
Project Closeout Report

Containerized Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive
Waste

Project # F10AK0055-02

20 LARGE ASTS

Attu Island, Alaska

July 2018

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

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SUMMARY OF SITE CONDITIONS	1
2.1 ATTU ISLAND MILITARY SITES HISTORY	1
2.2 SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND.....	2
3.0 REMOVAL ACTIVITIES	3
4.0 SUMMARY OF REMEDY	3
5.0 REFERENCES	3

LIST OF FIGURES

- FIGURE 1 - LOCATION AND VICINITY MAPS**
- FIGURE 2 - AOI #4 SOIL/AST REMOVAL MAP**
- FIGURE 3 - PROJECT CLOSURE MAP**

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- ATTACHMENT 1 - DECLARATION OF PROJECT CLOSEOUT DECISION**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) authorizes the cleanup of contamination resulting from past military activities at sites no longer owned by the Department of Defense (DOD) per 10 United States Code (USC) 2701-2707. A containerized hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste (CON/HTRW) project (F10AK0055-02) was authorized for the Attu Island Military Sites FUDS property in 1995 after completing a Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE). The results of the FDE indicated that the Attu Island property met the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the DERP-FUDS program. In 2016, a revised Inventory Project Report (INPR) was completed in part to modify the existing F10AK0055-02 project and separate out a portion of eligible CON/HTRW impacts for remediation. As part of the 2016 INPR revision, the F10AK0055-02 CON/HTRW project was amended to consist of 52 aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and associated petroleum, oil, lubricant (POL) contamination within Area of Interest (AOI) #4 in Navy Town, also known as the Navy Town: Aboveground Storage Tank Disposal Area. All remaining eligible CON/HTRW impacts on Attu Island were captured under: Beach Road – Navy Town (AOI#5) (F10AK0055-08), Warehouse Area – Navy Town (AOI#1) (F10AK0055-09), and Remaining Property CON/HTRW (F10AK0055-10) project, which were created as part of the 2016 INPR revision. Eligible HTRW impacts on Attu Island are currently captured under the F10AK0055-03 HTRW project.

Impacts associated with AOI#4 are just a portion of the file listed on the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Division of Spill Prevention and Response Program website under the name “Attu Isl Military Petroleum Sites”, with Hazard Identification (ID) #2618 and File ID #2514.38.003.

The CON/HTRW Project F10AK0055-02 has been recommended for closeout by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District (USACE) based upon the results of a tank demolition/disposal and soil removal effort completed in AOI #4 in 2016. This Project Closeout Report is issued by USACE pursuant to ER 200-3-1, paragraph 4-7.4.1.1.

2.0 SUMMARY OF SITE CONDITIONS

2.1 Attu Island Military Sites History

Attu Island is located in the western Aleutian Islands, approximately 1,500 miles west of Anchorage. Portions of the island were occupied by Aleut natives prior to World War II. Japanese forces invaded the island in 1942, killing or taking prisoner the Alaska Native peoples and shipping them off the island. Attu Island, also known as the Attu Army Air Base and Camp Earle Air Force Auxiliary Field, was acquired by the United States (U.S.) Army by invasion and recaptured from the Japanese Army during the three-week battle of Attu in May 1943.

The Department of Defense constructed Army and Navy outposts in 1943 and 1944. Navy facilities were established at Navy Town and a Naval Air Station was constructed at Massacre Bay and in West Massacre Valley. Improvements constructed by the Navy included accommodations for 7,650 personnel in quonset and pacific huts, hangars, repair shops, piers, a submarine base, net

depot, Patrol Torpedo (PT) base, dry dock, ordnance depot, radio station, hospital, fuel tanks, and various other supporting facilities. The Attu Naval Station was vacated in late 1945 following the end of World War II.

