

**Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes
Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), Alaska
20 October 2011**

1. The RAB met on 20 October 2011 at the North Pole City Hall. Items discussed are summarized below.

2. Members in Attendance:

Terry Huisman - Community Co-Chair (Moose Creek)
Dick Tomany - Community Co-Chair (North Pole)
Col Lynn I. Scheel - Eielson AFB Co-Chair

3. Other Meeting Attendees:

Dave Beistel - Eielson AFB/354 CES/CEAN
Kim DeRuyter - Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Katie Beutel - DEC
Aaron Lambert - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Kwasi Boateng - EPA
Carolyn Tallant - Eielson AFB/354 CES/CEAN
Amy Dahl - TechLaw (EPA Representative)
Mark Wilkinson - EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. (EA Engineering)
Jay Snyder - EA Engineering
Brenda Nuding - EA Engineering
Kyle Waldron - EA Engineering
Edith Tomany - North Pole Community
Lt Col Michael Sheredy - Eielson AFB/354 CES/CC
Tammy Wilson - State House Representative
Diane Bryan - Eielson AFB/354 CES/CEAN
Norm Bryan - North Pole Community

4. The meeting was called to order at 1820. Board members and meeting attendees had already introduced themselves prior to the beginning of the meeting. Therefore, Mr. Beistel proceeded directly into the presentation of the slides.

5. Slide Presentation

a. Mr. Beistel presented the attached slides that summarized:

- (1) An overview of regulatory history;
- (2) Operable units (OUs) and source area groupings;
- (3) Record of Decisions (RODs) for each OU and the date they were signed into effect;

(4) The Purpose of the Process: To review sites to ensure that remedial decisions documented in the RODs are achieving cleanup objectives;

(5) The ROD Review process and participants;

(6) The current program status and concerns from the last ROD Review;

(7) A December 2010 Refocusing Memo which identified achieving site closures as a priority;

(8) 2011-2013 Activities which are being completed prior to the next ROD Review in 2013, including additional investigation at OU3 and Garrison Slough, the evaluation of closure strategies, and other issues at remaining source areas;

(9) Compliance Restoration Program (CRP) Source Areas - these areas will fall under a two-party agreement between U.S. Air Force (USAF) and DEC.

b. The slide show also introduced:

(1) The Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP);

(2) Short-term goals, including the 2013 5-Year ROD Review;

(3) Long-term goals, including delisting sites and ultimately closure;

(4) Points of contact, including Eielson AFB Public Affairs, EPA, and DEC.

Q. Ms. Huisman: Is there a way to get a list of what Eielson is going to look at?

A. Mr. Beistel: Most source areas we will look at are on Installation, except Garrison Slough which is currently being evaluated.

Q. Ms. Huisman: What about the North Boundary Wells?

A. Mr. Beistel: We will monitor the North Boundary Wells. We will monitor all required source areas prior to the next ROD Review

Q. Ms. Huisman: What do you need from us?

A. Mr. Beistel: You are the RAB. Let us know what we can do for you.

Q. Mr. Tomany: What is Eielson doing to get information out to the public?

A. Mr. Beistel: Newspapers, website, and public notices. Notice of the meeting was not advertised via radio. Mr. Aaron Lambert, EPA: The community can also express concern

regarding the installation. This will result in actions to protect human health and the environment.

c. Ms. Huisman: To better publicize public meetings the USAF should use “old school” methods in addition to current technologies. Many people look at bulletin boards and would see flyers posted at churches and business areas. Flyers should be distributed at both Salcha and North Pole. We should also look into holding the next public meeting at Moose Creek Lodge.

(1) Action Item: Publicize the next RAB meeting using both current technological methods (i.e. the internet) as well as more historical methods (i.e. posting flyers and radio announcements). USAF will ensure that flyers are posted on community bulletin boards at locations including churches, restaurants, stores, and gas stations. USAF will contact Dick Johnson to inquire about advertising on the public radio. In addition, coffee and cookies will be offered at the meeting. USAF will make a request to hold the meeting at Moose Creek Lodge. POC: Eielson AFB Restoration Staff

Q. Mr. Tomany: Does Fort Wainwright still have RABs?

A. Mr. Beistel: Fort Wainwright’s RAB was disbanded due to lack of public interest.

6. Mr. Beistel discussed the timeframe for the next RAB meeting. It will be held on 19 April 2012. The April RAB meeting will be used to describe the activities planned for completion during the 2012 field season. The subsequent RAB meeting should be held sometime during October 2012 to present the results of the 2012 field activities.

