SPAR Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2024

Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Spill Prevention and Response

Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention & Response Fund
Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2024

Table of Contents

A list of acronyms and abbreviations used frequently throughout this report can be found on the division's website at https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/reports.

1.0 Response Fund History and Structure

History of the Response Fund

The Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (the Response Fund) was created by the Alaska State Legislature in 1986 to provide a readily available funding source to investigate, contain, cleanup, and take other necessary action to protect public health, welfare, and the environment from the release and threatened release of oil or hazardous substances. Alaska Statute (AS) 46.08.030 reads: "It is the intent of the legislature and declared to be the public policy of the state that funds for the abatement of a release of oil or a hazardous substance will always be available." (SLA 1986 Ch. 59 Sec 1). Since 1989, the statutes governing the Response Fund have been amended several times to further define the usage, management, and funding sources.

Structure of the Fund

In 1994, the legislature amended the Response Fund structure by dividing it into two separate accounts: The Response Fund Account and the Prevention Account. These accounts fund the Department's mission in distinct ways and have separate revenue sources, and both accounts require legislative action to appropriate revenue.

The Response Fund Account

The Response Fund Account (Response Account) is designated to finance the State's response to an oil or hazardous substance release disaster that has been declared by the Governor. Additionally, it may be utilized to address situations concerning a release or threatened release that poses an imminent and substantial threat to public health, welfare, or the environment[1].

The Response Account is funded by two sources:

1. A surcharge of $0.01 per barrel is levied on each taxable barrel of oil produced in Alaska, which is deposited into the response surcharge account[2].
2. Costs recovered from parties financially responsible for the release of oil or a hazardous substance are deposited into the response mitigation account.

[1] In instances where the Response Account is accessed for incidents other than a declared disaster, the Department is required to submit a written report to the Governor and the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. This report must summarize the release, the actions taken by the State, as well as the associated costs incurred and those anticipated, and must be delivered within 120 hours of accessing the funds.

[2] The $0.01 (one cent) per barrel surcharge is suspended when the combined balances of the response surcharge account, the response mitigation account, and the unreserved and unobligated balance in the Response Account reach $50 million. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration reports the balance of the Response Account at the end of each calendar quarter and determines whether the $0.01 surcharge should be suspended.

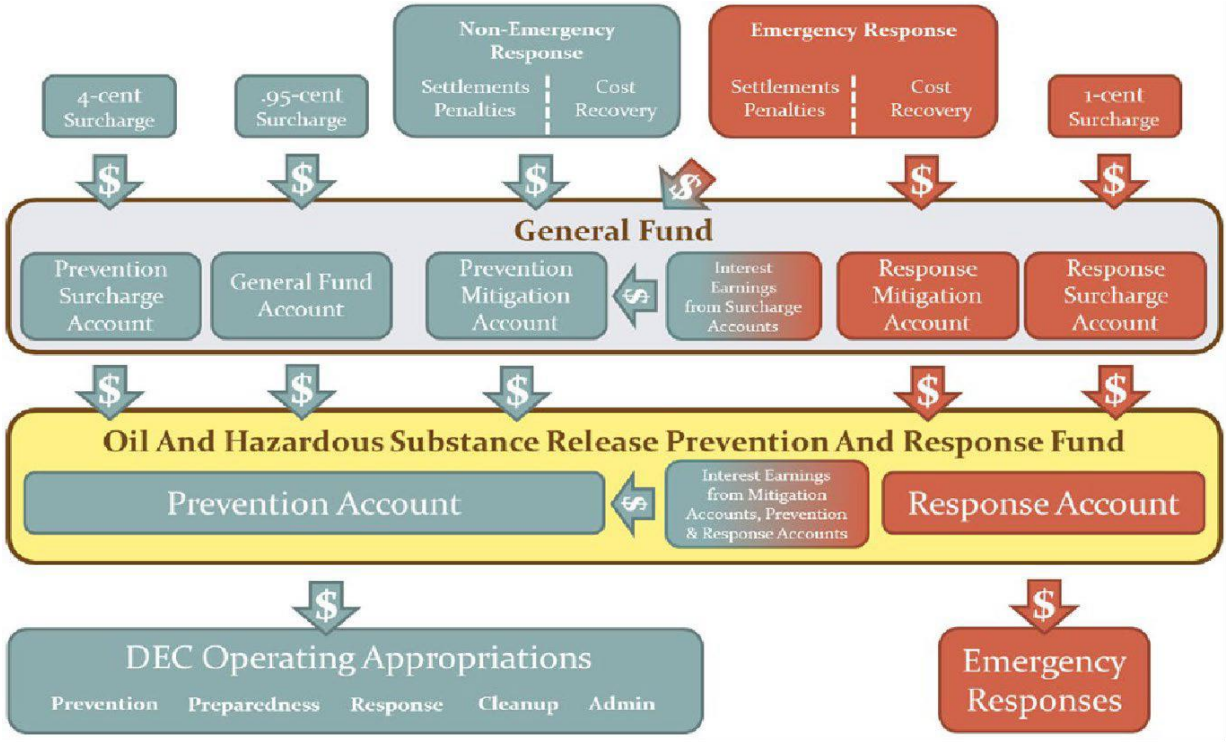
The Prevention Account

The Prevention Account may be used to investigate, evaluate, cleanup, and take other necessary actions to address oil and hazardous substance releases that have not been declared a disaster by the governor or do not pose an imminent and substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the environment. The Prevention Account may also be used to fund Alaska's oil and hazardous substance release prevention programs and to fund activities related to cost recovery. The Prevention Account pays for most of the Division of Spill Prevention and Response (SPAR) operating budget.

The Prevention Account receives funding from four sources:

1. A surcharge of $0.04 per barrel is levied on each taxable barrel of oil produced in the state, which is deposited in the prevention surcharge account.
2. A surcharge of $0.0095 per gallon on refined fuel sold, transferred, or used at the wholesale level in Alaska (municipalities and electrical co-ops were exempted).
3. Fines, settlements, penalties, and costs recovered from parties financially responsible for the release of oil or a hazardous substance deposited into the prevention mitigation accounts.
4. Interest earned on the balance of each of the following accounts deposited into the general fund and credited to the Prevention Account: (a) the prevention account; (b) the prevention mitigation account; (c) the response account; (d) the response mitigation account.

Response Fund Flow Chart



2.0 Response Fund Projection and Financial Tables

In 2015, House Bill 158 was passed to increase Response Fund revenue by approximately $7.5 million annually by implementing a surcharge on refined fuel. Due to declining production numbers and exemptions for municipalities and electric co-ops, the actual revenue collection has been approximately $6.5 million annually.

The following projections rely on various factors, including interest income, oil production, cost recovery, and settlements, which may experience significant annual fluctuations. Should a significant adverse change occur, SPAR will take proactive measures to identify and implement a viable solution to maintain the sustainability of this account.

Table A - Fiscal Year 2024 Expenditures (AS 46.08.060 (a) (1))

This table summarizes the expenditures for appropriations funded by the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (Response Fund) in Fiscal Year 2024. *All figures below are in whole numbers.*

	Appropriation	Budgeted[1]	Expended
Operating Funds			
Administrative Services OHSRPF	VASV01052	$ 1,719,500	$ 1,719,500
Spill Prevention and Response GF	VSPR01004	$ 1,718,400	$ 1,711,867
Spill Prevention and Response OHSRPF	VSPR01052	$ 12,368,900	$ 11,765,350
Spill Prevention and Response OHSRPF	181610700	$ -	$ 37,610
State Support Services OHSRPF	VSSS01052	$ 309,900	$ 309,900
		$ 16,116,700	**$ 15,544,227**
Capital Funds			
Home Heating Oil Tank Spill Asst Pilot Prj ORIG 19 OHSRPF	182190004		$ 19,260
Oil & Haz Substance 1stRespond Equip & Prepare ORIG20 OHSRPF	182200002		$ 47,632
			$ 66,892
Response Account Funds			
Statewide PFAS Response ORIG 19 OHSRPF	182190007		$ 1,660,526
Flint Hills OHSRPF	18ER10200		$ 20,521
VMT Admin Sump Crude Spill OHSPRF	18ER20004		$ 42
			$ 1,681,089
Total 2024 Fiscal Year Expenditures:			**$ 17,292,208**

[1]Budgeted amounts are not included for Capital and Response Account appropriations due to the multi-year nature of the work.

Table B - FY 2024 Prevention and Response Mitigation Revenues (AS 46.080.060 (a)(2))

This table summarizes the amounts and sources of funds received and recovered in the Oil and Hazardous Release Prevention and Response Fund (Response Fund) in Fiscal Year 2024.

All figures below are in whole numbers.

Revenue Source		Revenue
Prevention Mitigation Account (3211)		
Cost Recovery	$	682,240
Judgements/Settlements	$	400,328
Cost Recovery Late Fees	$	-
Interest	$	233,424
Other/Miscellaneous	$	-
	$	**1,315,993**
Response Mitigation Account (3212)		
Judgements/Settlements	$	-
Cost Recovery	$	12,080
	$	**12,080**
Oil & Hazardous Release Response Fund (1052)		
Judgements/Settlements	$	(35,427)
Cost Recovery Late Fees	$	5,439
Other/Miscellaneous	$	1,760
	$	**(28,228)**
Total	**$**	**1,299,845**

Table C - Fund Revenue Source History (AS 46.080.060 (a)(2))

This table summarizes the amounts and sources of revenue that have been appropriated by the State of Alaska to the Oil & Hazardous Release Prevention and Response Fund since Fiscal Year (FY) 2018.

Fiscal Year	Mitigation Accounts	Interest Posted to Prevention Account	4 Cents Oil Surcharge (Note 1)	1 Cent Oil Surcharge (Note 2)	Refined Fuel Tax (Note 3)	Total
FY2018	1,705.5	647.4	6,950.7	1,737.6	6,615.5	17,656.7
FY2019	1,773.0	1,804.5	6,563.7	1,675.8	6,349.4	18,166.4
FY2020	1,233.2	1,257.3	6,612.6	1,654.1	6,275.9	17,033.1
FY2021	1,249.2	40.2	6,453.8	1,613.7	6,853.7	16,210.6
FY2022*	3,220.7	910.6)	12,526.4	3,131.3	12,811.2	30,779.0
FY2023	2,018.5	2,175.2	5,744.5	1,416.4	6,530.2	17,884.8
FY2024	1,328.1	3,524.0	6,086.4	1,521.6	6,250.1	18,710.1

All figures above are in thousands.

*In FY2022, the timing of appropriations to the fund was changed from July 1 to June 30. This removed the one fiscal year delay between receipt of monies in other funds and their transfer to the Prevention Account. As a result, FY2022 contains two fiscal years' worth of revenues.

Note 1: AS 43.55.300 is amended to change the surcharge levied on every producer of oil from $0.03 to $0.04 per barrel of oil produced from each lease or property in the state, less any oil the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation. The amendment changing the surcharge to $0.04 was effective on April 1, 2006.

Note 2: The amendment changing the surcharge to $0.01 was effective on April 1, 2006.

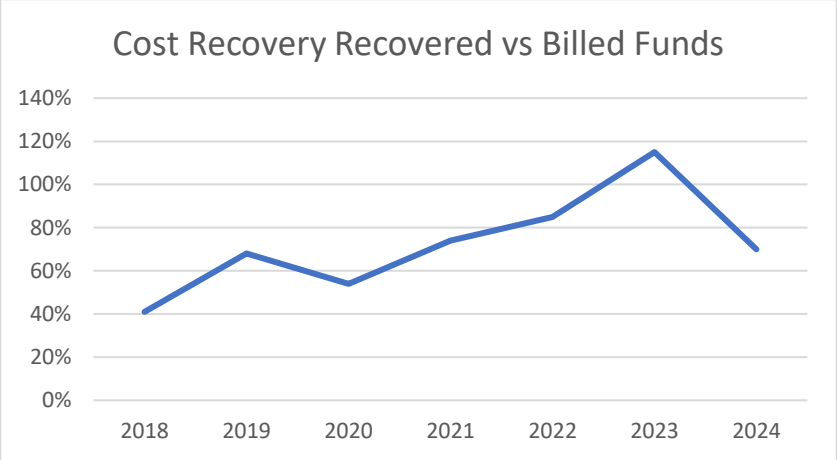
Note 3: HB 158 authorizes a surcharge of $0.0095 per gallon that is applied to refined fuel sold, transferred, or used in Alaska (effective July 1, 2015).

3.0 Cost Recovery

Obligation to Recover and Cost Recovery Expenses

The Department has a statutory obligation to recover costs[3]. Billable costs are the costs reasonably attributable to the investigation and cleanup of a site and/or the containment and cleanup of a spill incident, including direct activities and support of direct activities. Billable costs also include legal costs, potentially responsible party (PRP) searches, obtaining site access, enforcement actions, and interest charges for delayed payments. Recoverable monies are the costs incurred by the Department, contractors, or other entities acting at the direction of the Department. Most site charges are cost-recoverable and are billable to responsible parties. Non-personal service charges that are directly attributable to the site (travel, services, and commodity charges) are billable. Most personal service charges are billable, but not all.

While the Department makes every effort to recover response and oversight costs from responsible parties, there are numerous reasons why billable costs are not recovered, including a responsible party's inability to pay, third-party liability issues, unclear responsible party determinations, and disputed liability. In FY2017, the Department, in partnership with the Alaska Department of Law, established an internal inability to pay process that includes making inability to pay determinations by using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) financial modeling software, negotiations with the responsible party to recover partial costs and/or, establish an installment payment plan.

