



## Proposed Amendment to the ROD for Site LF007 (Old Dump Site No. 1)

# Point Lonely

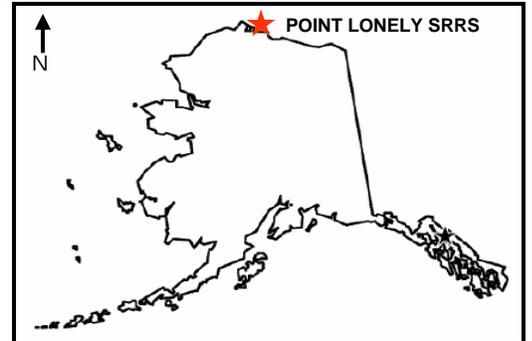
## Short Range Radar Station

December 2008

Point Lonely, Alaska

### INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is proposing to revise its plan for disposing of a portion of the waste being generated during the cleanup of the Old Dump Site No. 1 (LF007) at Point Lonely Short Range Radar Station (SRRS), Alaska (Figure 1). Specifically, the USAF proposes that the Record of Decision (ROD) of July 2008 be amended so that soil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at low concentrations [between 1 and 10 milligrams/kilogram (mg/Kg)] will be disposed at a landfill at Point Lonely. Previously, the USAF and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) had decided that all soil with PCB concentrations above 1 mg/Kg would be shipped off the installation for disposal in a landfill located in the lower 48 states. However, based on new information gathered during field work during August 2008, disposal of PCB soil with concentrations between 1 and 10 mg/Kg off the installation will cost substantially higher than onsite disposal, without providing a significant reduction in risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the additional cost of shipping the PCB soil with concentrations between 1 and 10 mg/Kg off the installation for disposal is not warranted.



The USAF is managing remediation of contamination at LF007 in accordance with Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Alaska State regulations based on a ROD signed by the USAF and ADEC in July 2008. The ROD selected a remedy for addressing the potential risks posed by the landfill which was threatened by coastal erosion. The selected remedy was removal of the dump site and treatment or disposal of the associated waste, including the contaminated soil. The proposed change regarding the disposal location of the low-level PCB-contaminated soil removed from the dump site is considered significant enough that the public is being given an opportunity to review and comment on this proposed change prior to making a final decision.



Figure 1— Location of LF007 and South Landfill (2001 Photograph)

## INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

This proposed amendment to the Record of Decision was prepared under Section 117(a) of the CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 435(c)(2)(ii). These federal laws regulate the cleanup of old hazardous waste sites that contain substances covered under CERCLA. The USAF, as the lead agency, is required to issue this document to fulfill the public participation requirements under CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan. The public comment period on this proposed ROD amendment for site LF007 will be open for thirty days (December 22, 2008 until January 22, 2009).

Public comments on this ROD amendment will become part of the administrative record for the site. The ROD will include a summary of public comments received during the comment period for this proposed amendment to the ROD and USAF responses to those comments. Final decisions on the proposed alternatives will not be made until all comments submitted within the public comment period have been reviewed and considered. Changes to the preferred alternatives may be made if public comments or additional data indicate that such changes would result in more appropriate remedies. The USAF shall be responsible for implementing, maintaining, monitoring, reporting, and enforcing the remedial actions identified for the duration of the remedies selected.

At Point Lonely SRRS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has deferred regulatory authority to ADEC; therefore, no comments regarding this ROD amendment were provided by the USEPA. ADEC is the lead regulator for Point Lonely SRRS and the USAF is the lead cleanup agency.

## SITE BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

The Point Lonely SRRS is located at latitude 70° 54' N, longitude 153° 15' W, and is immediately adjacent to the Beaufort Sea. It is situated approximately one mile west of Pitt Point and occupies 1,801 acres of federal land. The nearest communities are Nuiqsut, 75 miles southeast, and Barrow, located approximately 85 miles northwest. Prudhoe Bay/Deadhorse is located approximately 150 miles to the southeast. There are no roads connecting Point Lonely to the Alaska highway system. It is accessible by air if the runway is maintained, by barge when there are ice free waters (typically July through early September), or overland in the winter by specialized vehicles (e.g., rolligons). Shipping items to or from this remote facility is expensive relative to other locations in central Alaska or the lower 48 states.