Q. Ms. Huisman: Would you e-mail minutes for this meeting out?

A. Mr. Beistel: We will send minutes out quickly this time.

7. Mr. Beistel introduced Mr. Jay Snyder of EA Engineering.

Mr. Snyder gave a presentation on the ongoing activities being completed this fall. The presentation included the technical aspects of the current field activities as well as:

- A discussion of his professional background and areas of expertise
- The selected source area locations
- A briefing on the ongoing field activities at source areas WP45/SS57
- An overview of the plan for field activities for source areas ST48 and ST20

8. Ms. Kim DeRuyter, DEC, provided a brief presentation.

In her presentation, Ms. DeRuyter gave an introduction, provided an overview of Eielson AFB history, and described the role of DEC at the site. Namely:

- No state regulations during the preparation of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA)
- DEC was not an equal partner in the determination of remedial actions

- DEC's objective is to establish cleanup of source areas

9. Mr. Aaron Lambert, EPA, gave an introduction of himself and the EPA; reviewed the previous year's effort; indicated that efforts at Eielson AFB have been ongoing for 30 years and the program is not far enough along; and stated that the EPA's objective is to actively cleanup source areas.

Q. Ms. Huisman: How far back into Eielson AFB's history did the EPA look?

A. Mr. Beistel: We went through the Real Property database to search property records.
Mr. Lambert: For each site we researched historical documents. In addition, aerial photographs were studied to attempt to identify potential areas of concern.

10. Closing Comments were made by Ms. Huisman and Ms. Tomany. Ms. Huisman: This is one of the best briefings in 16 years. Nice job. Ms. Tomany: Meeting was very informative.

11. Mr. Beistel stated that the meeting minutes will be submitted to the RAB members for approval. Following approval slides will be uploaded onto Eielson AFB's website. The meeting was adjourned at 1945.

Approved as written.

approved by e-mail
14 December 2011

TERRY HUISMAN
Community Co-Chair

approved by e-mail
6 December 2011

DICK TOMANY
Community Co-Chair



LYNN I. SCHEEL
Colonel, USAF
Eielson AFB Co-Chair
22 January 2012

End of Meeting.



United States Air Force Eielson Air Force Base

Eielson Fact Sheet

Introduction

Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) has been an active military installation since 1944. Past practices regarding fuel products, solvents, buried waste and other hazardous substances have resulted in approximately 100 contaminated sites on base, and Eielson AFB was placed on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989. The initial focus of Eielson's environmental program was to achieve "remedy-in-place" status at each contaminated site, but this often required many years of land use restrictions and/or long-term groundwater monitoring without achieving site closure. A 2010 directive from the United States Air Force (USAF) requires a new focus on completing cleanups to move contaminated sites to closure more quickly. Sites are being investigated and cleaned up under three main programs: Installation Restoration (IRP), Compliance Restoration (CRP), and Military Munitions Response (MMRP).

Installation Restoration Program

In 1991 the United States Air Force (USAF), United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) signed the Eielson Federal Facility Agreement, which governs the cleanup of approximately 60 sites under the Installation Restoration Program. Contamination at these sites is due to fuel products, solvents, buried waste, and other contaminants. In the 1990s, Records of Decision (RODs) that selected a remedy for each IRP site were signed by USAF, U.S. EPA and DEC. Approximately 37 sites were found to require long-term monitoring and/or remedial action. Contamination above cleanup levels remains at many sites. All IRP sites, regardless of selected remedy, will be re-evaluated within the next few years to ensure that each selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment and to determine the most efficient way to move each site to closure.

