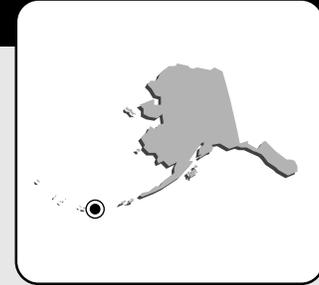


ADAK NAVAL AIR FACILITY

ADAK, ALASKA

Engineering Field Division/Activity: EFANW
 Major Claimant: COMNAVFACENGCOM
 Size: 61,000 Acres
 Funding to Date: \$83,105,000
 Estimated Funding to Complete: \$70,586,000



Base Mission: Closed; NAVFAC is caretaker until transfer. Previously maintained and operated facilities and provided services and materials to support operations of aviation activities and operating forces of the U.S. Navy

Contaminants: Heavy metals, PCBs, organic compounds, pesticides, POLs

Number of Sites:		Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:			
CERCLA:	54	High:	4	Not Evaluated:	8
RCRA Corrective Action:	2	Medium:	0	Not Required:	84
RCRA UST:	40	Low:	0		
Total Sites:	96				

NPL	BRAC IV
Sites Response Complete: 84	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adak Naval Air Facility (NAF) occupies approximately 76,800 acres on the northern half of Adak Island. Adak Island is one of the Aleutian Islands that form a string in the Bering Sea on the southwest edge of the state. All NAF buildings and facilities are located near the shores of Kuluk Bay and Sweeper Cove. NAF Adak provides services and materials to support aviation activities and operating forces of the Navy on Adak. The Navy's anti-submarine warfare surveillance mission no longer requires these facilities to support its aircraft. NAF was recommended for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission in 1995. Past operations contributing to site contamination include ordnance handling, firing ranges, sanitary landfills, a metals landfill, aircraft re-fueling, pest control, fire fighting training, power plant maintenance and operation, demolition of former communications facilities, and random disposal of drums and other materials (including transformers) in unpopulated areas on Adak Island. Generally, abandoned drums on Adak are empty fuel storage drums dating back to the WW II time frame. These empty drums were sometimes used to build structural bulkheads and drainage culverts and pose no significant threat to the environment in their present condition. Because these drums are scattered widely over the island costs for collection and disposal of these abandoned drums on Adak would be extremely expensive. Therefore collection and disposal of abandoned drums in an appropriate solid waste disposal facility has not been considered a viable remediation option. Wastes generated from current operations on Adak are managed according to hazardous waste regulations. NAF Adak was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1994. A Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (FFCA) was signed in 1990. On 15 November 1993, the Navy, EPA, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation signed a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA).

Adak is a remote location with virtually no non-military community located on the island. To foster community involvement in the clean up effort for the island, a number of initiatives have been used as part of the community relations effort on Adak. These include development of an extensive off island mailing list and distribution of fact sheets to representatives of a number of

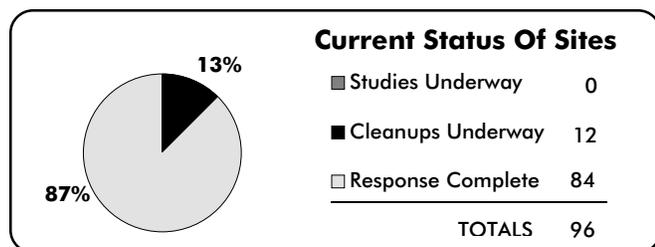
interested stakeholder groups; open house meetings in Anchorage as well as on Adak to provide information on clean up activities; and maintaining complete information repositories for clean up activities on Adak as well as in Anchorage and Seattle. A RAB was formed in January of 1996 and is composed of approximately 30 members with representatives from a broad spectrum of the community at large. This group has been meeting at least once a month since its inception.

All preliminary site evaluations (PSEs) have been completed at sites listed in the FFA. Characterization work is continuing at SWMU 67 in preparation for construction of an intrusive barrier cap to minimize potential exposure to PCB contaminated soils at the site. Installation of this cap is expected to be one the final major remedial actions required for non-petroleum contaminated sites listed in the (FFA) for NAF Adak.

