CIAP WEAR Trip Report
Nunam Iqua (population 211)
July 9, 2014

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Solid Waste Program (Stephen Price and David Carlson) conducted a Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP), Waste Erosion Assessment and Review (WEAR) site visit for Nunam Iqua on July 9th, 2014. The following narrative is a brief description of our findings during the July inspection.

WEAR Sites

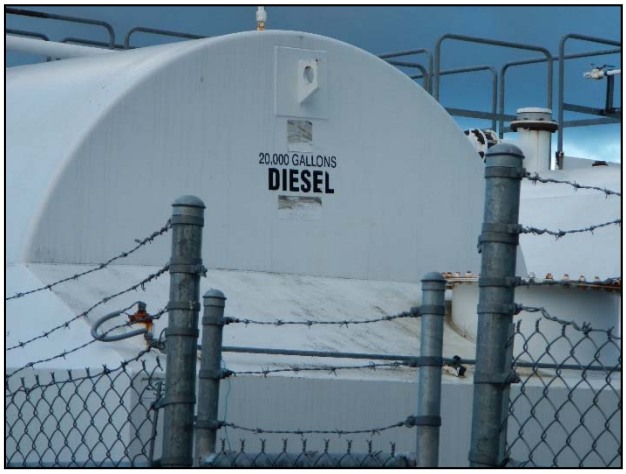
- **Landfill, 62.519308/-164.858959 (Active)** – This unpermitted landfill is located more than half a mile south of the community, accessed from a boardwalk. It is operated by the City of Nunam Iqua and accepts municipal waste. The landfill does not accept honeybucket waste. There are separate areas for metals, white goods and construction and demolition debris located outside the landfill and a lead-acid battery collection station located in the village. The site is partially fenced with a makeshift, metal roofing road that runs through the middle of the landfill connecting the front and rear entrances. Open burning is conducted which has led to the boardwalk being repeatedly burned. Waste is spread throughout the site. There is evidence of leachate from standing water in the landfill. The City does not have heavy equipment to manage the site. The landfill is near sea level, between multiple tundra ponds and experiences annual flooding. There currently is not a permanent landfill operator, but a local crew is hired for litter pickup from unauthorized dumping and flooding.

- **City Tank Farm, 62.532582/-164.850867 (Active)** – This site is located at the north end of town between the barge landing and Swan Lake. The tank farm has been in this location since 1997, but it was being upgraded in 2013-2014 through a Denali Commission project. It is owned and operated by the City of Nunam Iqua. This site contains six 40,000 gallon tanks and one 10,000 gallon tank. They are within secondary containment of metal lined wooden walls on three sides of the tank farm. The fourth wall appeared to still be under construction during the 2014 site visit. Four horizontal fuel tanks remain on site, but it was unknown if they were still in use. Residents reported that the shoreline north of Swan Lake has been eroding at about five feet per year. It is located 450 feet from Kwemeluk Pass, the nearest source of erosion.




- **Power Plant Tanks, 62.530840/-164.850159 (Active)** – This site contains two diesel fuel tanks: 12,000 and 5,000 gallons each. The tanks are double-walled. The tanks are next to the power plant and they are about 250 feet from the north shore of Swan Lake. They are built on an earthen pad several feet above the surrounding area. They were constructed in 2002 through a Denali Commission project. The tanks are located 1,000 feet from the nearest source of erosion, Kwemeluk Pass, which is reported to eroding at five feet per year.


- **Fuel Storage Tanks, 62.531498/-164.847354 (Active)** – This site contains two fully fenced, double-walled, 20,000 gallon tanks. These tanks are owned by the Lower Yukon School District. Tanks have been in this location since the 1990's, but the current tanks were put in place in the early 2000's. Some stained soil was noticed from where a tank was previously removed. The tanks are 600 feet from the Kwemeluk Pass which is the nearest source of erosion.



- **School Day Tank, 62.526738/-164.851093 (Active)** – This site is on the southern side of Swan Lake. It is owned and operated by the Lower Yukon School District. The school power plant and day tank were built in 2008. The power plant and day tank are within a locked, fenced area. The day tank is 3,000 gallon, double-walled, diesel tank. There are a few other empty tanks of the same size nearby, but they are outside the fence. It is 2,400 feet from the Kwemeluk Pass, which is the nearest source of erosion.