The Point Lonely facility was originally one of the many Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Stations located across the arctic region of North America and Greenland. The Point Lonely SRRS was constructed as an auxiliary DEW Line Station in 1953 and was active until 1989. In 1993, the Point Lonely installation was converted to an SRRS, which operated until 2005. The SRRS was unmanned except for periodic maintenance visits. There are currently no plans to reactivate the radar station at Point Lonely. The USAF is in the process of demolishing and removing excess structures at Point Lonely and conducting environmental cleanup as part of the USAF's Clean Sweep and Environmental Restoration Program (ERP).

The Point Lonely SRRS is located within the National Petroleum Reserve –Alaska (NPRA), Northeast Planning Area. The NPRA is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Point Lonely facilities have been used in the past for staging during oil and gas exploration. This use is likely to continue, and will likely increase after the USAF's departure. The North Slope Borough (NSB), in conjunction with Ukpeagvik Iñupiat Corporation, the Barrow village corporation, has expressed an interest to the BLM and USAF in leasing or acquiring portions of the Point Lonely installation. This includes using some of the buildings. Their intention is to use Point Lonely as a base camp in support of oil and gas exploration and development.

Under the USAF Environmental Restoration Program, environmental investigations have been conducted at the Point Lonely SRRS starting with a Phase I Installation Assessment and Records Search in 1980 and 1981. Other investigations included a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1993, an RI/FS in 2006, a Supplemental RI/FS in 2007, a Revised FS in 2007, and a Supplemental FS in 2008. Detailed information about these and previous investigations can be found in reports at the information repositories listed on page 10.

LF007 is an old dump site (landfill) that received waste from the Point Lonely DEW Line Station between 1955 and 1976. It is located near the western edge of the lagoon (Figure 1). There is no written record of the types of waste disposed of in the landfill. The buried waste was capped with gravel. Based on investigations conducted at LF007, the primary contaminants in the landfill soils are petroleum hydrocarbons and PCBs.

## SITE BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

The 2008 ROD for LF007 stated that remedial action would occur to protect the public health or welfare and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The landfill was threatened by coastal erosion which would release its contents, some of which were unknown, to the environment. As stated previously, the selected remedy was removal of the dump site and treatment or disposal of the associated material, including the contaminated soil. The cleanup levels for the petroleum contaminated soil are ADEC Method One cleanup levels for the Arctic Zone, and Method Two cleanup levels for the Arctic Zone for other contaminants of concern. The remedial action consists of excavation of the buried waste, followed by segregation of the material into various waste streams depending upon the type or concentration of contaminants present.



**Old Dump Site No. 1 (LF007), Sept. 2008**

The inert, non-hazardous solid waste, such as scrap metal, wood, glass, and contaminated soil within ADEC approved disposal limits that is removed from the LF007 dump site is being disposed at another landfill located further inland at Point Lonely. This formally inactive landfill, referred to as the "South Landfill" is located alongside the road southwest of the main facility. This landfill is approximately 2/3 mile from the Beaufort Sea coastline and 1/3 of a mile from the lagoon (Figure 1). This landfill was originally permitted as a Class III landfill under the ADEC Solid Waste Management Program (18 Alaska Administrative Code [AAC] 60), Permit No. 8636-BA-010. It was permitted to receive solid waste between July 31, 1986 and August 1, 1991.

The 2008 ROD for LF007 stated that soil with contamination exceeding ADEC Method Two cleanup levels for the Arctic Zone (18 AAC 75.341(c) and (d), Tables B1 and B2), and other hazardous or regulated wastes (under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] and/or the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA]) removed from the LF007 landfill will be shipped from the Point Lonely SRRS to treatment or disposal facilities in Alaska or in the lower 48 states. Under the 2008 ROD, PCB-contaminated soils greater than 1 mg/Kg were to be transported off the installation for disposal.