Unexploded Ordnance remains a concern at sites listed in the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) as well as in the other inhabited and remote areas of the northern half of Adak Island. Identification and clearance of UXO was conducted in the downtown area of the NAF Adak complex to enable real estate transfer of these areas to occur as part of the BRAC closure process. The activity included detailed archival search of historical information on past management of ordnance material on Adak. After this archival research was completed, a geophysical survey was performed to identify any potential UXO items that existed below the ground surface within the core NAF Adak area. Intrusive investigations were then performed to identify, remove, and dispose of these UXO items. No items of any consequences were detected during the investigation.

Remediation efforts continue at petroleum contaminated sites on Adak. A time critical removal action to recover free product and associated contaminants was initiated at SWMU 17 in 1996. The system installed under this removal action is currently successfully operating to recover free product. Upgrades to the existing housing area fuel spill recovery system were completed in the fall of 1996.

Upon nomination of NAF Adak for BRAC IV, Engineering Field Activity, Northwest (EFA NW) visited representatives from Congress and the State of Alaska, Fish and Wildlife, Coast Guard, EPA and various military representatives to identify stakeholders points of interest. A Reuse Planning Committee and BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) have been formed. Stakeholder consensus for all decisions regarding BRAC execution is a major concern. The BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) was published in November 1996.



ADAK NAF RELEVANT ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK



HYDROGEOLOGY - No developed or extensive aquifer system is present on NAF Adak. Groundwater is not used as a potable water source. Many of the disposal sites are located within surface streams, ponds and lakes or in the proximity to these water bodies. Therefore, surface drainage is a primary mechanism of contaminant migration to freshwater environments and critical habitats within the marine water bodies. A Groundwater Study has been completed for NAF Adak to determine the nature and extent of the groundwater regime on the island and the potential for site contamination to impact groundwater quality. A Background Sampling Study has also been completed for NAF Adak to determine reference conditions for surface water, groundwater, and soils.



NATURAL RESOURCES - Native vegetation, located in both actively used areas and all other areas on Adak, consists of grasses, legumes, forbs, mosses and lichens. Fish are abundant in lakes and streams on NAF Adak and in the surrounding marine waters. Five species of salmon are found in the waters surrounding Adak: pink, chum, silver, red and king. All species, except the king salmon, spawn in the local streams. Halibut, an important fish to commercial and sport fisherman, is found in the intertidal and near tidal zones around Adak Island. Other fish, including herring and perch, are popular with local anglers. A total of 146 species of birds have been observed on Adak Island. Some of these birds are commonly found and others are seasonal migrants. Nine areas on Adak Island are important to bird life. These areas include a cliff, the Clam Lagoon, intertidal area, tern colony, wetlands, Finger Creek, Mount Reed, and Shagak Bay. Mammal species include the Arctic fox and caribou. Marine mammals include sea otters, porpoise, sea lions, fur seals, and twelve species of whales. Some of these whales inhabit the local waters year-round, while others seasonally migrate through the region. Adak has several species of animals and plants which are protected. The Aleutian Canadian goose, an endangered species, the Eskimo curlew, protected by the State of Alaska, and the Aleutian shield fern, a rare plant species, are found on the island. Bald eagles are common in Adak. Also, seven types of protected whales are found in the area.