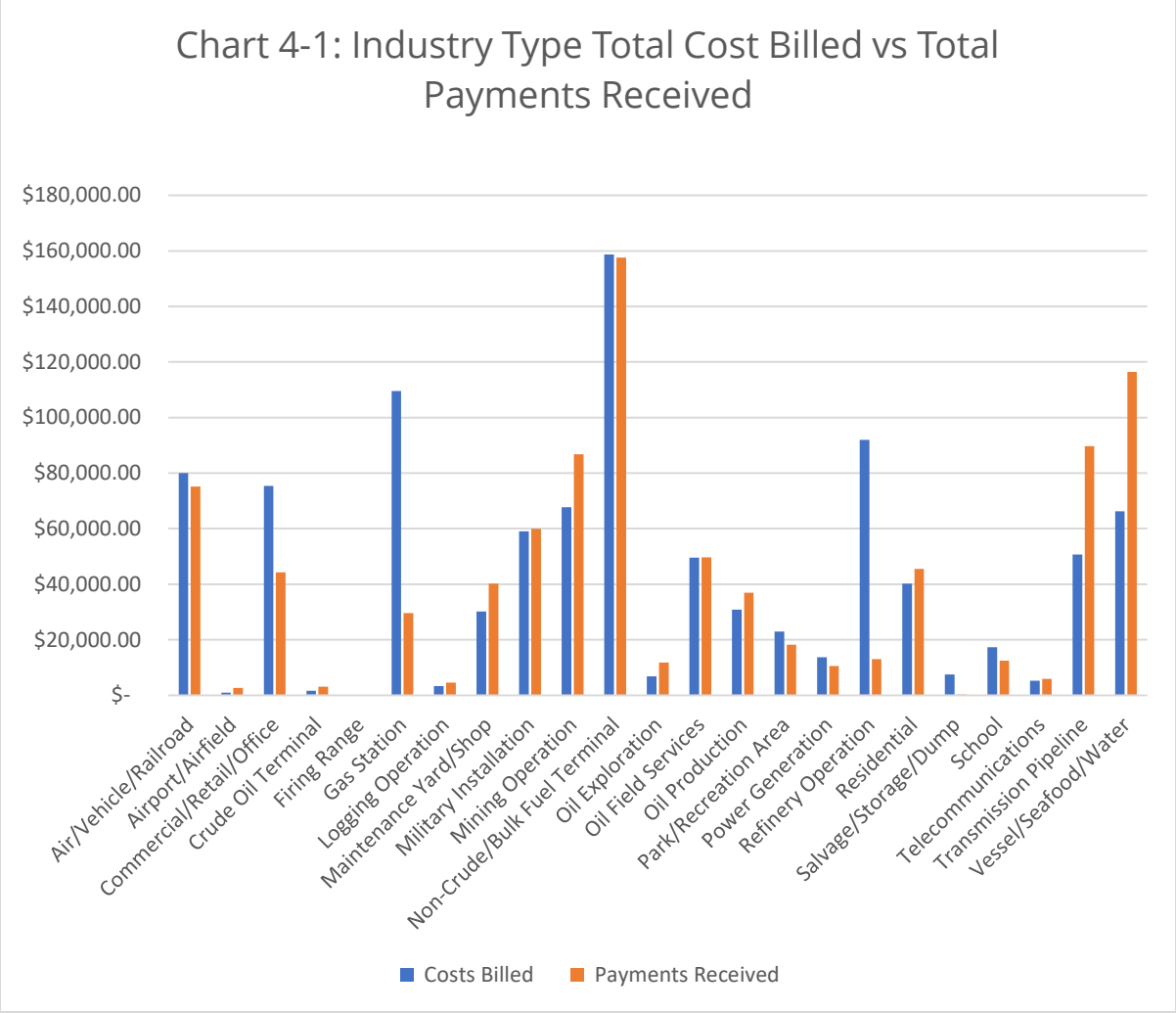


As demonstrated in the graph, SPAR's Cost Recovery Unit has made several process improvements to increase the recovery rate. Bills are being sent to the responsible parties monthly, while ongoing communication with the responsible parties has become a primary focus of the team. Additionally, the program is working to resolve older, outstanding accounts in the next several years to enhance this percentage further through research of suspended accounts for their validity and billing accordingly. Cost Recovery has begun tracking incoming revenue to separate billing revenue from settlement revenue, which had not occurred in previous years. This is reflected in the current Prevention Account Projection.

[3] Recovery of response costs are based on the provisions of AS 46.03.760(d), AS 46.03.822, AS 46.04.010, and AS 46.08.070. A person is liable under AS 46.03.760 and AS 46.03.822 for costs incurred by the Department or another State agency.

Chart 4-1, Table D: Costs Billed in FY2024 vs Recovered by Industry Type **(AS 46.08.060 (a)(2))**

The chart and table below compare the amount of costs billed through SPAR's Cost Recovery billing process to responsible parties during the fiscal year with the total amounts of payments received during the fiscal year.



Note: The industry types shown reflect the type of facilities where releases have occurred. The "Residential" category includes releases at shared living facilities (such as nursing homes and correctional institutions) as well as home heating oil releases where cost recovery has not been exempted. *All figures are in whole numbers.*

Table D - Industry Type Total Billed vs Total Payments Received (AS 46.08.020 (a))

This table supports the above chart which compares the amount of costs billed through SPAR's Cost Recovery billing process to responsible parties during the fiscal year with the total amounts of payments received during the fiscal year.

Industry Type	Costs Billed	Payments Received	Percentage
Air/Vehicle/Railroad	$ 80,012.53	$ 75,156.95	94%
Airport/Airfield	$ 931.42	$ 2,691.93	289%
Commercial/Retail/Office	$ 75,382.34	$ 44,289.52	59%
Crude Oil Terminal	$ 1,664.24	$ 3,150.85	189%
Firing Range	$ 20.92	$ -	0%
Gas Station	$ 109,593.87	$ 29,607.92	27%
Laundry/Dry Cleaner	$ 4,226.14	$ (95,290.90)	-2255%
Logging Operation	$ 3,291.67	$ 4,562.77	139%
Maintenance Yard/Shop	$ 30,223.72	$ 40,195.34	133%
Military Installation	$ 59,047.78	$ 59,879.66	101%
Mining Operation	$ 67,671.69	$ 86,729.15	128%
Non-Crude/Bulk Fuel Terminal	$ 158,662.06	$ 157,592.10	99%
Oil Exploration	$ 6,820.62	$ 11,845.33	174%
Oil Field Services	$ 49,566.97	$ 49,698.63	100%
Oil Production	$ 30,795.43	$ 36,965.68	120%
Oilfield Services	$ -	$ (125,000.00)	0%
Park/Recreation Area	$ 22,942.97	$ 18,162.94	79%
Power Generation	$ 13,740.41	$ 10,569.63	77%
Refinery Operation	$ 91,965.76	$ 13,051.79	14%
Residential	$ 40,246.47	$ 45,507.55	113%
Salvage/Storage/Dump	$ 7,477.20	$ 325.08	4%
School	$ 17,263.46	$ 12,479.65	72%
Telecommunications	$ 5,218.85	$ 5,954.01	114%
Transmission Pipeline	$ 50,676.49	$ 89,727.16	177%
Vessel/Seafood/Water	$ 66,217.98	$ 116,468.17	176%
Total	$ 993,660.99	$ 694,320.91	70%

All figures above are in whole numbers.

Projects span multiple years and costs are billed monthly; the payments received may relate to prior fiscal year expenses.

The above graph does not include Laundry/Dry Cleaner and Oilfield Services. The credits shown result from the reallocation of funds from cost recovery to settlement.

4.0 Prevention Preparedness and Response Program

Prevention and Preparedness

Flow Line Inspections, Aboveground Storage Tank, and Corrosion Control

Flow lines play a critical role in oil production facilities. The Prevention Preparedness and Response (PPR) team regularly conducts field inspections and reviews integrity data to ensure effective management of this essential infrastructure by plan holders. In FY2024, PPR staff carried out inspections and integrity data evaluations on 31 flowlines located in the North Slope and Cook Inlet regions. Additionally, PPR's oversight of oil spill prevention programs encompasses the review of aboveground storage tanks, as well as facility oil piping integrity inspection and corrosion control reports.

Regulations Projects

In FY2024, PPR finalized two regulation projects and initiated two new regulation projects for oil discharge prevention and contingency plan (ODPCP) holders. The two completed projects were 1) adjustment of dollar amounts for proof of financial responsibility to account for inflation and to modernize application processes, and 2) repealing tank registration regulations for non-crude oil facilities with storage capacities below the 420,000-gallon statutory planning threshold, known as Class 2 facilities. The financial responsibility regulations were effective October 1, 2023, and the Class 2 facilities regulations repeal was effective October 18, 2023.

Exercises: Scheduling Support and Sharing Lessons Learned

During FY2024, PPR continued to support oil spill response exercise scheduling via the management of a public-facing exercise calendar hosted on the division's webpage. The calendar tool allows exercise planners from industry and agency partners to coordinate and schedule exercises to meet both state and federal obligations. An exercise scheduling form, developed with agency and industry partners is also available to refine exercise needs further and support statewide exercise scheduling.

During FY2024, PPR continued to document lessons learned from exercises to analyze and apply lessons learned to future exercises. The lessons learned are shared with the program's industry and agency partners.

Arctic and Western Alaska, and Prince William Sound Area Contingency Plans

SPAR, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and the EPA are currently undertaking a restructuring of the Prince William Sound Area Contingency Plan (ACP). The draft version of the plan is scheduled for public comment following the Arctic and Western Alaska Plan in 2025. The Prince William Sound ACP reflects a collaborative effort among government agencies to develop operational strategies in consultation with industry representatives, local

governments, tribes, and other stakeholders. The content of the plan is designed to assist individuals in response roles and to facilitate a coordinated and effective response to pollution incidents.

When the plan is released for public comment, it will include a restructured version indicating the movement of content, alongside a crosswalk that allows readers to navigate various options for accessing important information. Additionally, a redline version will highlight updates, including administrative and language modifications. The Southeast Alaska Plan will proceed after the Prince William Sound Plan for public comment; however, a specific date for this process has yet to be established.

GRS to GIS Project

Staff continued the modernization of PPR's comprehensive catalog of Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) in FY2024. This initiative, referred to as the "Geographic Response Strategies to Geographic Information Systems Project" (GRS to GIS Project), was launched by the USCG in 2020, under the guidance of the Arctic and Western Alaska Area Committee's GRS Subcommittee. Both USCG and PPR staff have co-led and managed the project collaboratively. Significant contributions have been made by PPR staff and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)'s GIS Coordinator, particularly in the areas of data quality control and online GIS database administration. Additionally, the USCG and Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council provided technical support through contracts with third parties.

The primary objective of the project is to convert all 721 GRSs in Alaska from Adobe PDF format to a spatial GIS data format. Transitioning to GIS format offers numerous advantages, including streamlined updates to the GRS PDF catalog, enhanced usability of GRS data in a Common Operating Picture during spill response and drills, improved evaluations of GRSs in the field, and efficient administrative review and approval processes by each Area Committee's GRS Subcommittees. Key milestones achieved during FY2024 encompass significant updates to the GIS database—such as the correction of hundreds of errors during the quality control phase, digitization of linear features like boom lines, and the inclusion of previously unrecorded point features such as bear guards. Furthermore, an overhaul of GIS database administration and control was executed, along with the completion of a custom mobile application for field evaluations, which is compatible with mobile devices. This mobile application has been deployed in the field by the USCG, and a dedicated project webpage has been established, with the data also posted to the Arctic Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA). These accomplishments have successfully transitioned the project from the pilot/development phase to the functional/testing phase. Efforts will continue in FY2025 to advance the project from the functional phase to a comprehensive public rollout.

Non-Tank Vessel Inspections

Photo: A regulated non-tank vessel (cruise ship) anchored in Gastineau Channel, Juneau (credit DEC)

The FY2024 non-tank vessel inspection season concluded successfully, meeting the program's internal target with ten inspections completed. Non-tank vessels are self-propelled watercraft over 400 gross registered tons that require an approved DEC contingency plan and proof of financial responsibility to operate in Alaska waters. Led by PPR staff specializing in non-tank vessel streamlined contingency plans, these inspections play a critical role in verifying compliance while also giving PPR staff an opportunity to provide technical assistance and education. The ten vessels inspected this year included nine cruise ships (two in Seward, seven in Juneau) and one cargo ship (docked at the Port of Anchorage).

Response

Kwik Inc. Kwigillingok Response

On February 8, 2024, Kwik Inc. discharged 8,000 gallons of diesel fuel from a storage tank when a valve was left open after a fuel transfer in Kwigillingok. The diesel impacted the snow-covered tundra approximately 200 feet away from the Kwigillingok River. DEC and the USCG mobilized to the site on February 15, 2024. After assessing the situation on scene, the USCG hired Resolve Marine to conduct cleanup and recovery operations.

Photo 1: View of the overfilled tank at the Kwik tank farm (credit: USCG Sector Arctic and Western Alaska)
Photo 2: View of the recovery operation (credit: USCG Sector Arctic and Western Alaska)

In the areas affected by pooled diesel and contaminated snow, heaters were employed to melt the snow, allowing for the collection of diesels from the water through manual recovery methods. Due to extremely low temperatures, cleanup operations were suspended on March 12, 2024, with the remaining contaminated snow stored within an ice berm.