A cleanup plan, including a design and operation plan for the reopening and expansion of the South Landfill, was prepared by the USAF and approved by the ADEC prior to starting cleanup. Cleanup of the LF007 landfill was started in August 2008 and was suspended in September 2008 due to the arrival of winter conditions. During the removal of LF007, soil was placed into stockpiles. The stockpiled soil was screened and tested to determine contaminant concentrations. Approximately one-half of the landfill was excavated and removed in 2008. Cleanup is anticipated to resume in the summer of 2009.

Based on the sample results from the previous remedial investigations at LF007, it was anticipated that less than 1% of the landfill soil would contain PCBs above 1 mg/Kg. The total volume of soil with PCBs above 1 mg/Kg was estimated to be on the order of 40 cubic yards. However, testing during the 2008 remedial action found that approximately 25% of the soil contained PCBs above 1 mg/Kg. Approximately 1,800 cubic yards of soil with PCBs above 1 mg/Kg were excavated from the LF007 dump site. Approximately 100 cubic yards of soil with PCBs above 10 mg/Kg was excavated, containerized, and shipped off the installation on a barge for disposal in a landfill located in the lower 48 states (Columbia Ridge Landfill in Arlington, Oregon). The maximum concentration of PCBs found in the landfill was 49 mg/Kg. The typical concentration was about 1.3 mg/Kg. Most of the soil with PCBs between 1 and 10 mg/Kg was placed in a lined cell inside an airplane hangar at Point Lonely. There were not sufficient materials or funding to ship this waste off the installation prior to the close of the barge shipping season. The volume of soil placed in the hangar for temporary storage was approximately 1,500 cubic yards.

It is anticipated that an additional 1,000 cubic yards of soil with PCBs between 1 and 10 mg/Kg will be generated during continued removal of the LF007 landfill in 2009. Therefore, the total volume of soil with PCBs between 1 and 10 mg/Kg projected to be generated during cleanup of LF007 is estimated to be 2,500 cubic yards.

This volume is considerably more than originally anticipated and was not taken into consideration when disposal alternatives were evaluated in the original Feasibility Study for LF007. Given the origin of this waste and the detected levels of contaminants, this soil is acceptable under federal regulations for disposal in a non-hazardous solid waste landfill. The PCB concentrations are less than 50 mg/Kg and the soil does not contain RCRA hazardous waste.

## SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The EPA lists PCBs as a probable human carcinogen. PCBs have been demonstrated to cause other adverse health effects to humans and animals, and have the potential to bioaccumulate and biomagnify if introduced into the food chain. Once in the environment, PCBs do not readily break down and may remain for long periods of time. PCBs tend to bind strongly to soil and sediments. They are not water soluble and typically do not leach from the soil. Thus they tend to remain in place so long as the soils are stable and do not erode. Exposure routes to humans or ecological receptors (wildlife) are ingestion or dermal (skin) contact (e.g., eating or touching contaminated soil).

So long as the PCB soils remain capped, humans or wildlife should not be exposed to the PCBs in the soils. Thus there will be no ingestion of the soil or dermal contact which could cause adverse health effects or the potential for the PCBs to enter the food chain. To verify that the PCBs in the soil would not leach, the soil with PCBs currently stored in the hangar was tested using a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). The TCLP is an EPA approved procedure intended to simulate what type of leachate will be generated from waste within a landfill. Under this procedure, the waste (soil) is exposed to acid for an  $18 \pm 2$  hour period and the leachate (fluid) is analyzed for the contaminant of concern. The leachate from the soils at Point Lonely contained non-detectable concentrations of PCBs after the TCLP test, indicating that the PCBs would not leach from the soil when landfilled.

## SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL OBJECTIVES

Regarding the PCB soil with concentrations between 1 mg/Kg and 10 mg/Kg, the remedial objective is to prevent PCBs from reaching the food chain and their ingestion. This can be accomplished by maintaining the PCB soil in an appropriately maintained landfill consistent with state and federal regulations. Material found to contain concentrations of PCBs above 10 mg/Kg will be disposed of off-site at a permitted landfill in accordance with the July 2008 ROD.

## SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

A supplemental Feasibility Study was recently conducted which considered new information gathered during the 2008 cleanup action. This study focused specifically on determining the preferred alternative for disposing of the contaminated soil from LF007 with PCBs between 1 and 10 mg/Kg. Four alternatives were considered:

- (1) No action;
- (2) Landfilling of the soil in a landfill in the lower 48 states;
- (3) Landfilling of the soil in a landfill within Alaska (Fairbanks North Star Borough); and
- (4) Landfilling of the soil in an existing landfill further inland at Point Lonely.

The no action alternative consists of doing nothing and serves as a baseline comparison. Alternative 2 would consist of placing the soil in shipping containers and transporting it over 3,000 miles to a non-hazardous waste landfill located in the lower 48. Alternative 3 would consist of placing the soil in shipping containers and transporting it to the Fairbanks North Star Borough Landfill in Fairbanks, Alaska. Alternative 4 would follow the existing ADEC approved design and operations and closure plan for the South Landfill, with minor modifications to be approved by ADEC.

Proposed modifications to the design and operations and closure plan include placement of a woven geotextile liner covered with 6 inches of fill, and signage indicating the presence of PCBs between 1 and 10 mg/Kg. The soil would be placed in the South Landfill in the same location reserved for the demolition debris which contains PCB amended paint (Waste Cell B, Figure 2). Waste Cell B would be enclosed in a geotextile liner and capped with two feet of clean fill. Signs would be placed at the landfill notifying visitors of the landfill boundary, potential hazards, and that access including digging is prohibited by unauthorized personnel. Notations would be made to the appropriate property documents. Long term monitoring will be conducted in the adjacent wetlands (surface water and subsurface water) to verify that contaminants are not leaching from the landfill waste.

Both the onsite and off installation landfills will be monitored and maintained to ensure wastes are not released to the environment.

## SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

Remedial alternatives for CERCLA sites are compared and judged based on nine criteria. The four alternatives examined in the 2008 Feasibility Study were evaluated against these criteria to identify the preferred alternative. The nine criteria are outlined below. A summary of the evaluation is shown in Table 1, and discussed in the following section.

**Protection of Human Health and the Environment**—Addresses how well an alternative provides adequate protection of human health and the environment. It includes how risks posed through each exposure pathway are reduced, eliminated, or controlled.

**Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)**—Addresses whether an alternative will meet all of the requirements of Federal and State environmental statutes.

**Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence**—Refers to expected residual risk and the ability of a remedy to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time. It includes the adequacy and reliability of controls, along with the degree of certainty that the alternative will prove successful.

**Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment**—Addresses the extent to which the treatment reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated media.

**Short-Term Effectiveness**—Addresses the period of time needed to implement the remedy and any adverse impacts that may be posed to workers, the community, and the environment during the construction and operation of a remedial alternative until cleanup levels are achieved.

**Implementability**—Addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of an alternative from design through construction and operation. It includes the availability of services and materials, administrative feasibility, and coordination with other governmental agencies.

**Cost**—The full cost of an alternative.

**State Acceptance**—Refers to the approval of an alternative by the State of Alaska and any comments or concerns expressed.

**Community Acceptance**—Addresses the reaction by the community during the public comment period about an alternative. It includes comments and concerns expressed at that time, and whether there is support for an alternative.