RISK - Under the DOD Relative Risk Site Evaluation Model, 4 sites were rated high relative risk. SWMU 1 has been in operation since 1942 as an ordnance disposal area and firing range training area. Surface water from SWMU 1 discharges to Andrew Lake, a recreational area. SWMU 6 is located near Andrew Lake and was a drum disposal area. Contaminated sediments from SWMUs 1 and 6 may pose an exposure risk to benthic community and upper trophic levels such as sea otters, eagles, etc. Several high ranked sites are landfills where wastes such as petroleum products, paints, solvents, sanitary refuse, batteries, and metals were disposed. Interim removal actions (IRAs) were recently initiated on two landfills, SWMUs 11 and 13. The IRA at SWMU 11 consists of recontouring the site and diverting an existing stream to prevent contact with landfilled materials. At SWMU 13, the IRA consists of consolidating existing on-site debris and placing a cover on the site to form an intrusion barrier to prevent exposure of landfilled materials. Two SWMUs, 20 and 67, have soils contaminated with the chemical additive PCB. Aquatic ecological receptors are located in the Trout Creek area. This area is also a recreational area. A Removal Action is planned to cap areas of high PCB contamination at SWMU 67 to form an infiltration barrier. This will prevent erosion and leaching of contaminated soils containing the chemical additive PCB from the site and eliminate contamination of downgradient areas including an important salmon spawning stream.

REGULATORY ISSUES



NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST - NAF Adak was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) on 31 May 1994 with a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score of 51.37.



LEGAL AGREEMENTS - On 15 November 1993, the Navy, EPA, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation signed a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). In the FFA, sites were renumbered and 48 sites were divided into four operable units (OU). The FFA also identified requirements for basewide studies of groundwater and background sampling.



PARTNERING - A number of partnering initiatives have been undertaken both prior to and after the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) listing of NAF Adak. Under the FFA, representatives of EPA, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Navy have operated as a partnership to arrive at remedial decisions.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD - A Technical Review Committee (TRC) was formed in 1992. The Navy attempted to establish a DOD Aleutian Islands' Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Since Adak, Amchitka and many other islands in the Aleutian chain have no native population, a regional RAB was considered desirable. When Adak went BRAC, the Navy withdrew from the effort to stand up the Aleutian Island RAB and established a RAB for the BRAC cleanup process at Adak. The initial RAB meeting was held in Anchorage in January of 1996. Adak RAB membership includes stakeholders from tribal organizations, environmental protection groups, business interests, and members of the community at large as well as parties interested in land transfer possibilities.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN - A Community Relations Plan (CRP) was completed in October 1989. In August 1993, the CRP was updated to reflect changes in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and to meet federal and state environmental regulations. In March of 1995, the CRP was again extensively revised to reflect changes that resulted from the signing of the FFA. The CRP will be updated periodically to reflect base operational activities and Remedial Actions (RAs) planned in the near future.



INFORMATION REPOSITORY - An Information Repository was established in 1990 and has been relocated to the University of Alaska at Anchorage, Alaska.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE



BRAC - Upon nomination of NAF Adak to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) IV list, EFA NW visited representatives from Congress and the State of Alaska, Fish and Wildlife, Coast Guard, EPA and the military participants (NAF Adak, Commander in Charge, Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) and NSGS) to identify stakeholder issues of interest. A Reuse Planning Committee, BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT), and a BRAC Environmental Cleanup Team (BECT) which provides technical support for developing the cleanup strategy have been formed. Stakeholder consensus for all decisions regarding BRAC execution is a major concern.



BRAC CLEANUP TEAM - After NAF Adak was listed for closure, a BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) was formed. There is also a BRAC Environmental Cleanup Team (BECT), and a Reuse Planning Committee. All of these groups exist to arrive at stakeholder consensus to the maximum extent possible.

ADAK NAF RELEVANT ISSUES



DOCUMENTS - A BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) was published in November 1996.



REUSE - A Reuse Planning Committee has been formed. A draft Reuse Plan was prepared. Based on this draft reuse plan, the State of Alaska withdrew as lead agency in reuse planning and has supported the formation of the Local Reuse Authority which is currently headed by the Aleut Nation.

Environmental Conditions of Property Classification						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	61,000
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres



LEASE/TRANSFER - No leases or transfers of property have taken place to date.



FAST TRACK INITIATIVES - NAF Adak's BCT, BECT, and RAB are working together to ensure the clean up process on Adak is accelerated.

