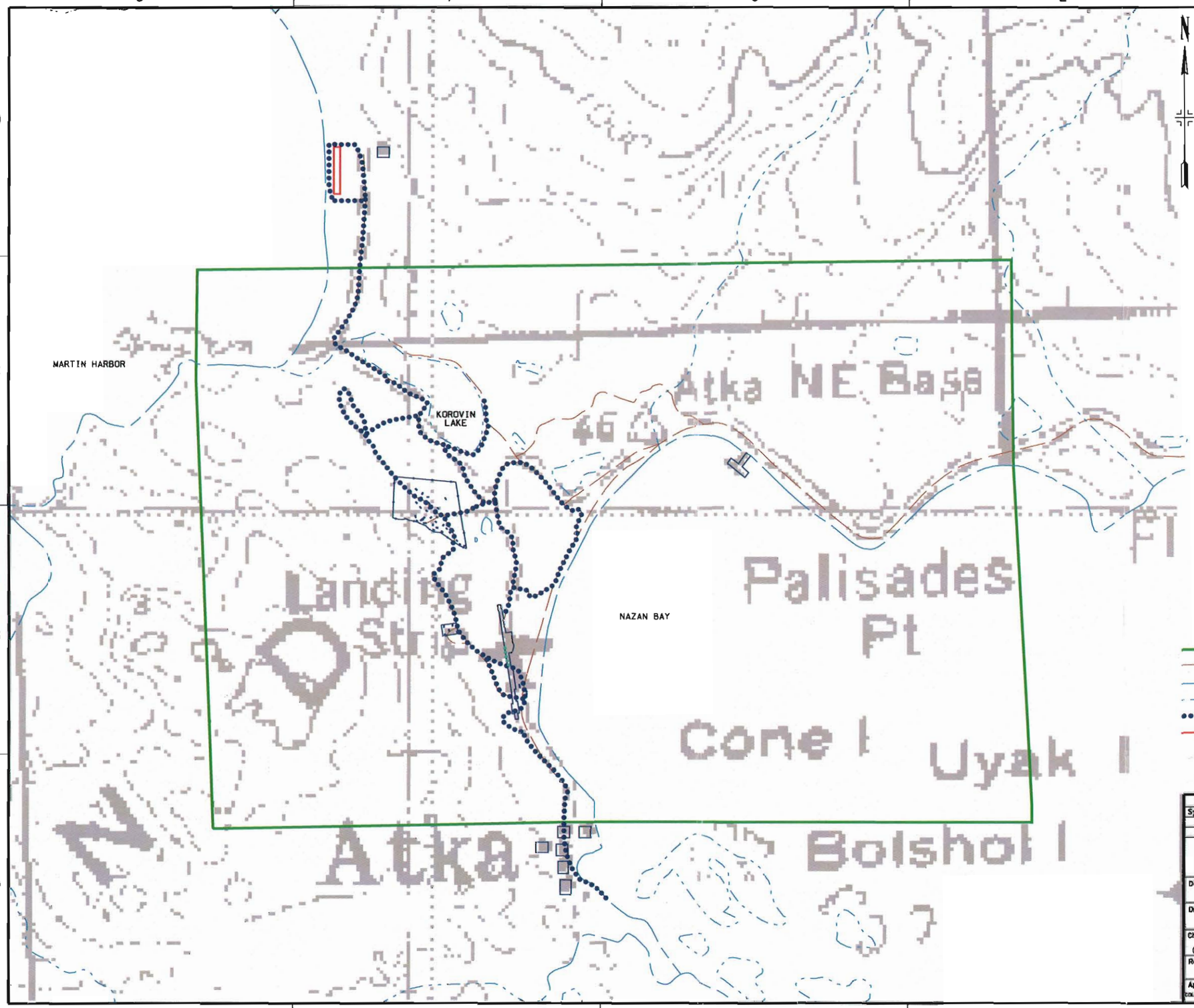


NOTE: SURFACE WATER RUNS INTO MARTIN HARBOR, NAZAN BAY, AND KOROVIN LAKE. THERE IS NO CONTAMINATION WITHIN A 15 MILE RADIUS.

LEGEND

- MRA BOUNDARY
- SECONDARY ROAD
- SHORELINE
- STREAM
- ENTRY AND EXIT ROUTE FOR SITE TEAM
- RIFLE RANGE

1500 0 1500 3000 FEET

| Revisions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
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ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District

ATKA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD
ATKA ISLAND, ALASKA

INSPECTION ROUTE/ SURFACE WATER MIGRATION ROUTES

Designed by: T.A.LUX
Drawn by: J.P.JONES
Checked by: G.C.OFSLAGER
Reviewed by: R.E.HOFFMAN
Approved by: COL DUANE P GAPINSKI, MVR

Scale:
Date:
Drawing Code:
Sheet reference number:
Project Number: FIOAK085104
PLATE 5

23-MAR-2006 12:58
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