The United States Air Force declared the Camp Earle Auxiliary Field excess in 1953, with ownership subsequently relinquished to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in 1954. In 1959, Public Land Order (PLO) 1949 withdrew 11,670 acres at Massacre Bay for the Attu Naval Reservation. The Navy returned to Attu Island and operated the Naval Station there from 1959 through 1968. In 1969, PLO 4564 partially revoked PLO 1949 by withdrawing 1,800 acres at Massacre Bay for use by the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and returning the remaining land to the USFWS refuge.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980 included Attu Island in the newly-established Aleutian Islands unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, effectively granting the USFWS jurisdiction and management of the Island, subject to the USCG reservation. The USCG maintained a Long-Range Navigation (LORAN) Station, runway, and roads at Massacre Bay until the station was decommissioned and officially closed in 2010.

The Attu Battlefield and U.S. Army and Navy Airfields were designated National Historic Landmark status, administered by the National Park Service (NPS), on 4 February 1985. Multiple areas and features on Attu Island have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are numerous features listed as National Historic Landmarks and areas encompassed within the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. In addition, Attu Island encompasses land included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Attu Island is approximately 20 by 30 miles in size and is characterized by rugged coastline with sea cliffs, inter-tidal beaches, sheltered harbors, and exposed mountain ridges rising over 2,500 feet above sea level. Many streams and rivers are present throughout the island. Vegetation on the island consists of grasses and shrubs. No trees are present on Attu Island.

2.2 Site Location and Background

In 2013, USACE completed an abbreviated preliminary assessment (APA) of multiple locations on Attu Island to separate DOD-related impacts into more manageable portions. As a result of this effort, an APA was created for AOI #4, also known as the Navy Town: Aboveground Storage Tank Disposal Area. Within AOI #4, a grouping of approximately 52 ASTs, surrounded by a surface layer of POL-covered area, was identified to be on USCG property.

The 52 ASTs and associated POL contamination are part of Attu Island, which was found to be eligible for remediation under the DERP-FUDS in 1993. These impacts are a result of Department of Defense activities.

3.0 REMOVAL ACTIVITIES

Several limited environmental investigations and a removal action have occurred at various locations on Attu Island. The most recent activities concerning the subject project occurred in 2015 and 2016.

During 2015, USACE awarded a source and incidental contaminant removal action contract. As part of the removal action, the contractor was tasked to remove and dispose of the 52 ASTs (estimated capacity of 4,000 gallons each) within AOI #4, as well as remove the associated tar and POL-impacted soil from the area. In 2016, the contractor completed the removal of the 52 ASTs and approximately 1,650 tons of POL-contaminated soil and/or POL tar from AOI #4. All visibly contaminated soil in the vicinity of the 52 ASTs was removed. Any remaining HTRW impacts in the area will be addressed under the F10AK0055-03 HTRW project for Attu Island.