Garrison Slough (IRP site SS67) flows north-northwest via engineered drainage channels through the developed portion of Eielson AFB. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) released to surface soil in a drainage channel approximately 900 feet upstream of the Arctic Avenue/Manchu Road bridge migrated to sediment and fish in the slough. The selected remedy for this site included excavation of PCB-impacted soil and sediment (conducted in 1996-98, although one 180-foot section was not excavated due to discovery of unexploded ordnance), construction of a fish barrier to minimize movement in and out of the PCB-impacted area (constructed in 1996 and still in place), and restrictions against eating fish caught in the slough. The 2008 Five-Year ROD Review determined that the selected remedy at SS67 potentially is not protective of human health and the environment. Additional sediment and fish tissue samples from Garrison Slough and background locations will be collected in 2012 and used to determine if additional remedial action needs to occur.

IRP site WP45/SS57 is located along the west side of Flightline Avenue near the main taxiway and is the location of a photo lab and former fire station. Soil and groundwater are contaminated with chlorinated solvents, benzene and fuel products. The sources of the contamination are floor drains and former fire-training activities in which waste fuels and solvents were dumped into pits and lit on fire. The selected remedy for the site includes groundwater monitoring and institutional controls to prevent exposure to contaminated groundwater. The 2008 Five-Year ROD Review noted that the protectiveness of the selected remedy at this site could not be determined because the extent of contamination is unknown.



United States Air Force

Eielson Air Force Base

Additional soil and groundwater data are being collected in 2011 and 2012 and will be used to determine the protectiveness of the selected remedy and if additional remedial action needs to occur.

Compliance Restoration Program

Because Superfund does not regulate sites contaminated only by fuel products such as gasoline or diesel, the cleanup of approximately 38 fuel-impacted sites is handled under the CRP. USAF and DEC, but not U.S. EPA, are involved in the decision-making process for these sites. A contract to conduct further investigation at all CRP sites was awarded in September 2011 and investigatory work will be carried out in 2012.

Military Munitions Response Program

Sites impacted by munitions are covered under the MMRP. A basewide preliminary assessment/site investigation will be conducted in 2012.

Source Evaluation Process

When a new potentially contaminated site is discovered during construction or other base activities, that site is evaluated under the Source Evaluation Report (SER) process and is assigned to a specific cleanup program or is recommended for no further action. Two Phase 1 SER documents are currently under review and revision.

Public Involvement at Eielson AFB

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established in 1994 and currently includes representatives from Eielson AFB, U.S. EPA, DEC and local communities. RAB meetings were held quarterly until 1996 and semiannually until 2003. RAB meetings resumed in 2011 and now are held semiannually. RAB meetings are an opportunity for Eielson AFB and its contractors to present technical and administrative information regarding contaminated sites and for RAB members and other attendees to ask questions and voice their concerns. Everyone is welcome and encouraged to attend RAB meetings. If you would like to be added to the mailing list for information regarding future RAB meetings or if you are interested in serving as a RAB community member, please contact:

354th Fighter Wing Public Affairs
354 Broadway Street Unit 15A
Eielson AFB AK 99702-1895
Telephone: (907) 377-2116
www.eielson.af.mil/

Compliance Restoration Program

The Air Force Compliance Restoration Program (CRP), managed by the Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment (AFCEE) Environmental Restoration ([ER](#)) Division, was established in response to Office of the Under Secretary of Defense memorandum, dated 29 December 2008, regarding the Interim Policy for Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Eligibility.

This memorandum expanded the eligibility requirements for Environmental Restoration Account ([ERA](#))-funded cleanup of contaminated sites under DERP and established ERA as the sole source of funding for eligible environmental cleanup activities at active installations, irrespective of the governing statutory authority or date when the release occurred. Department of Defense components were also tasked with developing comprehensive lists of new sites eligible for ERA funding under the new criteria by 30 September 2009.

Department of the Air Force memoranda, dated 10 December 2008 and 16 January 2009, regarding Interim One Cleanup Program Policy authorized the use of Air Force-ERA Total Obligation Authority (TOA) beginning in Fiscal Year 2011 to implement the consolidated Air Force CRP. As a result, 913 "compliance cleanup" sites previously managed by Air Force Major Commands (MAJCOMs) transferred to the Air Force CRP on 1 October 2010.

Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)

The Air Force Military Munitions Response Program (AF MMRP) managed by the Air Force Center of Engineering and the Environment Range Division (AFCEE/TDR) is responsible for identifying and assessing environmental and munitions safety hazards posed by Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) and Munitions Constituents (MC) at military ranges. The program was established in 2001 under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to address past military munitions and explosive use at closed, transferred or transferring ranges.

The goal of the AF MMRP is to identify and evaluate Munitions Response Areas (MRAs) to protect human health and the environment. MRAs are any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), Discarded Military Munitions (DMM), or MCs. The AFCEE/TDR assists in the evaluation of eligible munitions contaminated sites for placement into the MMRP in accordance with the following criteria;

- Release occurred prior September 2002
- Site is not an operational range, an active munitions demilitarization facility, an active waste military munitions treatment or disposal unit
- Site is not an indoor range, a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) or a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)
- Site was not identified or included in the Restoration Management Information System (RMIS) prior to 30 September 2000.
- Includes former storage areas and/off-shore ranges

The Air Force's vision for the MMRP is to make Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) a safer and cleaner for future land use and military activities. The AFCEE Range Division provides the expertise in addressing and supporting in environmental and munitions range issues. The team assists in the program development, management and execution; coordinates and integrates activities of subcommittees and workgroups; identify risks and develop response actions; disseminates information for stakeholder involvement; and offers contract management services.

Press Release

United States Air Force

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PUBLIC AFFAIRS, 1690 AIR FORCE Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1690
Telephone: (703) 695-0640 Fax: (703) 614-7486

25 February 2011

Air Force releases new policy on Environmental Restoration Program

WASHINGTON – The Air Force today announced changes to its environmental cleanup program to focus on cleaning up more sites more quickly. The intention is to shift emphasis from partial cleanup solutions that often require decades of expensive follow-up to complete cleanups that free up property more quickly for productive use.

The new Accelerated Site Completion policy directs the Air Force to look beyond standard milestones commonly in use. For example, the current goal of putting “remedies in place” can leave hazardous materials in the soil or groundwater for decades, which costs a lot of taxpayer dollars to sample and monitor. The Air Force is focusing its efforts on actually completing cleanups where it is technically feasible and cost effective to do so.

“Getting the remedies in place is an important event and a terrific indicator of progress—but it’s time to shift our focus to actually completing our cleanups,” said Terry A. Yonkers, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics. “The standard cleanup practices take too long to reach only interim results. They often require decades of land use restrictions or monitoring, or both. And they frequently cost the taxpayers a lot of money that would be better spent on actual cleanup,” Yonkers said. “We want to conduct complete cleanups where it is technically feasible and cost effective, and free up these properties to productive private or military uses. It’s good for the environment, good for the landowner, and good for the taxpayer,” said Yonkers.

“Our primary means to accelerate site completion will be by emphasizing and incentivizing site completion objectives in our performance-based contracting mechanisms—an overall initiative we are calling *performance-based remediation*, with objectives for ultimate

cleanup not interim steps toward cleanup” Yonkers said. “We are using performance-based remediation because we believe it allows government project managers the flexibility to take advantage of the innovation and creativity of the private sector to drive results in a timely fashion. What’s more, it is our intention to contract for whole-base cleanups when technically feasible and cost effective, not merely individual sites on a base. We anticipate that in many cases simple economies of scale will provide cost savings.”

Performance-based remediation, which is expected to typically use fixed-price contracts, represents a paradigm shift from traditional acquisition strategies. It focuses on achievement of contract objectives without specifying the processes or technologies used to achieve the objectives. Consequently, performance requirements under performance-based remediation are established in a manner that encourages contractor innovation and creativity.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

DEC 23 2010

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR AF/A7C
SAF/IEI
SAF/IEE

FROM: SAF/IE
1665 Air Force Pentagon
Washington D.C. 20330-1665

SUBJECT: Policy for Refocusing the Air Force Environmental Restoration Program

In May 1980, the Congress of the United States passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to address the need to clean up past contamination sites to protect human health and the environment. In 1984, the Department of Defense put in place the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, to address the "worst first" sites (those presenting the greatest risk to human health and the environment), coupled with a DoD emphasis on achieving "remedy-in-place" at individual sites. However, after nearly 30 years and over \$25B spent on cleanup, this approach leaves too many Air Force sites on active installations and transferring properties with operating remedies-in-place that constrain use or broad redevelopment; it also commits government personnel and money for decades or even in perpetuity. Moreover, too many of our Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) dollars are dedicated to overhead and administrative functions with too few dollars going to actual groundwater, surface water, or soil cleanup.