HISTORICAL PROGRESS

FY86

Sites 1-32 - An Initial Assessment Study (IAS), equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment (PA), identified 32 potentially contaminated sites at NAF Adak.
Sites 1-9, 12 and 18-19 - These sites were determined not to pose a threat to human health or the environment and were not recommended for further investigation.
Sites 1 and 8 - An Interim Remedial Action (IRA), posting warning signs to restrict access to areas containing unexploded ordnance, was completed.
Sites 10, 11, 13-17 and 20-32 - These sites were recommended for further investigation.

FY88

SWMUs 24 and 77 - A RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) for these two sites was completed.

FY89

Sites 10, 11, 13, 17 and 20-32 - A Site Inspection (SI) addressed the 20 sites recommended for further investigation in the PA.
SWMUs 24 and 77 - A RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) was completed.

FY90

Site 16 - A removal action was completed. The action involved the deactivation of fire fighting training pits and the disposal of oily water and sludge contaminated with solvents, PCBs and petroleum products.
SWMU 62 - A massive release of fuel originating from underground fuel lines within the Housing Unit Complex was discovered. Sixteen (16) recovery wells were installed to capture the free product from the subsurface. Approximately, 90,000 gallons of fuel was recovered in the first year of operation.

FY91

Sites 34 and 36 - An SI found polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons at Site 34 and the chemical additive PCB and solvents at Site 36. The SI recommended further investigation at both sites.

FY92

Site 13 - An SI found significant levels of pesticides, the chemical additive PCB, dioxins, furans, heavy metals (arsenic, lead and zinc) and organic compounds in sediment and surface water. The SI recommended further investigation.
Site 38 - An SI found low levels of metals and organic compounds. The SI recommended further investigation.
Site 39 - An SI found elevated concentrations of the chemical additive PCB and organic compounds in soil, as well as significant levels of arsenic, lead and petroleum hydrocarbons in groundwater. The SI recommended further investigation.

FY93

SWMU 62 - Interim measures began to treat groundwater contaminated with petroleum, oil lubricants.
UST 7 and SWMU 60 - Removal of abandoned field constructed ASTs and pipelines were completed.

FY94

UST 1 - Plans to remove nineteen abandoned USTs were developed.
USTs 6 and 11 - NSGA USTs were removed.
UST 8 - Thirty abandoned USTs and pipelines were removed.
UST 18 - Completed a removal action to bioremediate 4,500 tons of petroleum contaminated soil on-island. Operations and maintenance of the bioremediation system began.

FY95

Site 92 - A time critical removal action was completed that consisted of excavation and removal of 44 leaking incendiary (Napalm) bombs and 2 cluster bombs containing 34 incendiary bombs. These bombs were disposed of by open detonation and burning on Adak island in a containment structure built specifically for this purpose.
Sites 92 and 95 - Removed drums and tanks and small amounts of contaminated soil.
SWMUs 1, 8, 14, 17, 20, 52, 53, 59, 55 and 67 - Conducted field work to support Preliminary Source Evaluations (PSEs).
SWMUs 2-7, 23, 27, 29, 30, 42, 51 and 72 - Removed drums and tanks and small amounts of contaminated soil.
SWMUs 11 and 13 - An Interim ROD was signed in March. Action was to re-route surface water around landfill at SWMU 11 and evaluate offshore debris at SWMU 13. The ROD also required that covers be provided for both landfills.
SWMU 24 - The CMS was completed.
UST 1 - Completed removal action to remove various abandoned USTs.
UST 9 - Operation of the Housing Area fuel recovery system continued. While this system is still recovering significant volumes of free product, recovery rates are declining in the existing wells as a result of decreasing volumes of petroleum product in the area influenced by the existing recovery wells.
UST 18 - Remedial Action (RA) began and soil bioremediation continued.