4.0 SUMMARY OF REMEDY

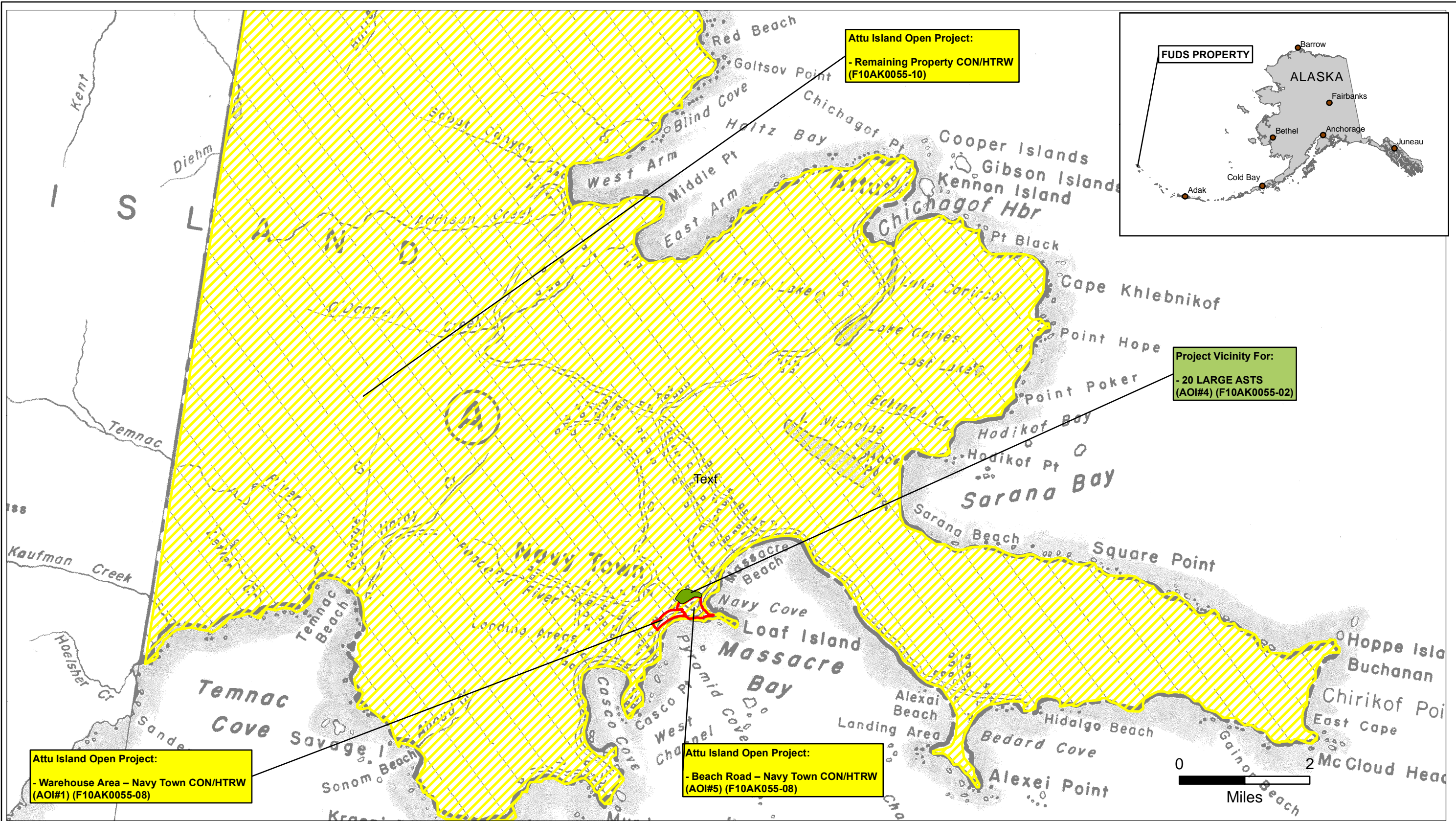
Based on the results of the aforementioned cleanup activities, USACE has determined that no further action is required at the F10AK0055-02 project location. All soil in excess of applicable action levels has been removed and there is no remaining risk to human health and the environment at the project location. This project closeout determination may be reviewed and modified in the future if any new information becomes available which indicates the presence of eligible CON/HTRW that may cause a risk to human health or the environment.

5.0 REFERENCES

USACE, 2014. Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment Area of Interest 4 – Navy Town: Aboveground Storage Tank Disposal Area, Attu Island. February. Prepared by Jacobs Engineering Group Incorporated; Contract No. W911KB-06-D-0006, Task Order No. 40. (F10AK0055--_01.09_0506_a)

USACE, 2017. Source and Incidental Contaminant Removal Action Report, Attu Island, Alaska. March. Prepared by Bristol Environmental Remediation Services LLC; Contract No. W911KB-06-D-0006, Task Order No.0008. (F10AK005502_07.08_0500_a)

Figures



Attu Island Open Project:
 - Warehouse Area – Navy Town CON/HTRW
 (AOI#1) (F10AK0055-08)

Attu Island Open Project:
 - Remaining Property CON/HTRW
 (F10AK0055-10)

Project Vicinity For:
 - 20 LARGE ASTS
 (AOI#4) (F10AK0055-02)