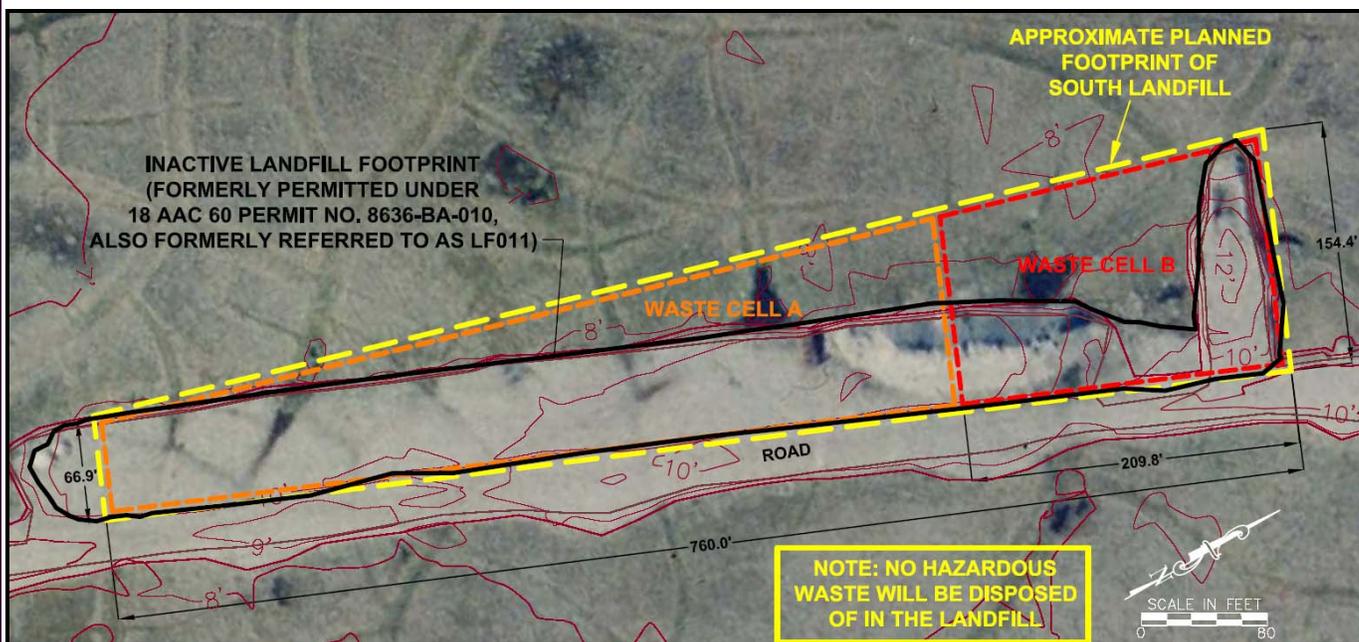


Figure 2 — Planned Expansion of the South Landfill

## SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

### Protection of Human Health and the Environment and Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

The No Action alternative would result in the soil remaining in unmanaged stockpiles at Point Lonely SRRS with no action being taken to dispose or treat the soils. There would be no institutional controls to prevent access to the soils. Over time, the soil in the piles would likely disperse over a wide area due to natural processes (soil sloughing, surface water runoff, and wind transport). As a result, there would be the potential for humans and/or ecological receptors (wildlife) to come in contact with the PCBs in the soil. In addition, this alternative would not be consistent with ADEC regulations (18 AAC 75), which prohibit the long term stockpiling of contaminated soil. Therefore, this alternative fails to adequately protect human health and the environment, or comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements.



**South Landfill Waste Cell A (Post 2008 Clean Sweep)**

The three landfilling alternatives protect human health and the environment and comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. In all cases, the soil would be placed in a landfill. Under Alternatives 2,

3, and 4, the landfill would be capped to prevent mobility of the waste (soil) and exposure of the humans or wildlife to the waste. The landfill operator would be responsible for maintaining the integrity of the cap for as long as the waste remains in the landfill. For the landfill at Point Lonely, the landfill operator will be the USAF. Monitoring details for the Point Lonely landfill are contained in the Operations and Closure Plan approved by ADEC in 2008. Cleanup operations are being conducted in accordance with 18 AAC 75.360, which requires an ADEC approved work plan and includes requirements for stockpiling and transportation of materials.