Therefore, I am directing you refocus the Air Force's cleanup program from process and study to results; the following policies will apply:

- 1) Objectives and efforts will focus on the broadest possible site closure at an installation, as opposed to the previous focus of achieving "remedies-in-place" and individual site remediation.
- 2) The primary contract mechanism to be used to achieve the site closure objectives will be Performance-Based Cleanup (PBC) agreements.
- 3) For future remedy selection decisions, the program manager will perform a cost/benefit analysis of the total life cycle costs of alternative cleanup objectives with overall site closure as the expected end point. A remedial action objective other than site closure must be justified.
- 4) The Remedial Optimization Program should focus on the most efficient and effective means of achieving site closure at the broadest range of sites across an installation instead of optimizing remedy efficiency (e.g., reducing samples, wells, and energy use) and reducing O&M costs of remedies-in-place at individual sites. For transferred properties, the program should also consider Air Force versus third-party responsibilities and costs, to minimize Air Force risk and expenditure of resources.

- 5) Performance objectives in contracts must comply with existing agreements and regulations and protect or maintain protection of human health and the environment while encouraging innovation to achieve site closure.
- 6) Site closure is defined as a site where no additional Air Force investment of time or dollars will be made. If site closure is not achievable or justifiable, the Program shall minimize the investment of time or dollars to the greatest extent possible.

In addition to the above policy I am directing that a program-wide assessment be made of DERA and BRAC-funded cleanup activities with the purpose of developing proposed site closure goals for my consideration, and that those proposed goals be provided to me by 31 Jan 2011, along with identifying necessary changes in existing DoD or Air Force policies and/or guidance and instructions required to implement such goals.

My point of contact for this action is Mr Mike McGhee (SAF/IEE), (703) 697-1019, or michael.mcghee@pentagon.af.mil.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Terry A. Yonkers", with the word "for" written below it.

TERRY A. YONKERS
Assistant Secretary
(Installations, Environment, and Logistics)

cc:

AF/A4/7
AFRPA/DR
SAF/GCN
AFLOA/JACE



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

FEB 24 2011

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR AF/A4/7
SAF/IEI
SAF/IEE

FROM: SAF/IE

SUBJECT: Policy for Refocusing the Air Force Environmental Restoration Program

In 1980 the U.S. Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to address the cleanup of past contamination sites in order to protect human health and the environment. In 1984 the Department of Defense (DoD) put into place the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), to address the "worst first" sites (those presenting the greatest risk to human health and the environment).

DoD's metrics for the DERP and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) environmental cleanup programs have evolved since 1984. One "key" metric that provides for initial protection of human health and the environment is achievement of "remedy-in-place" (RIP) for individual sites. At thousands of sites, the Air Force is well on its way to achieving those RIP goals. However, RIP accomplishes only part of what is necessary to fully clean up contaminated sites. After nearly 30 years, the Air Force still has many sites that require final cleanup and closure.

In our BRAC program, we have too many sites where our choice of remedies will prevent unconstrained use of transferred property and continue the perpetual legacy of land use controls and operation and maintenance expenditures. Moreover, too many of our DERP and BRAC program dollars are expended on overhead and administrative functions with too few dollars going to actual groundwater, surface water, or soil cleanup.

Therefore, I am directing you to refocus the Air Force's cleanup program from process and study to results; the following policies and goals will apply:

- 1) Cleanup objectives and efforts will focus on the broadest possible (fence-to-fence) accelerated site completion at an installation, as opposed to the previous focus of achieving "remedies-in-place" and individual site remediation. "Accelerated site completion" (ASC) is achieved at the point at which Air Force will make essentially no additional appreciable investments of time or money.¹
- 2) The primary contract mechanism to be used to achieve the ASC objectives will be Performance-Based Cleanup (PBC) agreements.