Attu Island Open Project:
 - Beach Road – Navy Town CON/HTRW
 (AOI#5) (F10AK055-08)

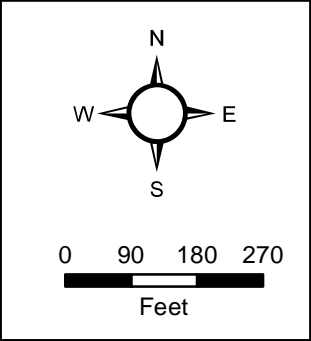


LOCATION AND VICINITY MAPS


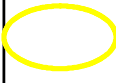






20 LARGE ASTS - F10AK0055-02
 ATTU ISLAND, ALASKA

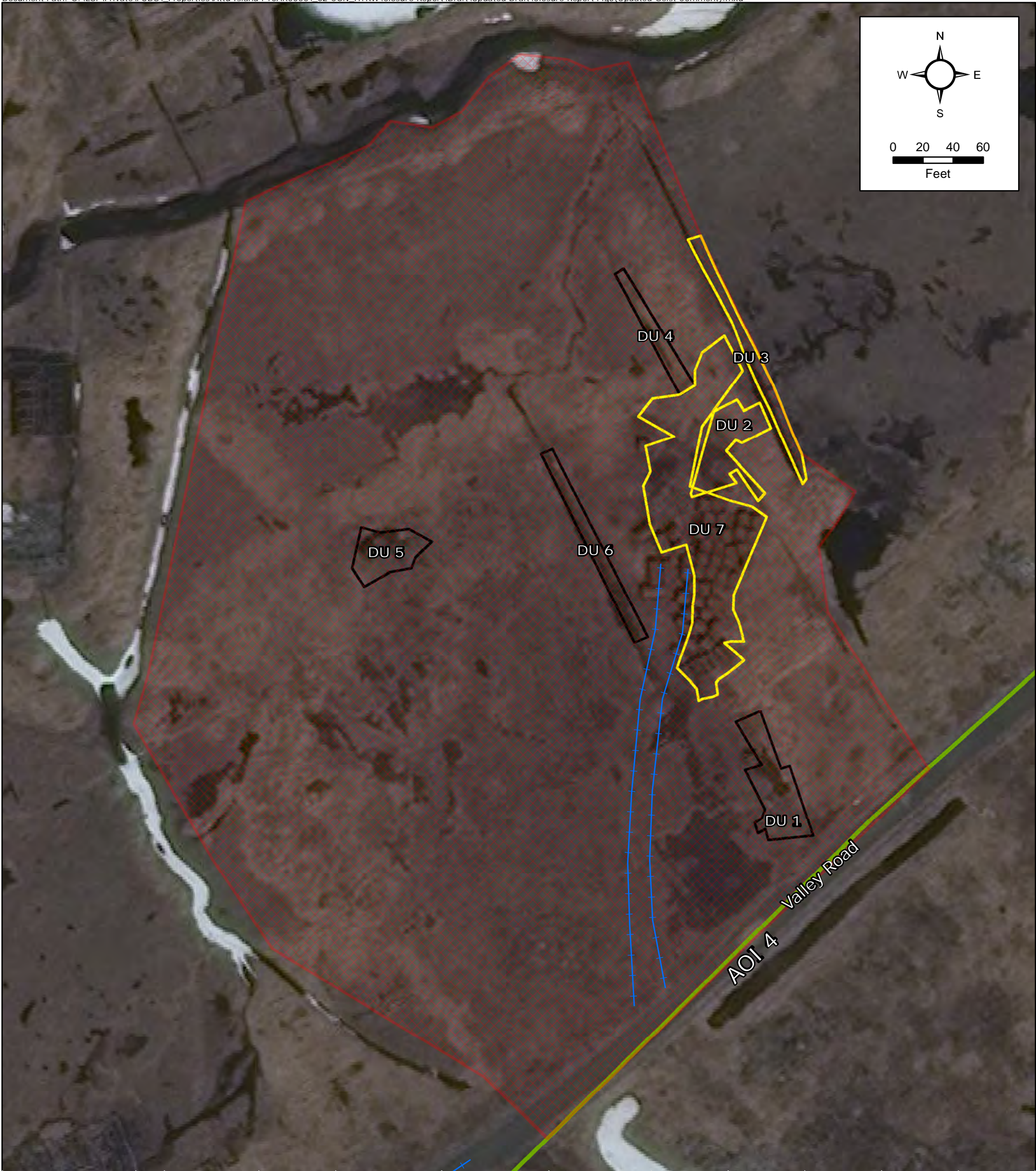
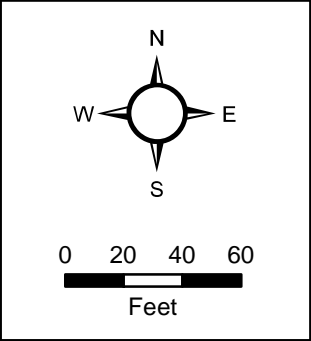
FIGURE 1



