

CIAP WEAR Trip Report  
King Salmon (population 337)  
June 17, 2014



Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Solid Waste Program (Kym Bronson and Stephen Price) conducted a Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP), Waste Erosion Assessment and Review (WEAR) site visit for King Salmon on June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014. The following narrative is a brief description of our findings during the June inspection.

**WEAR Sites**

- **Air Station LF05, 58.69833/-156.68778 (Active)** – This is an active Contaminated Site (File ID 2569.38.017.01). An estimated 500,000 barrels, with unknown contents, and other solid waste was disposed of at this site from the 1940s to the mid-1960s. From 1996 to 1998 closure activities were done at the site and a groundwater treatment system was installed to remediate seeps from a contaminated aquifer. The site is covered, well-vegetated, fenced and posted. The site is 230 feet from King Salmon Creek and one mile from Naknek River.



- **Air Station SS12L, 58.684167/-156.686667 (Active)** – This site is an active Contaminated Site (File ID 2569.38.018.02). Fuel tanks that were previously located in this area impacted soil and groundwater within the vicinity. Operation dates from 1950 to 1985. Approximately 2,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed in 1992, and treated in biocells. A long-term monitoring and monitored natural attenuation program has been established. Upon inspection the area around the monitoring wells was clean and well vegetated. This site is located 50 feet from the Naknek River.





- **USFWS Becharof NWR King Salmon Facility, 58.68170/-156.67319 (Active)** — This site is an active Contaminated Site (File ID 2569.38.024). Several releases of petroleum at various buildings at the US Fish and Wildlife Service King Salmon facility have occurred, including a heating oil tank release at a housing unit, a heating oil tank release at a residential trailer (closed by ADEC Prevention and Emergency Response Program), and the discovery of a historic petroleum contamination. The most recent contamination was reported in 2002, no further spills had been reported. There were no signs of stressed vegetation. The closest tank is 20 feet from the Naknek River.