The average concentration of PCBs in the soil to be landfilled will be much less than 10 mg/Kg. Based on the stockpile results, the average concentration of the PCBs in the existing soil in the hangar is less than 2.0 mg/Kg.

The EPA routinely allows soil with PCBs  $\leq 25$  mg/Kg to remain uncapped without restricted access (fencing or signs) in low occupancy areas [40 CFR 761.61(a)(4)(i)(B) and (a)(8)]. A low occupancy area is defined as an area where occupancy for any individual not wearing dermal and respiratory protection is less than 335 hours per year (an average of 6.7 hours per week). State of Alaska regulations (18 AAC 75.341) state that PCBs in soil may be cleaned up to between 1 and 10 mg/Kg if the soil is capped, the cap is maintained, and land records are updated. A “cap” means covering an area of PCB-contaminated soil with an appropriate material to prevent exposure of humans and the environment, subject to ADEC approval. The placement of the low-level PCB soils in the inland South Landfill at Point Lonely would be in compliance with these EPA and ADEC regulations. Under State of Alaska solid waste regulations, soil with PCB concentrations less than 10 mg/Kg is not considered polluted soil (18 AAC 60.990(97)). The PCB soils will be capped with a minimum of 2 feet of clean fill, and the cap will be vegetated and maintained by the USAF. Use of the landfill area will be restricted to prevent damage to the cap and to ensure there is no high occupancy or residential use of the landfill area.

### Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

The No Action alternative does not provide long-term effectiveness and permanence. The three landfilling alternatives provide effectiveness and permanence. Alternatives 2 and 3 provide the greatest long-term effectiveness and permanence. Once the waste has arrived at the lower 48 or FNSB landfill there is less long term risk. These landfills will not be threatened by long term coastal erosion and the landfill would be the easiest to monitor and maintain because they are closer to existing infrastructure. Under Alternative 4, the South Landfill location is sufficiently inland such that it will not be threatened by coastal erosion in the near future based on the current rate of erosion. Long-term monitoring and maintenance will be required to ensure long-term effectiveness and permanence. During that time interval (150 to 200 years), technological advances or increased development in the Point Lonely area may provide a way to dispose or treat the PCB-contaminated soil more cost effectively than is presently available.

## SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)

### Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment

None of the four alternatives provide reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment. The No Action alternative does not provide for any reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume. Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 provide for a reduction to mobility, but by re-location of the soil rather than through treatment.

### Short-Term Effectiveness

The No Action alternative would have no adverse impacts due to construction or implementation and would be the quickest to achieve. However, it would not be effective because it would result in PCB-contaminated soils remaining in stockpiles at the Point Lonely SRRS with no action being taken for treatment or disposal. Alternatives 2 and 3 have similar short-term effectiveness. Both alternatives would require the soils to be containerized and transported. Under both alternatives there is a possibility that a large spill with significant environmental impacts could occur because the soil must be transported long distances over water and then trucked to its final destination. In addition, Alternatives 2 and 3 would require the greatest use of non-renewable resources (fuel) and generate greater emissions to the air. However, Alternative 3 may provide slightly better short-term effectiveness than Alternative 2 due to the shorter shipping distance. Alternative 2 would require shipping over 3,000 miles. Alternative 4 provides the best short-term effectiveness since the soils would not need to be containerized or shipped. Therefore, the soils would be handled less with lower risk to human health or the environment and significantly less use of fuel.