¹ That point is reached: a) For active sites -- when response action has resulted in allowing unrestricted use and unlimited exposure, if cost effective from a life cycle cost standpoint, and no further response action is necessary other than to document the closure; and b) For properties where AF will transfer a significant real property interest outside of the federal government -- when Air Force demonstrates it has minimized its long-term cleanup responsibilities and associated costs to the greatest degree feasible (for example, by cleaning up to unrestricted use and unlimited exposure standards; or transferring cleanup responsibilities together with the real property interest; or negotiating a privatized cleanup).

- 3) For remedy selection decisions, program managers will perform a cost/benefit analysis of the total life cycle costs of alternative cleanup objectives with overall ASC as the expected end point (e.g., sites such as landfills). Such analyses will be made an integral part of AF "requests for proposals." A remedial action objective other than ASC must be justified.
- 4) The Remedial Optimization Program should focus on the most efficient and effective means of achieving ASC at the broadest range of sites across an installation instead of optimizing remedy efficiency (e.g., reducing samples, wells, and energy use) and reducing O&M costs of remedies-in-place at individual sites. For transferred properties, the program should also consider Air Force versus third-party responsibilities and costs, to minimize Air Force risk and expenditure of resources.
- 5) Performance objectives in contracts must comply with existing agreements and regulations and protect or maintain protection of human health and the environment while encouraging innovation to achieve accelerated site completion.

The following objectives and targets will be applied to meet these goals:

BRAC

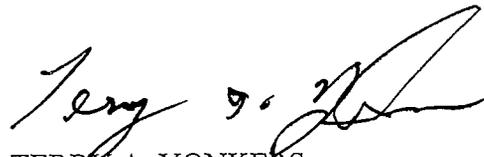
1. Accelerated completion of 75% of all sites by the end of 2012; 90% by the end of 2015
2. For sites not yet completed, ensure 75% are under a PBC contract by the end of FY11; 95% by the end of 2014

Non-BRAC

1. Accelerate completion of 50% of all sites by the end of FY12; 75% by the end of 2015
2. For sites not yet completed, ensure 60% are under a PBC contract by the end of FY12; 90% by the end of 2015

In addition, I am establishing an objective to reduce management and overhead cost to no more than 10 percent of total program cost as soon as practicable. I am directing a program-wide assessment by March 31, 2011 to demonstrate how we can achieve this last objective while meeting our regulatory responsibilities and the other goals, objectives and targets above.

This policy memorandum supersedes the interim policy memorandum (same title) dated December 23, 2010 and is effective immediately.



TERRY A. YONKERS
Assistant Secretary
(Installations, Environment, and Logistics)

cc:

DUSD (I&E)
SAF/AQ
SAF/GCN
AF/A7C
AFRPA/DR
AFMC/PK/ESG
AFLOA/JACE

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE ALASKA

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #25

20 October 2011





EIELSON AFB RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD COCHAIRS

- **Eielson AFB - Colonel Lynn Scheel**
- **Moose Creek - Ms. Terry Huisman**
- **North Pole - Mr. Dick Tomany**
- **Salcha - Vacant**



AGENCY PROGRAM MANAGERS

- EPA Region 10 – Mr. Aaron Lambert
- ADEC – Ms. Kim DeRuyter



EIELSON AFB INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMITMENT

- We will restore the land, surface waters, and groundwater on Eielson AFB to beneficial use through responsible program management and effective teamwork between Eielson Air Force Base, its contractors, stakeholders, the local community, the state of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Environmental Protection Agency**



RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

- **27 APRIL 1995 - 1st RAB MEETING**
 - **APPOINTED CO-CHAIRMEN**
 - **DRAFTED RAB CHARTER**
- **24th RAB MEETING HELD IN March 2011**
- **Invitation open for new members**



EIELSON CLEANUP HISTORY

- **1982 - INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM BEGINS**
- **1989 - NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SUPERFUND SITE (CERCLA)**
- **1991 - SIGNED THE FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT (FFA) WITH EPA AND ADEC**