As temperatures began to rise in the spring, bird hazing and deterrent measures were implemented, and the collection of diesels from the snow resumed. Response operations concluded and were demobilized on May 31, 2024. A total of 425 pounds of contaminated sorbent materials were incinerated using the smart ash burner, and 1,575 gallons of diesel were successfully collected.

Genius Star Response

On December 27, 2023, the department received notification regarding fires onboard the 410-foot cargo vessel Genius Star XI (IMO #9622710), specifically in cargo holds #1 and #2. Consequently, there was a risk of leakage or spillage of lithium-ion battery chemical mixtures, marine diesel, and heavy fuel from the vessel. The USCG Sector Western Alaska and U.S. Arctic, Captain of the Port, subsequently directed the vessel to anchor in Broad Bay, Unalaska, for immediate response operations.

The vessel was navigating through Alaskan waters under "innocent passage" and did not possess an Alaska-approved non-tank vessel contingency plan or financial responsibility prior to this incident. Following the event, the vessel's owner initiated its federal vessel response plan, mobilizing incident management and salvage marine firefighting teams. Several experts from around the world were engaged to provide consultation on the potential risks and specialized operations required to address the damaged lithium-ion battery cargo. These experts formed a Technical Expert Advisory Group, offering recommendations as more information became available regarding the condition of the compromised cargo. A salvage firefighting team remained on board throughout the operational period.

After several weeks, the vessel finally docked at the Unalaska Marine Center, where a team of specialized battery technicians continued operations to triage, characterize, and repackage the damaged battery components into specialized overpack drums. Crews then proceeded to re-secure the shifted and damaged cargo, with no cargo being offloaded in Dutch Harbor.

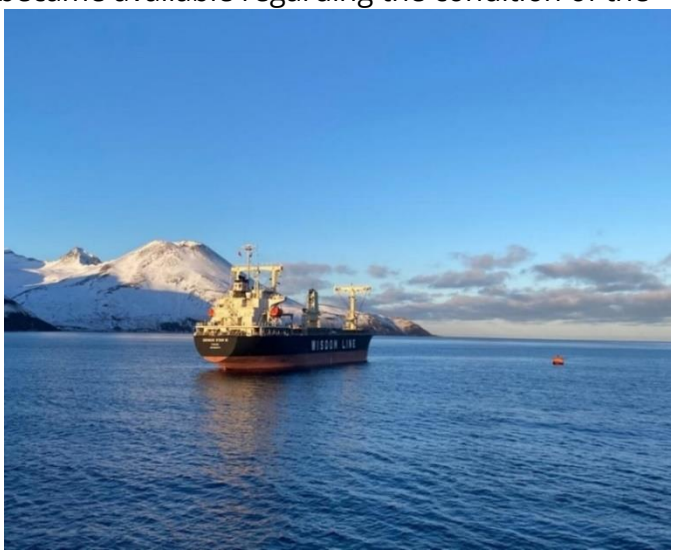


Photo: View of the Genius at the Broad Bay mooring buoy (credit: USCG Sector Western Alaska and U.S. Arctic)

Community air monitoring was conducted during this incident, yielding over 480,000 readings, all of which indicated normal atmospheric conditions.

Crews completed the recharging and installation of the onboard carbon dioxide fire suppression system. Following a thorough inspection to ensure compliance with all safety requirements and regulations, the vessel resumed its voyage to San Diego on February 11, 2024.

Cook Inlet Energy Produced Water Release

On January 22, 2024, Cook Inlet Energy experienced a release of 3,150 gallons of a mixture comprised of approximately 98% produced water and 2% crude oil at the West MacArthur River Unit Facility. This incident was caused by a failure of an injection pump located within one of the processing unit buildings. Of the total release, approximately 2,520 gallons were contained within the building, while around 630 gallons escaped through building accessways, affecting the gravel pad beneath and surrounding the structure.

Upon discovering the spill, immediate response actions were implemented, including shutting down the pump and isolating it from the flow. A vacuum truck was employed to collect the spilled oily water, and sorbents were utilized to address residual oil. On January 26, 2024, a departmental site visit was conducted to assess the cleanup efforts, investigate the cause of the incident, and discuss potential preventive measures for avoiding future spills.

Cleanup operations continued throughout the spring, focusing on the removal of stained soil from the gravel pad, particularly in areas beneath and around the building, as snow and ice melted. In May 2024, soil sampling was carried out to evaluate whether the cleanup standards have been achieved. The department is currently awaiting the final report that will include the sampling results.

Point Thomson Export Pipeline Condensate Leak

At 3:30 a.m. on January 14, 2024, Harvest Alaska, LLC (Harvest) reported a triggered leak alarm at the Point Thomson Export Pipeline (PTEP). PTEP is a 22-mile pipeline between Point Thomson and the Savant Badami Pad that carries gas condensate (condensate). Condensate is a liquid hydrocarbon component of raw natural gas, which is similar to diesel or kerosene. Harvest immediately shut down and depressurized PTEP, and the maximum potential released from the pipeline was calculated to be 11,550 gallons (275 barrels). This volume was later revised to be an estimated 4,032 gallons (96 barrels). A Unified Command (UC) was established with Harvest, DEC, USCG, and the North Slope Borough. Initial response tactics, led by Alaska Clean Seas, focused on the mechanical removal of contaminated snow, which was transported to Deadhorse for treatment. Warm water flushing was used to remove condensate on two of the most heavily contaminated

areas of tundra, which were closest to PTEP. On March 19 and 20, 2024, limited areas of oiled vegetation were treated thermally on site.

Multi-agency site visits, soil and water sampling, and oversight continued into FY2025.

Photo: Tundra in the heaviest impacted area, August 2024 (credit: DEC)

Photo: Harvest facilitated a site visit for North Slope Borough, USCG, DEC, and NOAA personnel in August 2024 (credit: DEC)

Milepost 77 Dalton Highway Tanker Truck Rollover

On April 22, 2024, Helzer Logistics reported a tank truck rollover approximately 20 miles north of the Yukon River. The incident resulted in a significant loss of approximately 9,600 gallons of unleaded gasoline at the side of Dalton Highway, near milepost (MP) 77.6. A Unified Command (UC) was established, comprising of the DEC, EPA, and Helzer Logistics. Initial response actions included the deployment of containment booms, recovery of free product, and excavation of contaminated soil. The UC worked in coordination with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which manages the impacted site, and engaged other stakeholders, including the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF) and the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, as they hold affected land ownership interests. Additionally, the UC collaborated with the Department of the Interior in relation to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, as well as with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game concerning potential impacts on wildlife. The response actions were designed to optimize cleanup efforts while minimizing damage to native soil, underlying permafrost, and sediment load in a tributary to the Ray River.

The response efforts resulted in the excavation of 3,800 tons of contaminated soil and the removal of 4,801 gallons of oily water from the site for appropriate treatment and disposal. Following the detection of elevated petroleum levels in one of the groundwater monitoring wells and a persistent gasoline odor near a sampling location, Helzer Logistics is continuing

to collaborate with DEC and BLM on a monitoring plan for Summer 2025. Additionally, Helzer Logistics is working with BLM to develop a revegetation and restoration plan for the site.

2023 MENDENHALL RIVER FLOOD EVENT

On August 5, 2023, a glacial outburst flood from the Mendenhall Glacier in Juneau resulted in unprecedented flooding of Mendenhall Lake and River. The floodwaters had a significant impact on residential areas, leading to damage to multiple homes due to riverbank erosion, including the loss of one home that fell into the river. Heavy debris, such as home heating oil tanks and other household hazardous waste, was washed into the Gastineau Channel, causing fuel odors to permeate the surrounding area.

Photo: Oil absorbent boom deployed by PPR staff at Duck Creek following the flood event. (credit: DEC)

In response to the situation, PPR staff initiated emergency spill response actions on August 6, 2024. The department issued public notices encouraging residents to report any pollution sightings, which allowed PPR to effectively assess and address potential hazards. Collaborative efforts with the USCG Sector Southeast Alaska Incident Management Division ensured a synchronized and coordinated response between both agencies. PPR also partnered with resource agencies, including the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, to facilitate informed decision-making regarding potential response strategies.

PPR staff conducted door-to-door outreach in the areas affected by the flood, assisting residents with site assessments, providing cleanup guidance, and distributing oil absorbent materials. Assessment activities in areas such as Duck Creek and the Gastineau Channel resulted in the recovery of several oil drums and containers, including a 500-gallon home heating oil tank. While most fuel impacts dispersed naturally, the ongoing sheening observed at Duck Creek necessitated the deployment of oil absorbent booms to aid in fuel recovery.

5.0 Contaminated Sites Program

In FY2024, the SPAR Contaminated Sites Program managed over 2,400 active contaminated sites and oversaw institutional controls at another 1,266 sites where cleanup is complete.

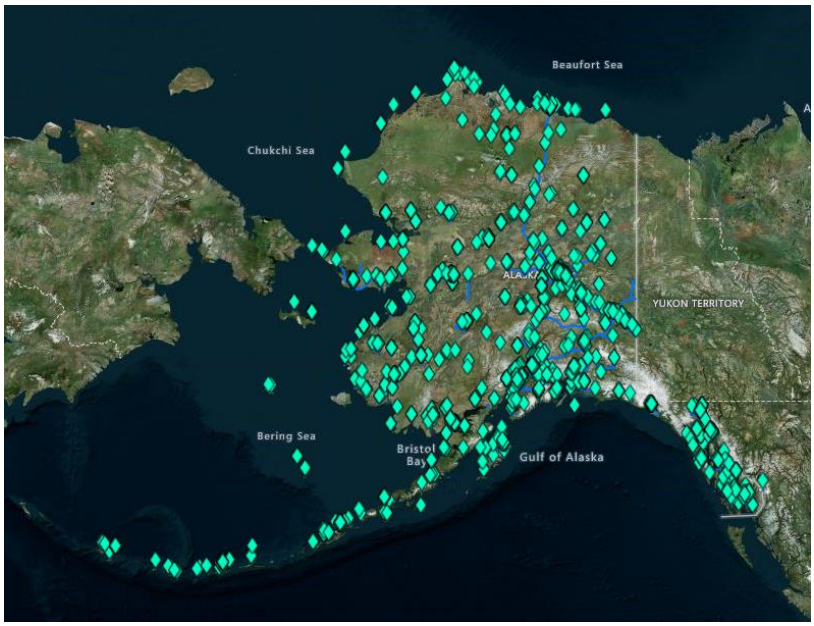


Photo: Map of active contaminated sites throughout Alaska in FY2024.

Contaminated sites are most often associated with past and current military installations, followed by bulk fuel storage, airports, maintenance yards, and private residences. Petroleum hydrocarbons are the most common contaminant of concern at sites across the site. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been identified as contaminants of concern at 158 active sites and have been found to have impacted more drinking water wells than any other contaminant.

The Contaminated Sites Program's goal is to protect public health and the environment by identifying, overseeing, and conducting the cleanup, redevelopment, and management of contaminated sites in Alaska and preventing releases from regulated underground storage tanks. In FY2024, Contaminated Sites Program staff approved 420 significant actions and associated reports for the characterization and cleanup of contaminated sites. The Program conducted 107 site inspections across the state to ensure compliance with contaminated sites regulations. The Program actively made progress at 734 sites, taking over 4,380 actions at these sites. Seventy-two contaminated sites were closed in FY2024, including 23 resulting from leaking underground storage tanks. The site closure rate was up 38% in FY2024 from FY2023.

Specific actions across the state are further discussed in this section.

Statewide PFAS Response

SPAR continued its efforts to respond to releases of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) across the State, primarily at state-owned airports and Department of Defense installations. Previous efforts identified several sites where PFAS have impacted drinking water supplies.

In FY2024, SPAR continued to work with ADOT&PF to secure long term alternative sources of drinking water for the communities of Gustavus, Dillingham, Yakutat, King Salmon, and Cold Bay. Several communities impacted by PFAS may be eligible for funding to address PFAS contamination in drinking water through the State Revolving Fund, overseen by DEC.

SPAR continued to work closely with both the private and public sectors on PFAS remediation pilot projects to address soil and water contamination. Alaska has emerged as a national leader in piloting PFAS remediation techniques. In FY2024, SPAR approved a United States Air Force (USAF) funded pilot project at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) that included PFAS remediation methods from three separate vendors. The effectiveness of those techniques and their applicability to other sites will be evaluated in FY2025 and beyond.

Photos: SPAR staff attended a demonstration of three soil remediation pilot projects at JBER to address PFAS contamination.

The Federal Aviation Administration funded PFAS remediation project at the Fairbanks International Airport was completed successfully with 18,000 gallons of PFAS-contaminated water treated using a combination of techniques including hydrothermal alkaline liquids treatment technology. In addition, 1,379 tons of PFAS-contaminated soil was treated at the Fairbanks International Airport using a mobile thermal treatment unit.

SPAR coordinated with Anchorage International Airport (AIA) on multiple development projects in PFAS contaminated areas. PFAS characterization and mitigation continues at the AIA. As part of a FedEx construction project in Postmark Bog, an in-situ filter trench was installed using activated carbon amendments to reduce PFAS migration in groundwater. Characterization efforts are underway at the fire training pit. Characterization will support

decommissioning of the fire training pit in preparation for a major taxiway expansion project.