### Implementability

The No Action alternative is the easiest to implement. However, it would result in PCB-contaminated soils remaining in stockpiles at Point Lonely SRRS with no action being taken to dispose or treat the soils. Alternative 4 is the second easiest to implement since there would be no need to containerize and transport soils from Point Lonely. Alternatives 2 and 3 require more logistical support and have potentially greater short-term risk. Weather delays are likely to occur using barges, which could slow project completion and create additional cost for manpower, equipment standby, and fuel. In addition, Alternative 3 has significant administrative implementability issues. The FNSB landfill does not currently accept soil with PCBs greater than 1 mg/Kg. Therefore, Alternative 3 is not likely to be implementable.

### Cost

The estimated cost to ship 2,500 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil from Point Lonely to the lower 48 states and dispose of the waste in a landfill permitted to accept the waste is about \$5,000,000. The estimated cost to ship this soil to Fairbanks, Alaska and dispose of it in the FNSB landfill is about \$5,800,000, assuming the landfill would accept the waste. The estimated cost to dispose of this soil in the South Landfill at Point Lonely is about \$400,000. The cost includes construction of the landfill and long term maintenance. However, it does not include the cost to relocate the soil a second time should the South Landfill become threatened by coastal erosion.

### State Acceptance

The ADEC does not accept the No Action alternative as it does not protect human health and the environment and is not in compliance with the ARARs. The ADEC concurs that Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 comply with state Site Cleanup Rules (18 AAC 75 Article 3) and solid waste regulations regarding protection of human health, safety and welfare, and the environment.

### Community Acceptance

The community has expressed a preference for offsite landfilling, Alternative 2 or 3.

## Questions?

If you have any questions about the information provided in this Proposed Amendment to the ROD for LF007

or if you would like to be added to or deleted from the mailing list, please contact the Air Force Community Relations Coordinator:

611 CES/CEVR

10471 20th Street, Suite 340

Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK 99506-2200

(907) 552-4506 or (800) 222-4137



## PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action with respect to soil containing PCBs with concentrations less than or equal to 10 mg/Kg generated during removal of the LF007 dump site is to dispose of the soil in the South Landfill at Point Lonely (Alternative 4). The original 2008 ROD for LF007 will be amended accordingly. The soil would be disposed in the landfill following the operations and closure plan already approved for expansion of the South Landfill, with appropriate revisions based on the amended ROD.

The USAF will be responsible for properly capping, maintaining and monitoring the landfill to ensure the PCB-contaminated soils remain in place, and there is no adverse exposure to humans or wildlife. So long as the landfill is maintained in compliance with the operations and closure plan, the placement of the low-level PCB soil placed in the landfill will be protective of human health and the environment. In addition, it meets applicable, relevant or appropriate federal or State of Alaska environmental statutes and regulations. Therefore, it is an effective and readily implementable method for addressing the risks posed by soil.

The rationale for the selection of the proposed alternative (Alternative 4) is that this alternative is enormously cheaper, more easily implemented, and has better short-term effectiveness than the other alternatives. Landfilling of this soil off the installation (Alternatives 2 and 3) would be significantly more expensive without providing a significant increase in protection of human health or the environment. If spills occur during transport to Fairbanks or the lower 48 States, Alternatives 2 and 3 would actually provide less protection of human health or the environment. In addition, Alternatives 2 and 3 do not reduce the toxicity or volume of waste any more than Alternative 4. Therefore, the additional cost of off installation disposal (approximately 5 million dollars) is not warranted. Additionally, Alternative 3 is not currently implementable.

### General Terms

**AAC** - Alaska Administrative Code  
**ADEC** - Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation  
**BLM** - Bureau of Land Management  
**CERCLA** - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act  
**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations  
**COC** - Contaminant of Concern  
**DEW** - Distant Early Warning  
**ERP** - Environmental Restoration Program  
**milligrams per kilogram (mg/Kg)** - A measurement of concentration equal to parts per million (ppm). Used for soil and sediment sample results.