FY96

All Sites - Adak is unique because of it's remoteness. In 1996, a plan to expedite the critical cleanup at Adak before operational closure was prepared and approved by the ASN (IandE). Field work to support the basewide Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was completed in August of 1996. It is expected that the RI/FS will recommend No Further Remedial Action for most of the FFA sites on Adak as a result of the remedial actions already taken. The focus of the RI/FS investigation has been on clearance and boundary identification on unexploded ordnance (UXO) sites, requirements for access restrictions, ongoing security, and future land use restrictions.

ADAK NAF HISTORICAL PROGRESS

SWMUs - Final reports for the Preliminary Source Evaluations was completed in February for several SWMUs. This report documents extent of contamination and design and future requirements for cleanup.

SWMUs 1, 2, and 3 - A contract was issued to investigate the possibility that UXO exist within the downtown region of Adak's complex. The results of the study showed no evidence of items of concern. Institutional controls were installed within the SWMUs 1, 2, and 3 in order to restrict access to unauthorized personnel. Finally, investigations for small arms ranges have been initiated.

SWMUs 9, 17, 52, 53 and 59 - completed PA/SI.

SWMU 9 - Response complete.

SWMU 11 - Interim Remedial Actions (IRA) work was completed in May of 1996 (IRAs) which consisted of recontouring the site to form an intrusion barrier and provide for improved surface water drainage from the site.

SWMU 13 - Construction of an IRA is ongoing. The IRA consists of consolidating existing on-site debris and placing cover on the site to form an intrusion barrier to prevent exposure of landfilled materials.

SWMU 67 - A non-time critical removal action is planned. An Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) have been completed for this removal action.

SWMU 24 - Complete IRA.

Site 75 - RA completed.

Site 76 and SWMUs 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13-16, 20, 52, 53, 55, 59, 67 and 74 - Completed RI/FS.

UST 9 - The expansion of the Housing Fuel Recovery System was completed. Ten (10) additional recovery wells and a vacuum enhancement system were installed to increase product recovery rates. To date the system has recovered over 160,000 gallons of fuel from the subsurface.

Site 76 and SWMUs 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13-17, 19, 20, 25, 52, 53, 55, 59 and 74 - Completed RD.

Site 92 - IRA completed.

PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1997

FY97

USTs - A total of 125 petroleum sites are to be closed per the SAERA agreement. Further investigations was performed at selected petroleum sites to collect additional data needed to verify accuracy of "TARA" model. Fate and transport/risk models were completed and reviewed by the state of Alaska with modifications. Site data (source removal history, sampling results, geology/hydrogeology, exposure pathways) was assembled into 'site specific reports' for the Alaska Department of Environmental Quality (ADEC) review. Petroleum proposed plan drafted and submitted for public review.

SWMU 62 - Enhancements to two recovery systems where completed. The systems have yielded.

All Sites - Final recommendations from the basewide RI/FS are expected to be available in FY98. With the possible exception of UXO sites, it is expected that most of the sites considered in the RI/FS will be recommended for No Further Action.

PLANS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999

FY98

USTs - Plan to finalize petroleum proposed plan. Final decisions on remediation methodologies for each site and to establish, with ADEC, monitoring plans and remediation goals for natural attenuation at free product sites.

SWMUs 1-6, 8, 10-23, 25 and 29-36 - Plan to complete corrective action plan utilizing the TARA Process.

SWMU 16 - Plan to complete RAO.

SWMU 17 - Petroleum recovery efforts continue. Efforts to identify and mitigate other sources of petroleum contamination in adjacent areas continue.

SWMUs 19 and 25 - Both sites are permitted operating landfills that will be closed as required by the State of Alaska regulations.

SWMU 24 - Plan to complete CMI.

SWMU 77 - Plan to complete CMS and IRA.

SWMUs 24 and 77 - Plan to close in place (RC).

SWMUs 1, 17, 29 and 67 - Plan to complete RD.

SWMUs 4, 6, 7, 11, 15, 16, 20, 53, 55, 59, 65, 67 and 74 - Complete IRAs.

SWMUs 13, 16, 20, 24, 53, 59, 67, 74 and 77 - Response complete.

Site 75 - Complete PA/SI and RI/FS.