SPAR continued working with the Department of Defense on response to PFAS contaminated sites which they are responsible. A Phase 1 Remedial Investigation was conducted at JBER to delineate PFAS in soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater on 23 validated PFAS sites. At the Eielson Air Force Base a high-resolution characterization of PFAS groundwater impacts was conducted in a Phased Remedial Investigation. The Eielson plume extent is currently nine miles long and one mile wide with contamination extending below 250 feet depth in the aquifer. The Eielson plume is being further delineated. The Air Force is also conducting PFAS Remedial Investigations at the former Galena Forward Operating Location and Clear Space Force Station. At the former Adak Naval Air Station, the Navy is conducting a Remedial Investigation for PFAS releases associated with the former fire training area.

Eielson AFB Response

SPAR continued its regulatory oversight and partnership with the USAF and the EPA to ensure proper management of contaminated sites at Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) and at locations where PFAS groundwater contamination has migrated off-base. The USAF completed the field work defining the nature and extent of contamination in soil, groundwater, and surface water on-base and within off-base community of Moose Creek and plans to submit a PFAS Phase I RI (Remediation Investigation) report in 2025. The draft Moose Creek Interim Record of Decision Explanation of Significant Difference was submitted to SPAR for review, and the USAF interim PFAS response in the off-base community of Moose Creek has been completed with the extension of the North Pole public drinking water system to the community of Moose Creek. USAF is planning an additional remedial investigation of the PFAS impacted plume area in the North Pole area.

Fort Wainwright Partnering

SPAR entered a multi-tiered partnering process at the Fort Wainwright (FTWW) contaminated site to provide for a much more cooperative environment and a more effective and efficient team. Partnering is a collaborative effort designed to achieve technical environmental restoration goals, avoid disputes, mitigate delays, share lessons learned, build and strengthen relationships, and improve communication. The FTWW Partnering Charter was finalized in February 2024. During the partnering process the agencies have addressed issues concerning overlapping regulatory authorities that caused misunderstandings at the Remedial Project Manager level. Partnering Charter Appendices were developed to address the issues elevation process through partnering and a notification process for newly discovered contaminant sources to be consistent with the FTWW federal facilities agreement, resource conservation and recovery act permit, and the SPAR spills reporting requirements.

Former North Pole Refinery Status

The State won a legal trial against Williams Alaska Petroleum Inc. (WAPI) in Superior Court in 2019. The decision was appealed to the Alaska Supreme Court. The State received another favorable decision by the Supreme Court in 2023, with a portion of the 2019 ruling remanded to the Superior Court. On remand, the Superior Court issued a revised injunction compelling Williams to comply with specific actions under the State's cleanup rules. In FY2024, Williams was monitoring offsite sulfolane and PFAS in the greater North Pole area, determining the need for alternative water for residents not hooked up to piped water, and conducting assessments of PFAS in soil and groundwater on the former refinery.

Photo: Former North Pole Refinery (now operated as fuel terminal by Marathon Petroleum)

Umiat Landfill and Seasonal Slough Remedial Design

SPAR continued to work with the Formerly Used Defense Sites Program (FUDS) on the upcoming Umiat Landfill and Seasonal Slough project, which has entered the remedial design phase. The eight-acre landfill is in a side channel of the Colville River and is thought to contain approximately 400 tons of junk equipment and scrap metal and approximately 87,000 crushed drums. The Umiat Landfill Partnering group was developed with its first meeting planned for FY2025. The Partnering group includes representatives from FUDS, Bureau of Land Management, ADOT&PF, DEC's Solid Waste Program, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Kuukpik Corporation, North Slope Borough, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, as well as a community representative from Utqiaġvik, Alaska. The intent of this group is to develop a strong partnership among stakeholders and to establish communication pathways. Cleanup at the Umiat Landfill is slated to be one of the largest FUDS projects in history. The project is expected to begin in 2027.

Salt Chuck Mine Feasibility Study

The former Salt Chuck Mine remains Alaska's only site listed on the National Priorities List which is not being actively remediated. SPAR continues to press the federal government to address the extensive contamination from pre-statehood mining activities. In FY2024 the EPA released a feasibility study, the last major document required before a proposed plan for cleanup can be adopted. The estimated cost of cleanup is in the tens of millions of dollars. SPAR coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that state-owned tidelands were being addressed properly.

Johnstone Point Unpermitted Landfill Cleanup

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) conducted remediation and cleanup of the Johnstone Point unpermitted landfill. This site was used for decades by FAA personnel to burn and dispose of trash, building debris, various petroleum products and containers, batteries and electronics, and other wastes. A crew stationed on the island during the summer of 2023 excavated 4,347 tons of hazardous and non-hazardous contaminated soil in addition to 11 tons of lead-painted metal debris, 3.5 tons of lead batteries, and 1.9 tons of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) waste, including transformers, ballasts, and capacitors. Contaminated materials were sent to Arlington, Oregon for disposal. After repeated cleanup and resampling over the course of the summer clean limits were reached in all soil samples collected from the landfill.

Red Devil Mine Record of Decision

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) signed the Record of Decision for the Red Devil Mine site. The Red Devil Mine is an abandoned mercury mine located on the Kuskokwim River which shut down in 1971. SPAR has been working with BLM on the site cleanup since the mid-1990s. The Record of Decision documents a remedial alternative costing $38 million where 250,000 cubic yards of tailings and soil contaminated with mercury, arsenic, and antimony will be excavated and placed into an on-site repository. Subsequent monitoring of the groundwater at the site and downgradient of the repository will be conducted. This Record of Decision is the result of significant BLM and SPAR efforts since 2008. SPAR staff traveled with BLM for the last several years to community meetings along the Kuskokwim River. BLM anticipates that it will take several years to obtain cleanup funding from Congress and construction will occur over several more years.

Shungnak Spill Assessment

SPAR worked with the EPA Removals Program to conduct the removal of contaminated soil from the Shungnak School spill site. Concerns with contamination migrating towards the community's drinking water intake along the Kobuk River prompted this removal action. EPA mobilized to the site in late 2023 and conducted site characterization activities and stabilized several contaminated soil stockpiles to reduce future risk.

Brownfields Services

SPAR provided technical assistance to tribes and communities on eligible assessment and cleanup projects, researched properties' use and ownership history and supported grant applications for potential brownfields funding to support reuse and redevelopment of contaminated property.

In FY2024, SPAR conducted work under its DEC Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup program on seven projects in Kake, Copper Center, Thorne Bay, Eklutna, Sutton, Prince William Sound, and Mentasta Lake.

Photo: The old BIA school in Copper Center has lead-based paint flaking off the walls onto the ground around the school, and the interior is unusable due to a variety of hazardous building materials including asbestos. In 2024 an Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives was presented to the community, and local stakeholders selected a path forward to pursue with Brownfields cleanup funding.

In one example of a program success, SPAR provided assessment services and assisted with reuse planning to support the City of Kake's efforts to address its former elementary school, which was falling apart and posed a health and safety risk to the community. Specifically, SPAR conducted polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) sampling, identified potential resources that could be leveraged by the city to realize its reuse vision as a community center and/or affordable housing, and provided feedback on application materials for further EPA grants. Technical assistance provided by SPAR strengthened the City's grant application, for which Kake was awarded $2 million in federal cleanup funding.

ANCSA Conveyed Contaminated Sites Identification and Verification

The U.S. Congress allocated over $47 million over the past two years to begin addressing the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) conveyed contaminated sites. Seven million dollars of that allocation was provided to SPAR for the identification and verification of ANCSA-conveyed contaminated sites. The first three EPA cleanup and assessment grants were awarded in FY2024, with at least five more expected in FY2025 as both state and federal programs continue to develop relationships and spread awareness of these new resources to impacted communities.

SPAR launched a new unit with specialized staff to conduct site discovery, verification, and inventory work at contaminated sites conveyed to Alaska Native Corporations under ANCSA. Information obtained through this process will be used to update the EPA's public inventory continually, ensuring that Alaska Native Corporations, tribes, and other stakeholders can identify which sites are eligible for federal cleanup funding. In FY2024,

SPAR provided the EPA with data to update the eligibility status of over 400 sites that SPAR identified relevant information on, visited 14 potentially contaminated sites in person to collect environmental samples and document site conditions, and dispatched contractors to another four.

SPAR has continually sought to engage stakeholders in the development of this program, conducting public outreach at conferences such as the Alaska Federation of Natives and Alaska Forum on the Environment, as well as travelling to smaller communities including Tetlin, Chefornak, Copper Center, and Yakutat to learn from the residents themselves.

SPAR provides technical and regulatory assistance to grant recipients throughout the cleanup process. The first site to break ground with the new funding was a site in Unalaska where toxic PCBs were spilled by a bombing raid during WWII and have been unaddressed for 80 years. The great majority of that contamination has now been excavated and shipped to a hazardous waste facility out-of-state. Community members have been thrilled with the rapid response, compared to the glacial pace of previous attempts at federal aid.

Photos: SPAR staff collecting analytical samples and field data in (left) Golovin and (right) Yakataga as part of the verification services offered by SPAR.

State-Lead Projects

SPAR-lead assessment, interim actions, and cleanup at contaminated sites without viable Responsible Persons (RPs), select State-agency sites, sites without a willing or able RP, and sites where a significant risk is presented by a release of a hazardous substance but is not being adequately addressed by the RP. SPAR relied on contractors to conduct much of this work but also used capital improvement project receipt funding for Contaminated Sites staff-led sampling on an as-needed basis. In FY2024, SPAR closed out an existing contract then issued a 10-year term contract to qualified firms to provide technical assistance, site characterization and other activities at state-lead sites across Alaska.

Examples of progress made at state-lead sites in FY2024 include the following:

ZipMart: Due to heavy snow loads, the building at the ZipMart site collapsed, which shut down electricity to one of the remediation systems. SPAR worked with contractors to return power to the site and entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Kenai Peninsula Borough that allowed them to remove the damaged building and potentially foreclose on the property without incurring liability for the contamination.

Gaffney Road, Fairbanks: This site is comprised of several former dry cleaners located within a few blocks of each other. Vapor intrusion is an ongoing concern at the site, where perchloroethylene, a dry-cleaning solvent, in groundwater has impacted several blocks of commercial buildings. SPAR monitored the groundwater and soil-gas and mitigated vapor intrusion into one building.

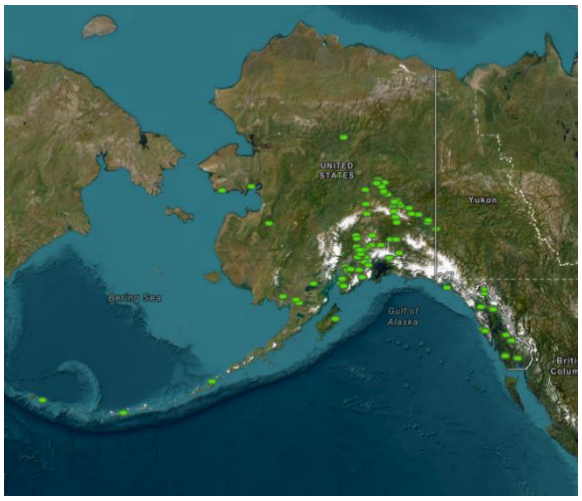
Nikishka Bay PFAS: The operator of the Nikishka Bay Public Water System reported PFOS and PFOA in the source water wells for the system at concentrations significantly above the DEC action level and EPA Maximum Contaminant Level. SPAR issued a contract for a private well search and sampling effort that sampled 16 wells in the area. SPAR staff also attended a public meeting with representatives of the Kenai Borough Assembly to answer questions and provide information to the public.

Eagle Trading Company: This site was cleaned up in 2008 by the responsible party, a small business owner. However, devastating floods in 2009 destroyed the records of that cleanup as well as the owner's financial ability to undertake further cleanup actions. In FY2024, SPAR staff collected samples to verify the cleanup was complete and closed this site.

Photos: Orthomosaic drone imagery taken during a field mobilization in Nikiski. Site managers used this high-resolution image to make real-time decisions about sampling locations. (left) SPAR staff conducted a site visit during sampling associated with the Nikishka Bay site (right).

Underground Storage Tanks Release Prevention

The Underground Storage Tank (UST) unit in SPAR oversaw compliance of 844 federally regulated and active USTs at 383 facilities. During FY2024, the UST unit implemented the third-party inspection program to ensure technical compliance with spill prevention, overfill prevention, corrosion protection, and release detection, provided technical assistance to the regulated community, administered facility registration fee and financial assurance, and worked with the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development to maintain a tank worker certification program. UST staff reviewed third-party inspection reports for 253 UST located at 120 facilities and conducted 25 inspection audit site visits. UST unit staff hosted an Alaska UST Certified Worker Summit in March 2024 presenting UST testing and inspection topics. The UST unit provided outreach to the regulated community by creating a new publicly available GIS map of active UST located throughout the State.



Photos: SPAR staff overseeing UST work onsite at JBER. (left) Map of Active Registered Underground Storage Tanks leveloped. Members of the public can use the map to identi5 regulated UST on properties of interest and cross eference the UST database to find information on facilities and tanks. (right)

Soil Treatment Facilities

In FY2024, SPAR oversaw compliance at four approved soil treatment facilities. Three facilities use thermal desorption to treat contaminated soil, and one facility is a commercial landfarm. U.S. Ecology Moose Creek Facility and Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) Energy Services LLC have thermal desorption units approved for treating soil contaminated with PFAS and other contaminants. In FY2024, SPAR staff performed facility inspections at the Soil Treatment Technologies (STT) LLC facility in Nikiski and the ASRC mobile treatment facility. Both facilities were in compliance with their approved operations plans. SPAR also oversaw compliance of a fifth facility, Alaska Soil Recycling (ASR) in Anchorage, that is in the process of ceasing operations. SPAR staff inspected the ASR facility.