**NPRA** - National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska  
**NSB** - North Slope Borough  
**PCBs** - polychlorinated biphenyls  
**RCRA** - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
**RI/FS** - Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study  
**ROD** - Record of Decision  
**SRRS** - Short Range Radar Station  
**TCLP** - Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure  
**TSCA** - Toxic Substances Control Act  
**USAF** - United States Air Force  
**USEPA** - United States Environmental Protection Agency

Table 1—Comparison of Remedial Alternatives for Disposing of Low-Level PCB Contaminated Soil from LF007

Remedial Alternative	Threshold Criteria		Balancing Criteria					Modifying Criteria		Cumulative Evaluation Result
	Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Compliance with ARARs	Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence	Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume through Treatment	Short-term Effectiveness (Impacts, Time to Achieve Remedial Action Objectives)	Implementability	Cost	State Acceptance		
(1) No Action	No	No								
(2) Landfilling in the lower 48	Yes	Yes								
(3) Landfilling in Alaska (FNSB)	Yes	Yes								
(4) Landfilling at Point Lonely Alaska	Yes	Yes								

**Symbol Key** Best Better than Average Average Worse than Average Worst

Description of Alternatives

**No Action**—No response action taken. This would result in PCB-contaminated soils remaining in stockpiles at the Point Lonely SRRS with no action being taken to dispose or treat the soils. This is not considered a viable alternative for PCB-contaminated soil.

**Disposal in the lower 48**—Consists of shipping PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations above 1 mg/Kg from Point Lonely SRRS to a disposal facility in the lower 48 states. The most likely landfill to receive the soil is Columbia Ridge Landfill in Oregon. The soil would be transported by barge from Point Lonely SRRS to Seattle, Washington, and then by truck and rail car to the landfill in Oregon.

**Disposal in Alaska**—Consists of disposing of PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations less than or equal to 10 mg/Kg in a landfill within the State of Alaska, at the Fairbanks North Star Borough Landfill.

**Disposal at Point Lonely**—Consists of disposing of PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations less than or equal to 10 mg/Kg in the South Landfill, which is located south of the Point Lonely SRRS main installation pad. Stockpiled soil would be transported to the landfill by dump truck.

## Additional Information

You are encouraged to provide comments on the Proposed Amendment to the ROD for Site LF007 at Point Lonely SRRS. A final decision will not be made until public comments are considered. Your comments can be provided to the USAF by any of the following methods:

- ◆ Mailing in your comments to the Community Relations Coordinator, 10471 20th Street, Suite 340, Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-2200;
- ◆ Discussing your comments or questions over the phone with USAF Project Manager Stan Slagle at 1-800-222-4137 or 907-552-4489;
- ◆ Submitting your comments at the public meeting (see scheduled date and time below); or
- ◆ Presenting your comments verbally at the following scheduled public meeting:

**Date: January 8, 2009**

**Time: 7:00 pm**

**Place: North Slope Borough Assembly Chambers, Barrow, Alaska**

The public comment period will end **January 22, 2009**.

Involving the public in the ERP decision-making process is required by 40 CFR 300 for sites on the National Priority List (NPL). Although Point Lonely SRRS is not on the NPL, the USAF is committed to keeping the community informed of activities, investigations, and cleanup schedules at the site. Some of the community relations activities that the 611 Civil Engineer Squadron (CES) spearheads include the following:

### **Information Repositories and Online Web Site**

Additional information can be found in the information repositories located at Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB). The information repositories contain newspaper clippings and community relations documents relating to Proposed Plans and response actions for all of the ERP sites maintained by the 611 CES Community Relations Coordinator at Elmendorf AFB.

A Web Site is also available to the public for additional information on Point Lonely SRRS:

**<http://www.adminrec.com/PACAF.asp?Location=Alaska>**

Some of the more recent reports including this ROD amendment are available online at the following website:

**<http://hoeflernet.com/index.php?/documents/area/point-lonely/>**

This ROD amendment is available online at the following website:

**<http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/list.htm#Northern>**







**Proposed Amendment to the ROD  
for LF007 (Old Dump Site No. 1)  
Point Lonely  
Short Range Radar Station, Alaska**

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