Notes:
 1 - Over 40 Inch Zone, Migration to Groundwater, 18 AAC 75, Table B1 and B2 (ADEC, 2017) used for comparisons.

-  DU soil is below ADEC MTGW Soil Cleanup Values
-  DU contains soil exceeding ADEC MTGW Soil Cleanup Value(s)
-  DU contains soil exceeding 1/10th MTGW Cleanup Values
-  Temporary Road
-  AOI Boundary

AOI #4 SOIL/AST REMOVAL MAP		
	20 LARGE ASTS F10AK0055-02 ATTU ISLAND, ALASKA	FIGURE 2



Sample ID	16AT04TARM01SS	16AT04TARG01, 02, 03SS	16AT04TARM03, 04, 05SS	16AT04TARG 04SS-15SS	16AT04TARM02SS	16AT04TARM08SS	16AT04TARM07SS	16AT04TARM06SS	16AT04TARM09SS		
SDG	1163241	1163241	1163432	1163432	1163241	1163609	1163609	1163609	1163609		
Collection Date	6/16/2016	6/18/2016	6/20/2016	6/22/2016	6/17/2016	6/23/2016	6/23/2016	6/23/2016	6/25/2016		
Matrix	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil		
Sample Type	Max ISM	Max Grabs	Max ISM	Max Grabs	ISM	ISM	ISM	ISM	ISM		
Investigation Area	Decision Unit 1		Decision Unit 2		Decision Unit 3	Decision Unit 4	Decision Unit 5	Decision Unit 6	Decision Unit 7		
Analyte	Units	ADEC Cleanup Level ¹									
Diesel Range Organics (C10-C25)	mg/kg	230	10.7 J QN	59.7	134	238	1010 QN	7.49 J	113	83.8	584 QH

Notes:
 1 - Over 40 Inch Zone, Migration to Groundwater, 18 AAC 75, Table B1 and B2 (ADEC, 2017) values used for comparisons.
 2 - Values in YELLOW exceed the Migration to Groundwater Soil Cleanup Levels for the Over 40 Inch Zone.
 3 - QN result is considered an estimated value with an uncertain bias, due to a laboratory quality control failure.
 4 - QH result is considered an estimated value with a potential high bias, due to a laboratory quality control failure.
 5 - J result is below the limit of quantitation and is estimated.