Public Outreach and Technical Assistance

SPAR provides a high level of technical and compliance assistance to the public and regulated community. In FY2024, CPS staff provided 41 formal presentations on Contaminated Sites cleanup process, ANCSA contaminated sites identification and verification, Brownfield services, and UST compliance. SPAR staff attended numerous site-specific public meetings and restoration advisory board meetings. Additionally, SPAR aided the public by reviewing and responding to hundreds of scoping requests for infrastructure development and construction projects, contaminated soil management plans, and public records requests that assist with assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of contaminated properties.

6.0 Tables, Charts, Graphics, and Statistics

Table 1: Spill Caseload Summary (AS 46.09.010) (AS 46.03.755)

SPILL CASELOAD SUMMARY	
New spill cases (total spills reported in FY2024)	2,863
Oil and hazardous substance releases (some spill cases involve releases of multiple substances)	2,922
New spill cases characterized by highest level of DEC response:	
1) Field visit	112
2) Phone follow-up	419
3) Took report	2,316
Cases Carried Over from Previous Fiscal Years	265
Cases Closed in FY2024	2,836
Cases Transferred to Contaminated Sites Program	52

Table 2: Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency (ODPCP) Plans (AS 46.04.030)

OIL DISCHARGE PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY (ODPCP) PLANS	
Number of Plans operational during FY2024	126
New Plans	3
Plan renewals (plans are renewed every five years)	9
Major plan amendments (includes new owners and operators)	6
Other ODPCP applications (includes vessel additions and short-term approvals)	108
Exercises	36
Inspections	60
Enforcement Actions - Notice of Violation (NOV)	3
Enforcement Actions – referral to LAW / Environmental Crimes Unit	0

Table 3: Non-tank Vessel (NTV) Contingency Plans (AS 46.04.055)

NON-TANK VESSEL (NTV) CONTINGENCY PLANS	
Total Plan Review Actions during FY2024	415
Plan Renewals (plans are renewed every five years)	24
Plan Amendments	146
Inspections	10
Enforcement Actions – Notice of Violation (NOV)	0
Enforcement Actions – referral to LAW / Environmental Crimes Unit	0

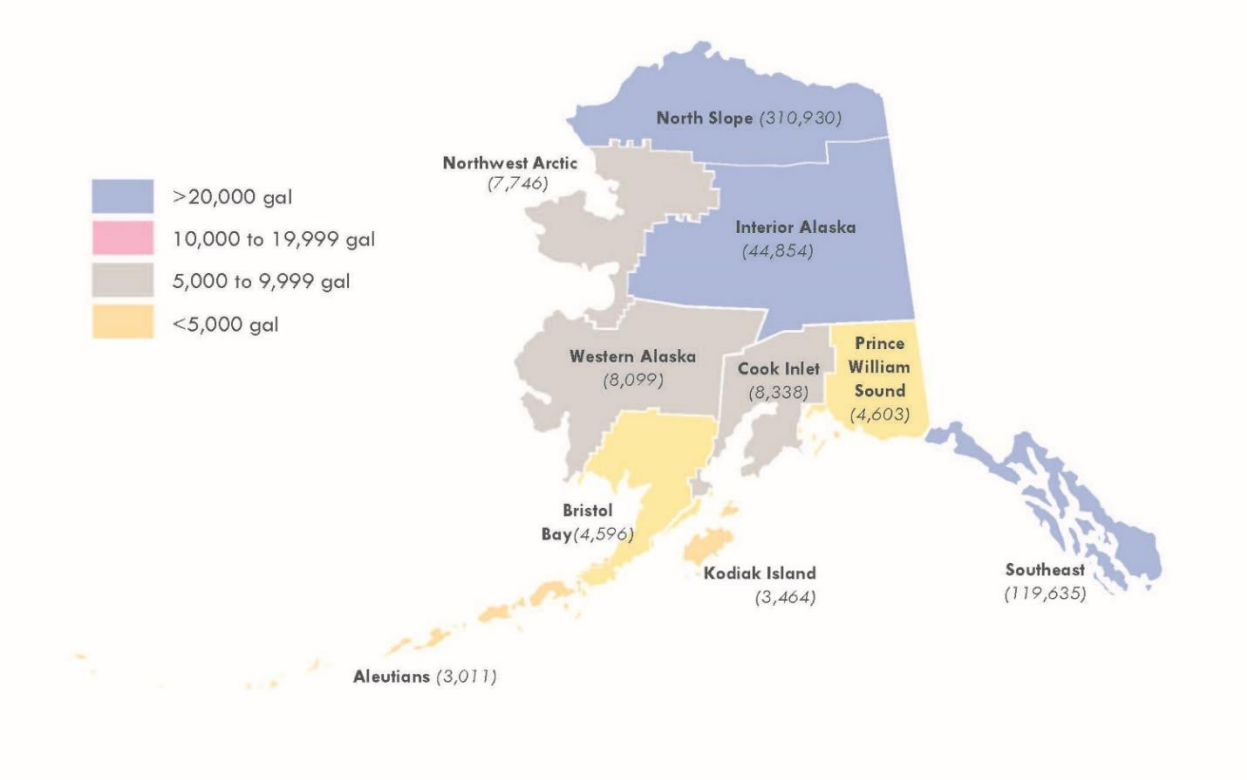
Table 4: Financial Responsibility Certificates (Renewed Annually) (AS 46.04.040)

TOTAL FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY APPROVALS (NEW, AMENDMENTS, AND ANNUAL RENEWALS)	
Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan (ODPCP)	122
Non-tank Vessels (NTV)	480
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	347
Enforcement Actions – Notice of Violation (NOV)	8
Enforcement Actions – referral to LAW / Environmental Crimes Unit	1
Enforcement Actions – Compliance Letter	4

Table 5: Primary Action Response Contractors (PRAC) (AS 46.04.035)

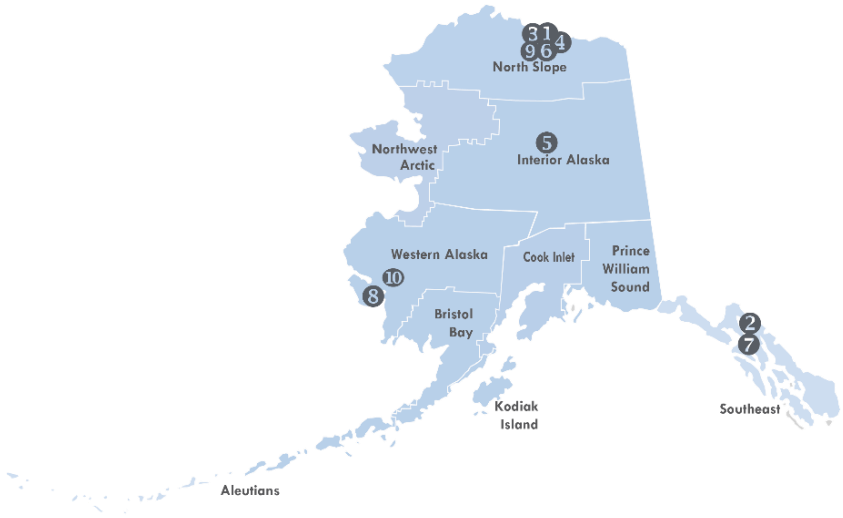
PRIMARY RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACTORS (PRAC)	
New Registration and Renewals	8

Graphic 1: Total Spill Volume by Geographic Zone FY2024



Graphic 2 and Table 6: Most Significant Petroleum Releases in FY2024 (AS 46.09.101) (AS 46.03.755)

DEC established the top 10 significant petroleum releases by considering relative spill volume, spills with regional significance, high public interest, and spills that used a significant amount of resources.



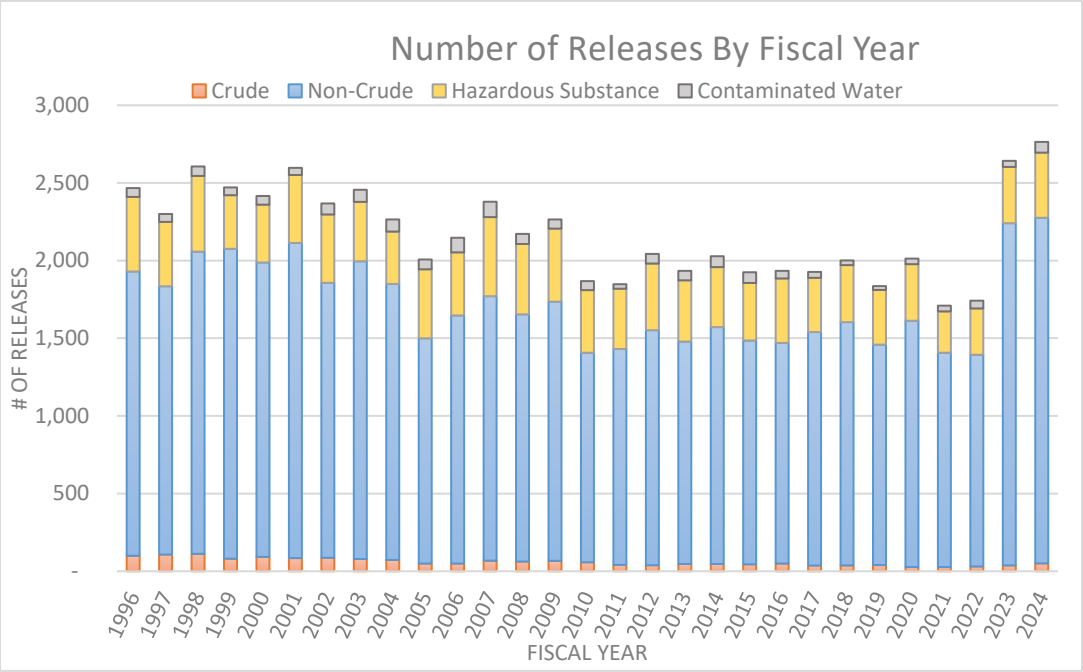
Map Key	Spill Date	Spill Number	Spill Description	Product	Gallons
1	1/27/2024	24399902701	ConocoPhillips Alaska: Leak caused by corrosion led to release of process water contamination to land.	Seawater	243,180
2	1/31/2024	24119903101	Coeur Alaska Kensington Gold Mine: Leak in inner pipe caused hole in outer pipe resulting in contamination to land and fresh water.	Mill Slurry	105,581
3	12/9/2023	23399934301	ConocoPhillips: A surface casing leak resulted in contamination to land.	Contaminated Water	14,112
4	1/13/2024	24399901301	Harvest Alaska: Point Thomson Pipeline line failure resulted in contamination to land.	Natural Gas Liquids	11,550
5	4/21/2024	24309911201	Helzer Logistics: Vehicle rollover resulted in contamination to land.	Gasoline	9,600
6	10/17/2023	23399929001	Hilcorp North Slope LLC: Valve failure resulted in release of contamination to land.	Seawater	9,450
7	1/12/2024	24119901201	Hecla Mining Company: Greens Creek Mine, power outage caused tail thickener to fail and overflow resulting in contamination release to secondary containment.	Zinc Slurry & Lead	7,200
8	2/7/2024	24479903801	Kwik Inc: Release of contamination to land resulting from human error.	Diesel	6,467
9	10/4/2023	23399927701	Hilcorp Alaska LLC: Release of contamination to land resulting from line failure.	Contaminated Water	4,200
10	11/1/2023	23479930301	Vitus Energy LLC: Tug Francis Snow capsized in Steamboat Slough resulting in contamination to freshwater.	Diesel	203

Disclaimer: The data presented and summarized in these charts is provisional and will be further refined as cases are managed and come to closure. Data for these summaries was extracted from the database September 18, 2024, and does not reflect changes made to the data after that date.

Some spill cases involve releases of multiple substances. In FY2024, there were 2,863 spill cases which resulted in 2,922 oil and hazardous substance releases.