Site 76 and SWMUs 10, 11, 13, 16, 20, 25, 52, 53, 59, 67 and 74 - Plan to complete RA.

SWMU 17 - Continue to maintain and operate the housing fuel recovery system.

Sites 92 and 161, and SWMUs 8, 17, 21, 23 and 27-29 - Plan to complete RI/FS.

SWMU 27 - Plan to complete RD.

Sites 92-94 and 161, and SWMUs 1, 2, 4, 6-8, 14, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 55 and 65 - Plan to complete RAs.

UST 24 - Plan to complete SA and CAP.

FY99

SWMUs 1-25 and 29-37 - Complete IMP using TARA Process.

SWMUs 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 17, 29 and 52 - Complete IRAs.

Sites 92-94 and 161, and SWMUs 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 19, 21, 23, 28, 29, 52, 55 and 65 - Response complete.

UST 7 - Complete IRA.

USTs 1-6, 8, 10-23, 25 and 29-37 - Close in place (response complete).

All Sites - Maintain and operate thermal desorption facility for contaminated soils basewide if required. Initiate closing of monitoring well permits if required.

ADAK NAF
PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
PA / SI	51	1						
RI / FS	21	5						
RD	23	2						
RAC	11	19	2					
RAO					1	4	1	
IRA	1(2)	16(21)	4(4)	3(5)	4(7)			
RC	33	13	2		1	4	1	
Cumulative % RC	61%	85%	89%	89%	91%	98%	100%	100%
RCRA CA	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
RFA	2							
RFI / CMS		2						
DES								
CMI			1					
CMO								
IRA	1(2)	1(1)						
RC		1	1					
Cumulative % RC	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UST	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
SA	14	1						
CAP	3	1						
DES	2							
IMP	1	30	3					
IMO				1	1	1		
IRA	19(23)		1(1)					1(1)
RC	7	30		1	1	1		
Cumulative % RC	18%	93%	93%	95%	98%	100%	100%	100%

AMCHITKA FLEET SURVEILLANCE SUPPORT COMMAND DETACHMENT 1 AMCHITKA, ALASKA

Engineering Field Division/Activity: EFANW
 Major Claimant: COMSPAWARSYSKOM
 Size: 5 Acres
 Funding to Date: \$736,000
 Estimated Funding to Complete: \$9,301,000



Base Mission: Detects aircraft and ships using relocatable-over-the-horizon radar

Contaminants: PCBs, POLs, lead, volatile organic compounds

Number of Sites:

CERCLA: 11
 RCRA Corrective Action: 0
 RCRA UST: 0
 Total Sites: 11

Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:

High: 4 Not Evaluated: 2
 Medium: 2 Not Required: 1
 Low: 2

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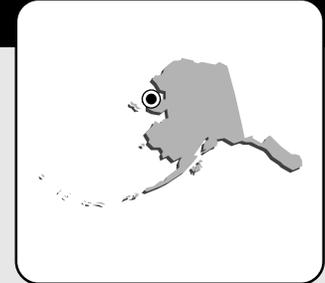
Sites Response Complete: 1

PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
PA / SI	7			2				
RI / FS			1		3			1
RD						3		
RAC					1	2	1	2
RAO								4
IRA				1(1)		2(2)		
RC	1		1	1	1	2		5
Cumulative % RC	9%	9%	18%	27%	36%	55%	55%	100%

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES NAVAL COMMAND CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, ALASKA



Engineering Field Division/Activity: EFANW
 Major Claimant: COMSPAWARSYSCOM
 Size: 5 Acres
 Funding to Date: \$4,920,000
 Estimated Funding to Complete: \$2,700,000

Base Mission: Conducts Arctic experiments and gathers weather information

Contaminants: Paint, refuse with hazardous waste, solvents, electrolyte, gas cylinders, POLs

Number of Sites:

CERCLA: 3
 RCRA Corrective Action: 0
 RCRA UST: 0
 Total Sites: 3

Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:

High: 1 Not Evaluated: 1
 Medium: 1 Not Required: 0
 Low: 0

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Sites Response Complete: 0

PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
PA / SI	3							
RI / FS			1	1				
RD					1	1		
RAC			1	2				
RAO						1		
IRA	1(1)			2(2)		1(1)		
RC				2		1		
Cumulative % RC	0%	0%	0%	67%	67%	100%	100%	100%

POINT BARROW NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY

POINT BARROW, ALASKA

Engineering Field Division/Activity: EFANW
 Major Claimant: ONR
 Size: 3,500 Acres
 Funding to Date: \$22,682,000
 Estimated Funding to Complete: \$45,999,000



Base Mission: Conducts Arctic Research

Contaminants: POLs, gasoline, diesel, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene

Number of Sites:

CERCLA: 13
 RCRA Corrective Action: 0
 RCRA UST: 0
 Total Sites: 13

Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:

High: 7 Not Evaluated: 2
 Medium: 1 Not Required: 2
 Low: 1

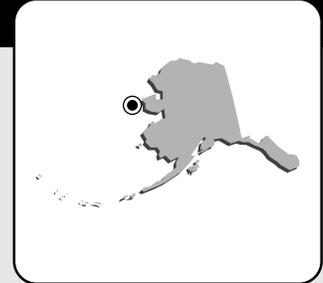
Sites Response Complete: 2	

PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
PA / SI	11	1	1					
RI / FS	1	3	6	1	1	1		
RD		1		2		3		
RAC		3	2	2				2
RAO							1	4
IRA	1(1)	2(2)	2(2)	3(3)	3(3)	2(2)		1(1)
RC		2	4	1			1	5
Cumulative % RC	0%	15%	46%	54%	54%	54%	62%	100%

ST. LAWRENCE NAVAL COMMAND CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER

ST. LAWRENCE, ALASKA



Engineering Field Division/Activity: EFANW
 Major Claimant: COMSPAWARSYSCOM
 Size: 26 Acres
 Funding to Date: \$5,998,000
 Estimated Funding to Complete: \$3,995,000

Base Mission: Provided telecommunications link to desolate parts of Alaska; currently inactive

Contaminants: POLs, PCBs, solvents, pesticides, asbestos, chlorinated solvents

Number of Sites:

CERCLA: 4
 RCRA Corrective Action: 0
 RCRA UST: 0
 Total Sites: 4

Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:

High: 2 Not Evaluated: 1
 Medium: 0 Not Required: 1
 Low: 0

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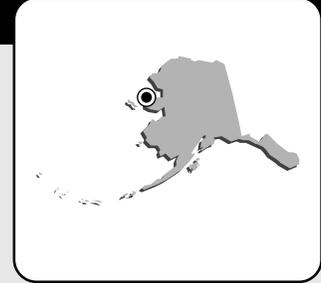
Sites Response Complete: 1

PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
PA / SI	3				1			
RI / FS								
RD								
RAC					1	1		1
RAO								
IRA				1(1)		1(1)	2(2)	1(2)
RC	1				1	1		1
Cumulative % RC	25%	25%	25%	25%	50%	75%	75%	100%

TIN CITY COMMAND CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER TIN CITY, ALASKA

Engineering Field Division/Activity: EFANW
 Major Claimant: COMSPAWARSYSKOM
 Size: 6 Acres
 Funding to Date: \$1,166,000
 Estimated Funding to Complete: \$1,250,000



Base Mission: Provided telecommunications link to desolate parts of Alaska; currently inactive

Contaminants: PCBs

Number of Sites:

CERCLA: 1
 RCRA Corrective Action: 0
 RCRA UST: 0
 Total Sites: 1

Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:

High: 1 Not Evaluated: 0
 Medium: 0 Not Required: 0
 Low: 0

Sites Response Complete: 0	

PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY96 and before	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03 and after
PA / SI	1							
RI / FS		1						
RD								
RAC				1				
RAO								
IRA			1(2)		1(1)			
RC				1				
Cumulative % RC	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%