- Project Closeout Area**
- DU soil is below ADEC MTGW Soil Cleanup Values**
- DU contains soil exceeding ADEC MTGW Soil Cleanup Value(s)**
- Temporary Road**
- AOI Boundary**

PROJECT CLOSEOUT MAP

U.S. ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ALASKA DISTRICT

**20 LARGE ASTS
F10AK0055-02**

ATTU ISLAND, ALASKA

FIGURE 3

Attachment 1

Declaration of Project Closure Decision

DECLARATION OF PROJECT CLOSEOUT DECISION
For
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE CON/HTRW PROJECT
20 LARGE ASTS (F10AK0055-02)
ATTU ISLAND, ALASKA

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Authority for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) for containerized hazardous, toxic, or radioactive waste (CON/HTRW) projects is derived from the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, 10 United States Code (USC) 2701-2707. The decision to close out the CON/HTRW project (20 Large ASTs, F10AK0055-02) is based on the 2018 Project Closeout Report and the results of removal activities completed on behalf of the United States Army Corps of Engineers – Alaska District (USACE) in 2016.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Attu Island is located in the western Aleutian Islands, approximately 1,500 miles west of Anchorage. Portions of the island were occupied by Aleut natives prior to World War II. Japanese forces invaded the island in 1942, killing or taking prisoner the Alaska Native peoples and shipping them off the island. Attu Island, also known as the Attu Army Air Base and Camp Earle Air Force Auxiliary Field, was acquired by the United States (U.S.) Army by invasion and recaptured from the Japanese Army during the three-week battle of Attu in May 1943. The Department of Defense constructed Army and Navy outposts in 1943 and 1944. Navy facilities were established at Navy Town and a Naval Air Station was constructed at Massacre Bay and in West Massacre Valley. Improvements constructed by the Navy included accommodations for 7,650 personnel in quonset and pacific huts, hangars, repair shops, piers, a submarine base, net depot, Patrol Torpedo (PT) base, dry dock, ordnance depot, radio station, hospital, fuel tanks, and various other supporting facilities. The Attu Naval Station was vacated in late 1945 following the end of World War II. The U.S. Air Force declared the Camp Earle Auxiliary Field excess in 1953, with ownership subsequently relinquished to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in 1954. In 1959, Public Land Order (PLO) 1949 withdrew 11,670 acres at Massacre Bay for the Attu Naval Reservation. The Navy returned to Attu Island and operated the Naval Station there from 1959 through 1968. In 1969, PLO 4564 partially revoked PLO 1949 by withdrawing 1,800 acres at Massacre Bay for use by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and returning the remaining land to the USFWS refuge.

In 1993, a Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) was approved for the Attu Island Military Sites property, which was determined to have been formerly used by the Department of Defense (DOD) and eligible for cleanup under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). A CON/HTRW project (20 Large ASTs - F10AK0055-02) was authorized for the Attu Island Military Sites FUDS property in 1995 to address all eligible CON/HTRW impacts. In 2016, a revised Inventory Project Report (INPR) was completed in part to modify the existing F10AK0055-02 project and separate out a portion of eligible CON/HTRW impacts for remediation. As part of the 2016 INPR revision, the F10AK0055-02 project was amended to consist of 52 aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and associated petroleum, oil, lubricant (POL) contamination within Area of Interest (AOI) #4 in Navy Town, also known as the Navy Town: Aboveground Storage Tank Disposal Area. All remaining

eligible CON/HTRW impacts on Attu Island were captured under the Remaining Property CON/HTRW (F10AK0055-10) project, which was created as part of the 2016 INPR revision.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY AND IMPLEMENTATION

Based on the results of a tank demolition/disposal and soil removal effort completed in 2016, USACE has determined that no further action is required at the 20 Large ASTs (F10AK0055-02) project.

DECLARATION

In accordance with the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites, the U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska, has completed all CON/HTRW activities at the AOI #4 Navy Town: Aboveground Storage Tank Disposal Area (20 Large ASTs, F10AK0055-02), located on Attu Island. This Declaration of Project Closeout Decision supports the conclusion that all known sources of CON/HTRW have been remediated. No further CON/HTRW actions are required by the DOD at this project location. This decision may be reviewed and modified in the future if any new information becomes available which indicates the presence of eligible CON/HTRW that may cause a risk to human health or the environment.

This Declaration of Project Closeout Decision has been prepared and approved by the undersigned in accordance with the FUDS Program Policy, Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-3-1, May 10, 2004.

_____ Date _____

PHILLIP J. BORDERS
COL, EN
Commanding