Some releases (such as gases and solids) are reported in pounds rather than gallons. For graphing purposes, spill quantities reported in pounds were converted to gallons using an estimated conversion factor

Charts 6-1 and 6-2: Releases and Volume by Fiscal Year (AS 46.09.010) (AS 46.03.0755)



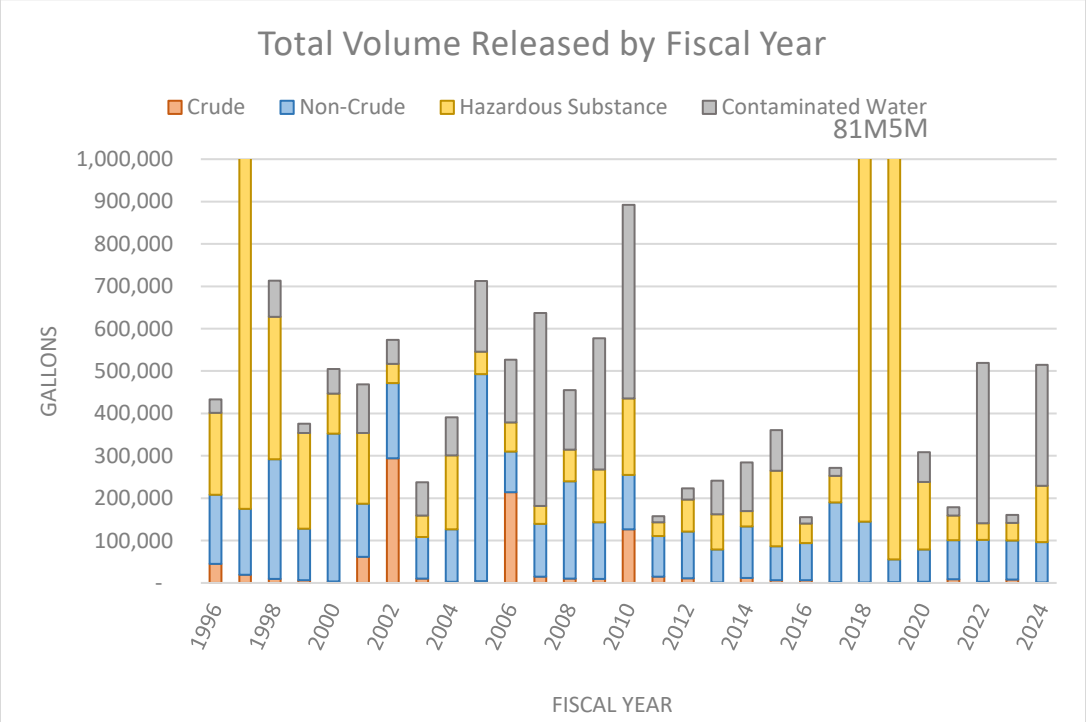
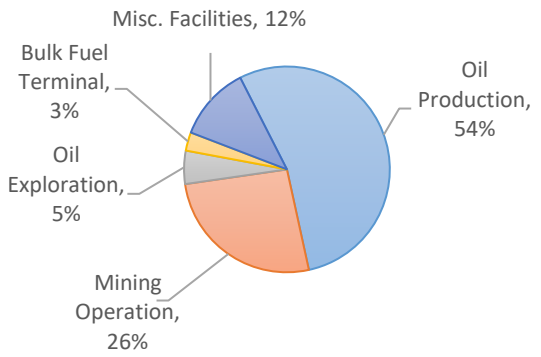


Chart Set 1: All Products[1] (AS 46.09.010) (AS 46.03.755)

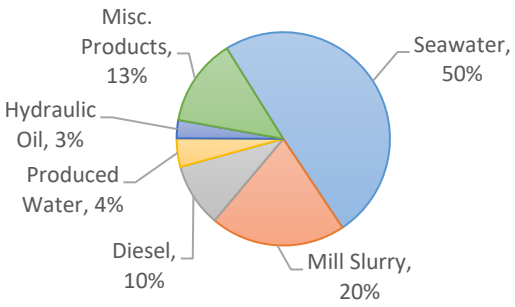
Oil and Hazardous Substances Releases: 2,922

Total Gallons: 5,125,275

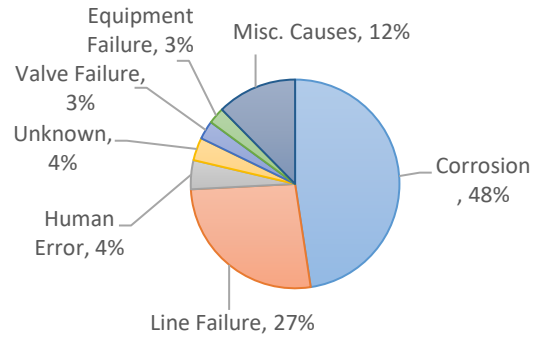
Volume Released by Facility Type



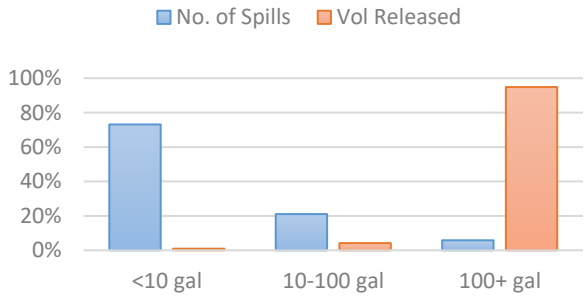
Volume Released by Product Type



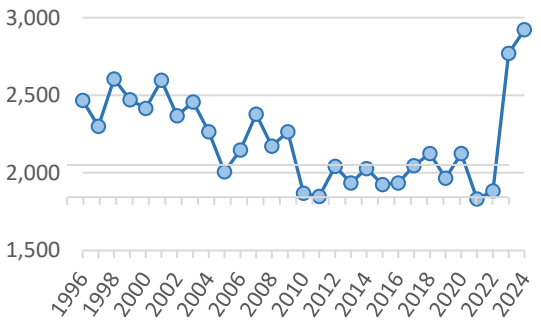
Volume Released by Cause



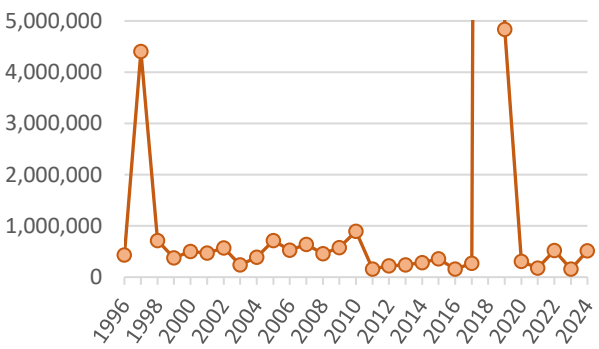
Release Totals by Volume Class



Number of Releases by Fiscal Year[2]



Total Volume Released by Fiscal Year[3]



[1] Facilities, Products, and Causes <3% of the total are combined as miscellaneous (Facilities, Products, Causes) for display.

[2] The spike in the number of releases (FY2024) is due to an increase in reported non-crude cases. The average (1996-2023) number for non-crude Spills is 1,642 and the FY2023 non-crude spill count was 2,203. 78% of these Spills were <10 gals. Substance type of the small non-crude spills was mostly hydraulic oil. In FY2024, 76% of non-crude spills were also <10gals.

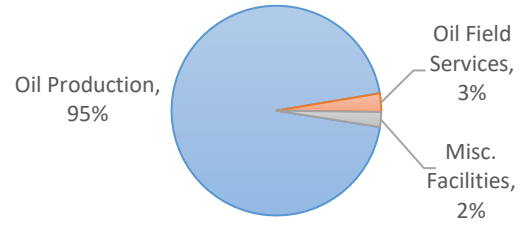
[3] In 2018 and 2019, the large spikes are due to the 81 million and the 4.6 million gallons of PFOS/PFOA contaminated water discharge at Eielson Air Force Base; the large spike in 1997 is the result of two large spills: one in January when a barge capsized and lost 25,000,000 pounds of Urea (solid converted to gallons) and the other in March when 995,400 gallons of sea water were released at ARCO DS-14 in Prudhoe Bay

Chart Set 2: Crude Oil (AS 46.03.755)

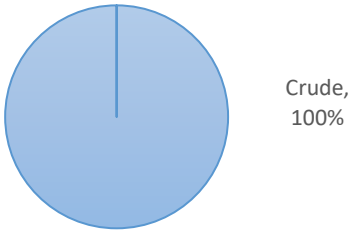
Crude Oil Releases: 51

Total Gallons: 1,097

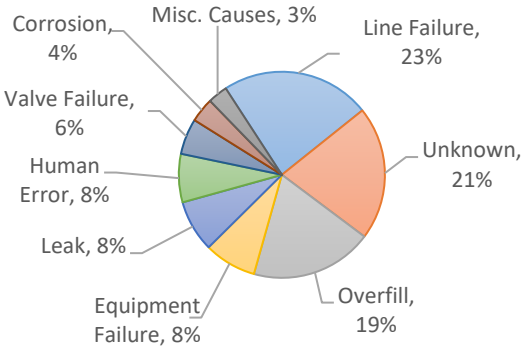
Volume Released by Facility Type



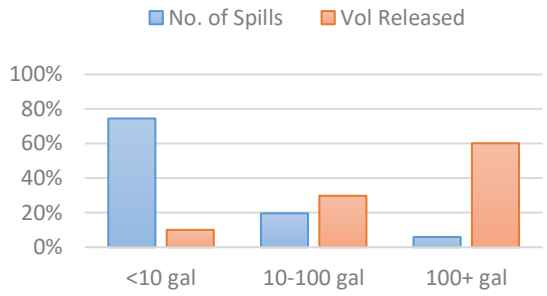
Volume Released by Product Type



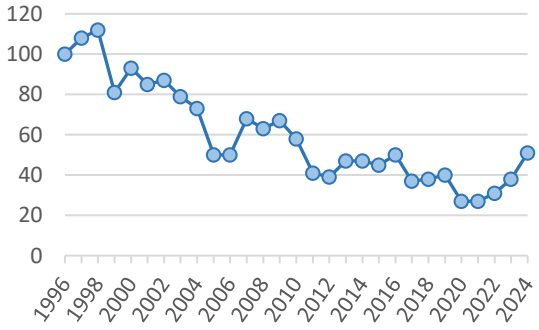
Volume Released by Cause[1]



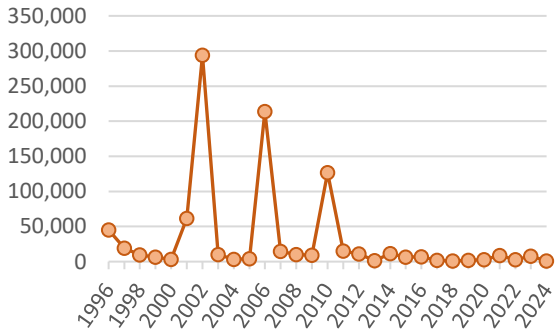
Release Totals by Volume Class



Number of Releases by Fiscal Year



Total Volume Released by Fiscal Year[2]



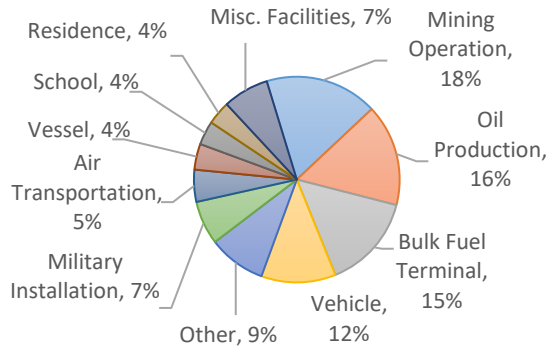
[1] Causes <3% of the total are combined as miscellaneous for display.[2] The largest spill volumes resulted from a) Trans Alaska Pipeline (TAPS) bullet hole 285,600 gallons release on 10/4/2001, b) BP GC-2 oil transit line release of 212,252 gallons on 3/2/2006, and c) TAPS pump station 9 released 108,360 gallons on 5/25/2010 to secondary containment.

Chart Set 3: Non-Crude Oil[1,2] (AS 46.03.755)

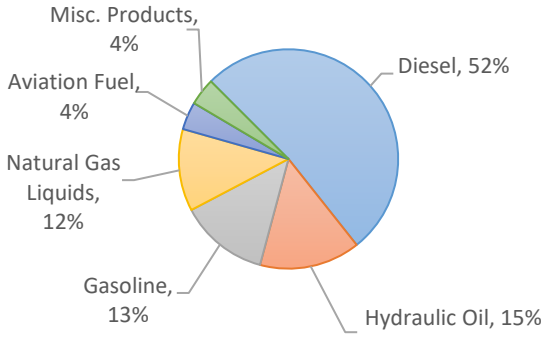
Non-Crude Oil Releases: 2,225

Total Gallons: 95,505

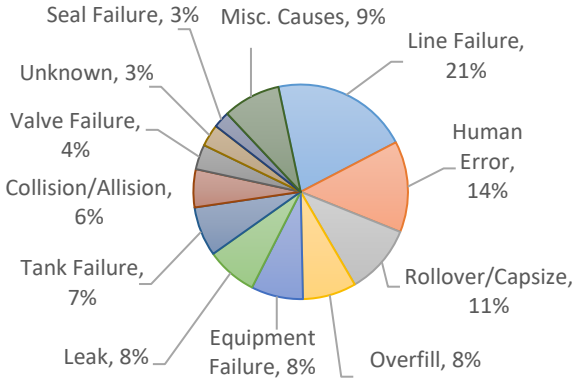
Volume Released by Facility Type



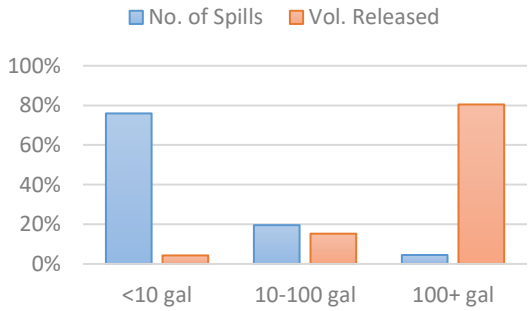
Volume Released by Product Type



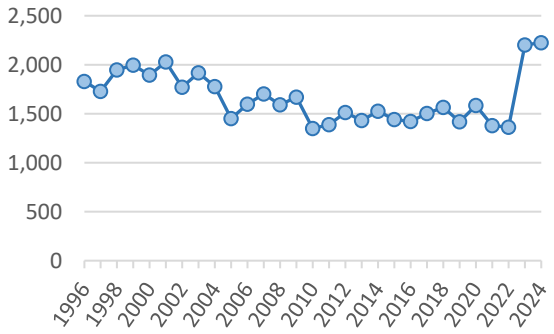
Volume Released by Cause



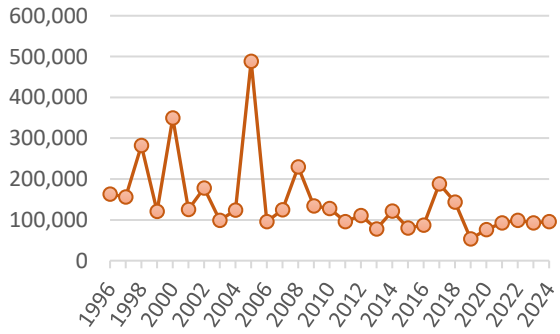
Release Totals by Volume Class



Number of Releases by Fiscal Year



Total Volume Released by Fiscal Year[3]



[1] Facilities, Products, and Causes <3 precent of the total are combined as miscellaneous (Facilities, Products, Causes) for display.

[2] FY2024 Hydraulic oil was only 15 percent of non-crude released by volume but accounted for 48.54 percent of the non-crude spills cases (n=1,080).

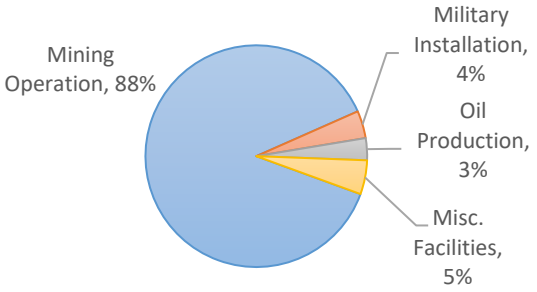
[3] The large spike in spill volume was the result of the breaking apart of the M/V Selendang Ayu on 12/8/2004 (FY2005), which released 321,052 gallons of intermediate fuel oil 380 and 14,680 gallons of diesel.

Chart Set 4: Hazardous Substances[1,2] (AS 46.09.010)

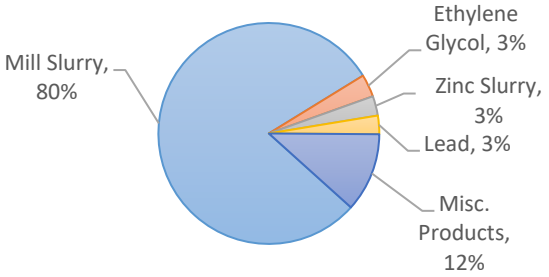
Hazardous Substance Releases: 419

Total Gallons: 132,744

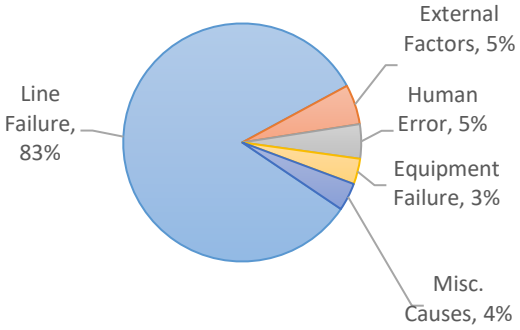
Volume Released by Facility Type



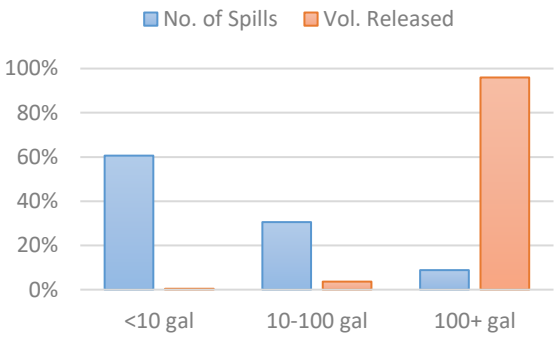
Volume Released by Product Type



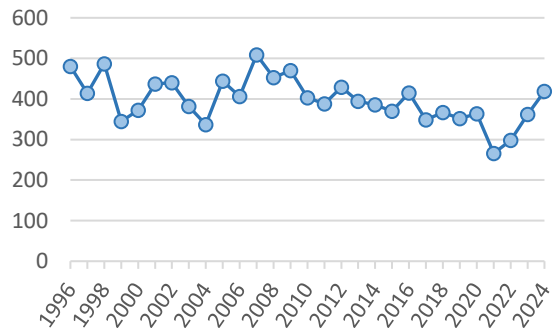
Volume Released by Cause



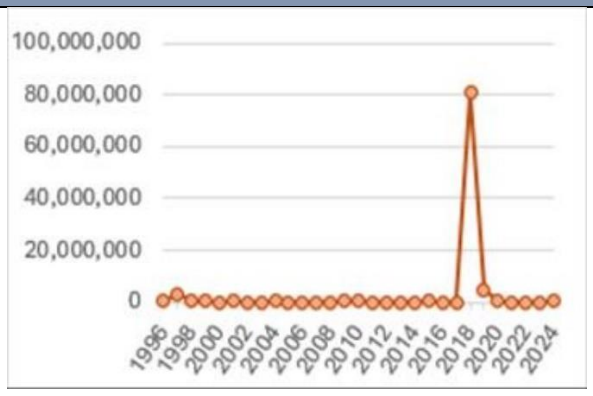
Release Totals by Volume Class



Number of Releases by Fiscal Year



Total Volume Released by Fiscal Year[3]



[1] "Other" includes routine testing of fire suppression systems.

[2] Facilities, Products, and Causes <3% of the total are combined as Misc. (Facilities, Products, Causes) for display.

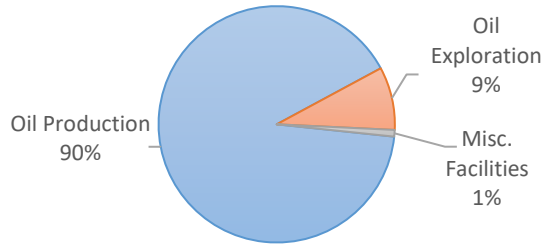
[3] In 2018 and 2019, the large spikes are due to the 81 million and the 4.6 million gallons of PFOS/PFOA contaminated water discharge at Eielson Air Force Base; the large spike in 1997 is the result of two large spills: one in January when a barge capsized and lost 25,000,000 pounds of Urea (solid converted to gallons) and the other in March when 995,400 gallons of sea water were released at ARCO DS-14 in Prudhoe Bay.

Chart Set 5: Contaminated Water[1,2] (AS 46.09.010)

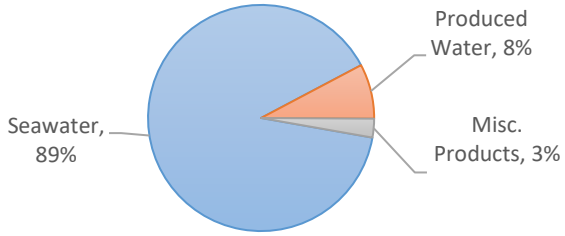
Process Water Releases: 69

Total Gallons: 285,221

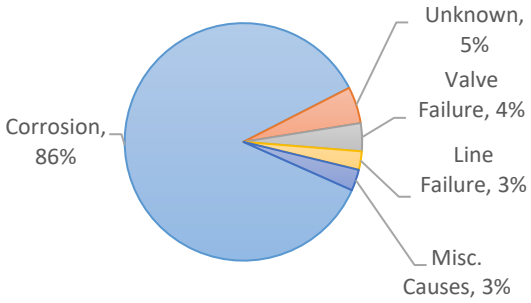
Volume Released by Facility Type



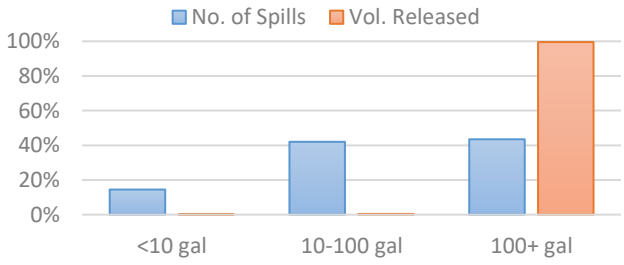
Volume Released by Product Type



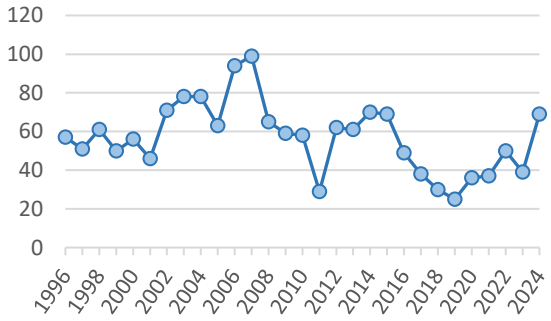
Volume Released by Cause



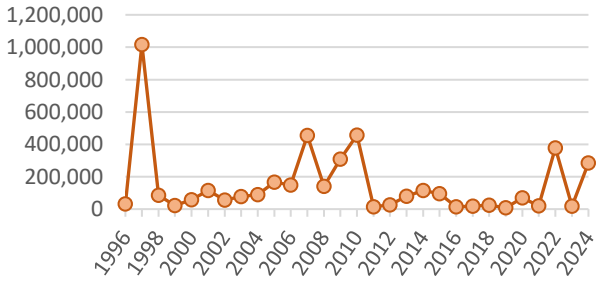
Release Totals by Volume Class



Number of Releases by Fiscal Year



Total Volume Released by Fiscal Year



[1] <3% of the total are combined as Misc. (Facilities and Causes) for display.

[2] Process Water: water used in industry processes that include hazardous substances. Produced Water: water is separated during crude oil processing and may contain <1% crude oil and have saline concentration similar to seawater; Source Water: in North Slope oil production, water is extracted from aquifers and injected into an oil formation to maintain pressure, it contains elevated levels of salt and is toxic to freshwater tundra vegetation.

CHART 6-3: Number Of Active and Closed Sites by Fiscal Year (AS 46.080.060 (b)(1))

Chart 6-3 shows the open and closed sites trend since 1990. In 2005, the number of closed sites exceeded the number of open sites. This gap has widened steadily since 2005, indicating measurable progress and improvement in methods for reducing risk at the thousands of legacy contaminated properties in Alaska. In FY2024, 64 new sites were identified, of those 22% were the result of recent spills.

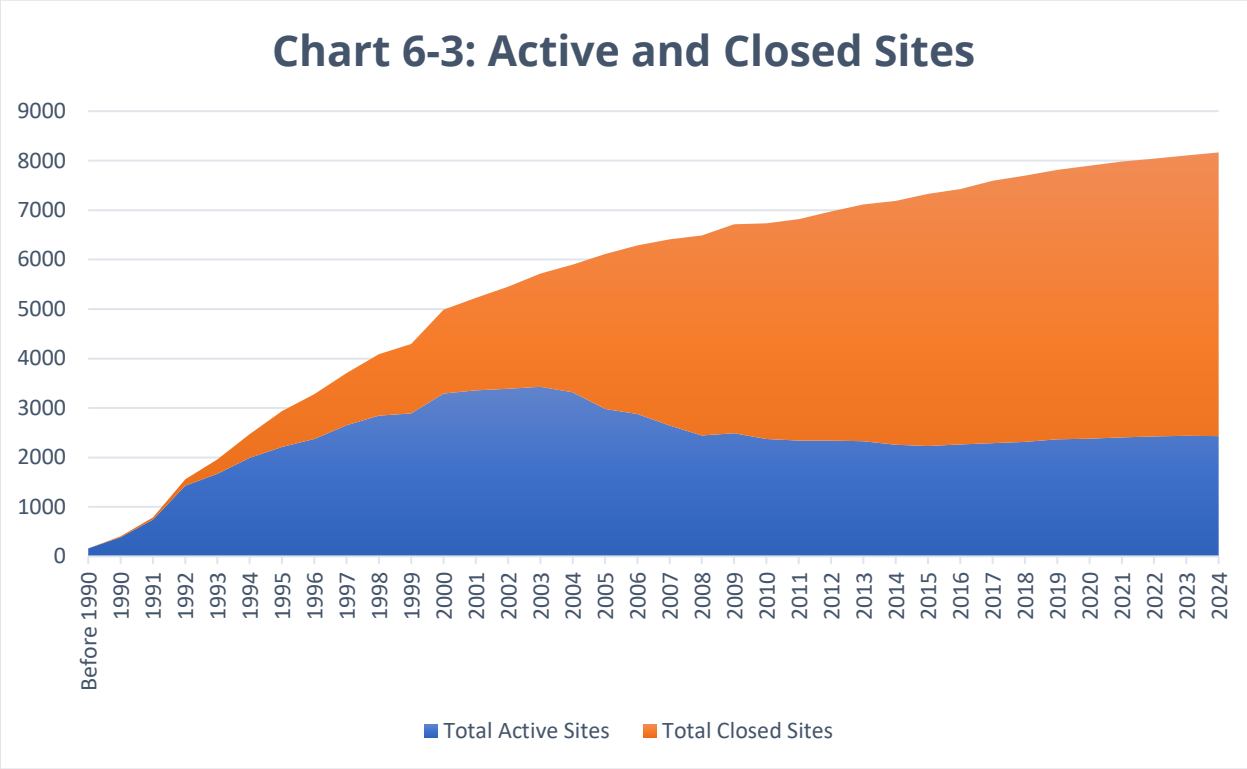
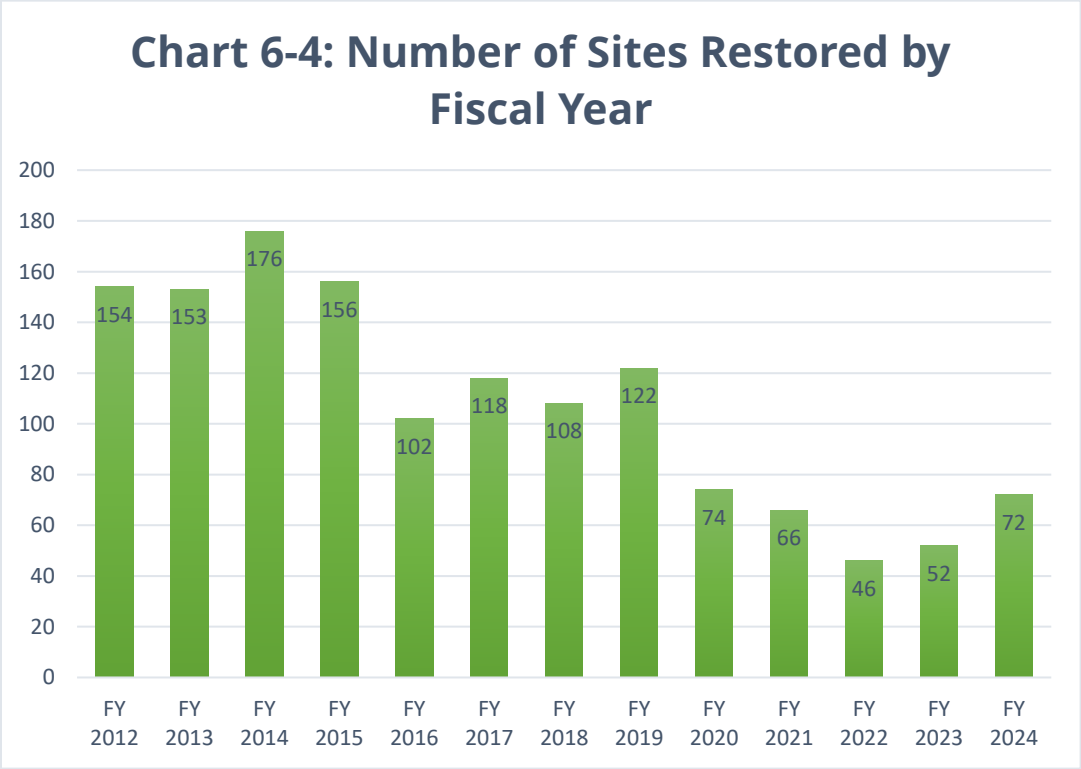


Chart 6-4: Number of Sites Restored by Fiscal Year (AS 46.08.060 (b)(1))

Chart 6-4 shows the number of contaminated sites where cleanup was determined to be complete by fiscal year. Since 2014, there has been a decline in the number of site closures due to several factors including a concerted focus on shifting efforts to addressing risks at the highest priority sites, where complete exposure pathways (such as contaminated groundwater used for drinking, or subsistence resources are impacted). However, cleanup and closure of these sites is often challenging and complex due to the type and extent of contamination, remote site locations, the existence of multiple responsible parties and a need to determine which will conduct the work and how costs will be allocated, and lack of willing or financially viable responsible parties to cleanup the sites. During FY2024, there was a 38% increase in the number of site closures.



Graphic 3: Contaminated Sites by Geographic Zone (AS 46.08.060 (b)(2))

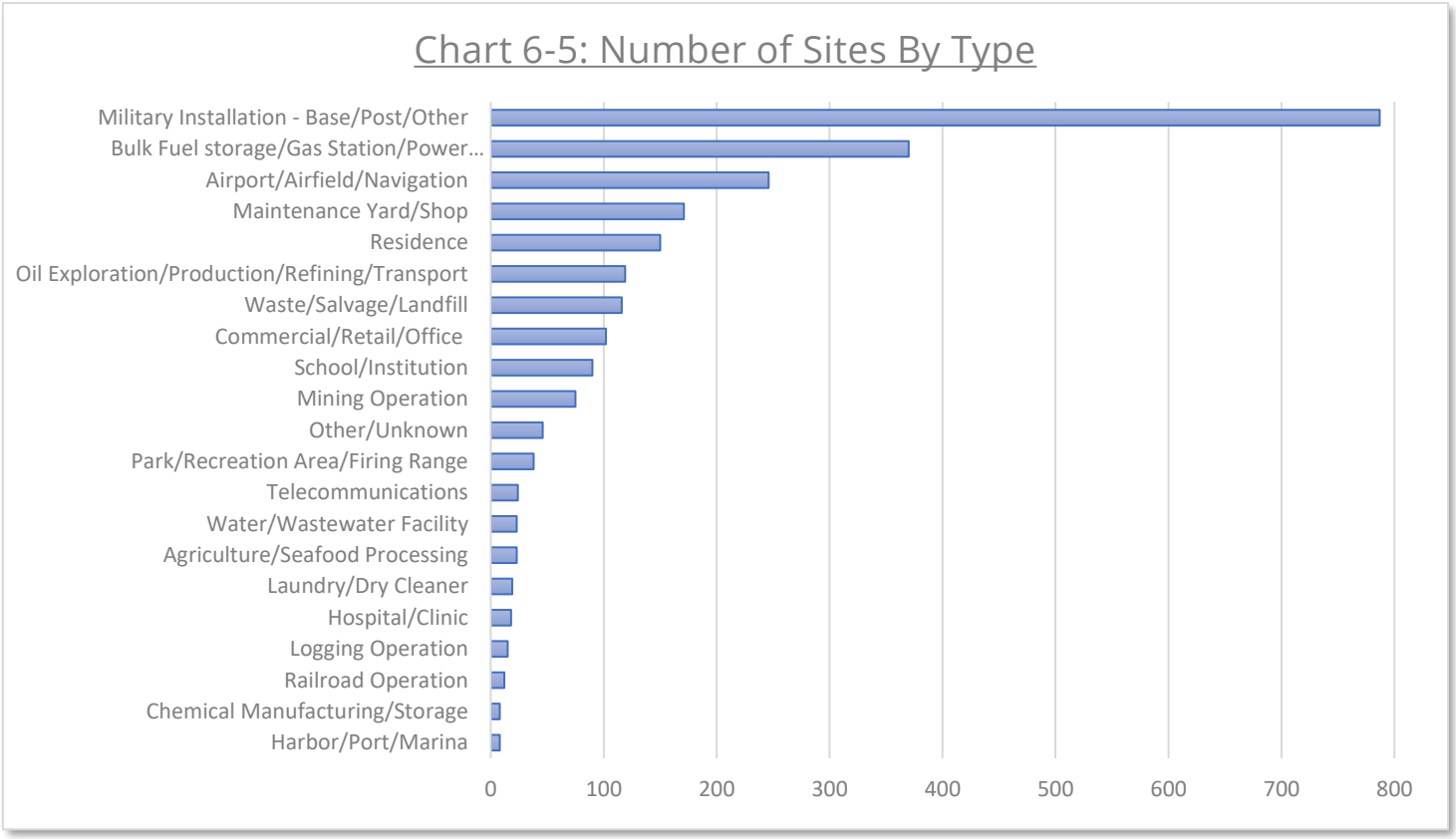
Graphic 6-5 shows the total active, high priority contaminated sites by geographic zone.

PRIORITY LISTINGS

HIGH	465
MEDIUM	398
LOW	1,322
UNRANKED	71

Chart 6-5, Chart 6-6 and Table 7: Contaminants of Concern at Current Active Sites (AS 46.08.060 (b)(2))

Chart 6-5 shows the number of active sites based on type of facility. Chart 6-6 and Table 6-7 show the percentage and number of current active sites that have been impacted by various contaminants of concern. Contaminated sites are most often associated with military installations, followed by bulk fuel storage, airports, maintenance yards, and private residences. Petroleum hydrocarbons are by far the most common and are the primary contaminant at 70% of the active sites. Other hazardous substances are the primary contaminant of concern at 30% of the active sites. PFAS have been identified as a contaminant of concern at 7% of the active sites; however, PFAS have been found to have impacted more drinking water wells than any other contaminants.



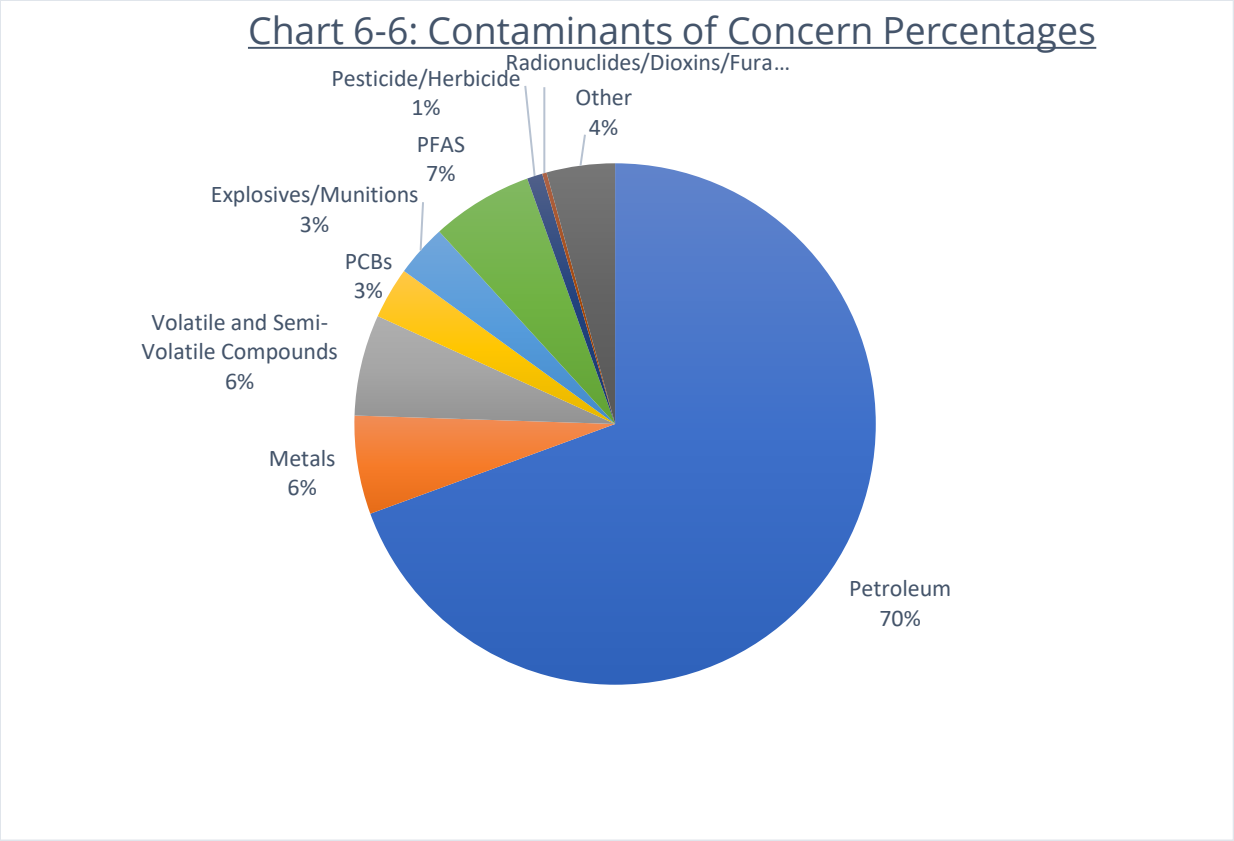


Table 7: Number of Sites with Contaminants of Concern

Contaminant of Concern	Number of Active Sites
Petroleum	1,738
Metals	153
Volatile and Semi-Volatile Compounds	157
PCBs	80
Explosives/Munitions	81
PFAS	158
Pesticide/Herbicide	24
Radionuclides/Dioxins/Furans	7
Other	106

Table 8: FY2024 Contracts (AS 46.08.060 (a)(4))

Contract Name	Issue Date	End Date	Contractor	Program	FY24 Amount Not to Exceed	FY24 Invoice Amount	Balance
HAZMAT disposal for Spring Flood Response AK-23-295	11/1/2023	6/30/2024	US ECOLOGY US HOLDING COMPANY LLC	PPR	$ 15,000.00	$ (12,282.14)	$ 2,717.86
State of Washington Dept. of Ecology Oil Spill Task Force MOU	7/1/2023	6/30/2025	State of Washington Dept. Ecology	PPR	$ 22,000.00	$ (22,000.00)	$ -
Hosting & Maintenance of Alaska Tools	8/1/2023	6/30/2026	University of Tennessee	CS	$ 3,599.60	$ (2,060.23)	$ 1,539.37
Tier II E-Plan Database Management	1/1/2024	12/31/2026	University of Texas	PPR	$ 7,500.00	$ (6,760.02)	$ 739.98

Chart 6-7: PPR Organizational Chart (AS 46.08.060 (a)(4))