CONTAMINANT TYPES

- **OU1 – PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION**
- **OU2 – PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION**
- **OU3,4,5 – PETROLEUM, CHLORINATED SOLVENT, PESTICIDE, LANDFILLS, AND LEAD CONTAMINATION**
- **OU6 – PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION**
- **OU7 (SITEWIDE GARRISON SLOUGH) – PCB CONTAMINATION**



RECORDS OF DECISION

ALL EIELSON AFB RECORDS OF DECISIONS ARE SIGNED

- **OU1 ROD – SIGNED SEPT. 1994**
- **OU2 ROD - SIGNED SEPT. 1994**
 - AMENDED SEPT. 1998
- **OU3,4,5 ROD – SIGNED SEPT. 1995**
 - AMENDED SEPT. 1998
- **OU6 ROD – SIGNED JULY 1994**
- **OU7 (SITEWIDE) ROD – SIGNED SEPT. 1996**



5-YEAR ROD REVIEW

- **Purpose**
 - **A Site– by- Site Review to Ensure Remedial Decisions Documented in the Record of Decision Documents are Achieving Specified Cleanup Goals in an Acceptable Manner and Remain Protective of Human Health and the Environment**
- **Actions for This Review Period**
 - **Re-evaluate source areas according to new USAF directive**



5-YEAR ROD REVIEW

- **Required at Least Once Per 5 Years Under the CERCLA Process**
 - **Last 5-Year ROD Review Conducted In FY 08**
- **Participants in the Process**
 - **Eielson AFB**
 - **EPA Region 10**
 - **ADEC**
 - **EA Engineering, Science, and Technology**
 - **General Public**



CURRENT PROGRAM STATUS

- **2008 Third Five-Year ROD Review Results**
 - **OU's 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 protective of human health and the environment**
 - **OU 3 (WP45/SS57) protective in short term but needs follow up action**
 - **OU 7 (Garrison Slough) requires further information to determine protectiveness**
 - **Overall protectiveness pending further information and review for OU's 3 and 7**
 - **2008 ROD Review Recommendations Handout**



FY11 USAF Program Changes

- **23 Dec 2010 Refocusing Memo**
 - **Focus on site closures as opposed to previous focus of achieving remedies in place**
 - **The “remedy-in-place” approach left too many sites with operating remedies that constrain use or redevelopment and commits government personnel and funds for decades or even in perpetuity**
 - **Policy memo and AF news release available as handouts**



2011 – 2013 Prepare for ROD Review

- **OU3 (WP45/SS57)**
 - Investigate WP45/SS57 to determine size and location of contamination, review available treatment options to reduce contaminant concentrations and ensure protectiveness
- **OU7 Garrison Slough**
 - Re-evaluate risk, investigate potential off-site sources, and evaluate additional actions to reduce contaminant concentrations
- **OU's 1,2,4,5,6**
 - Evaluate closure strategies and other issues such as contaminant migration to indoor air



2011 Program Progress

- **OU3 (WP45/SS57)**
 - Re-opened the Remedial Investigation process
 - Completed work plans and began field studies to determine contaminant extent

- **OU7 Garrison Slough (SS67)**
 - Re-opened the Remedial Investigation process
 - Draft work plan under review
 - Field work to begin spring of 2012



2011 Program Progress

- **OU's 1,2,4,5,6**
 - **Prioritized sites to be evaluated**
 - **Work plans under review for LF03/FT09, ST10/SS14, ST13/DP26, ST20, SS35, SS37, ST48**
 - **Field work to begin for ST48 – ST20 this fall**



Compliance Restoration Program (CRP)

- Eielson has 38 CRP Sites
 - **CRP are fuel sites regulated by ADEC**
- Contract recently awarded to investigate size and location of contamination
- Investigation will provide information for future cleanup efforts



Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)

- **Goal is to identify and evaluate munitions areas and take action to protect human health and the environment**
- **Currently under contract for comprehensive evaluations of munitions areas**



Short Term / Long Term Goals

- **Short Term Goal**
 - FY13 ROD Review
- **Long Term Goal**
 - Closure and Delisting from National Priorities List

QUESTIONS ?

INFORMATION CONTACTS

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ADEC

Kim DeRuyter

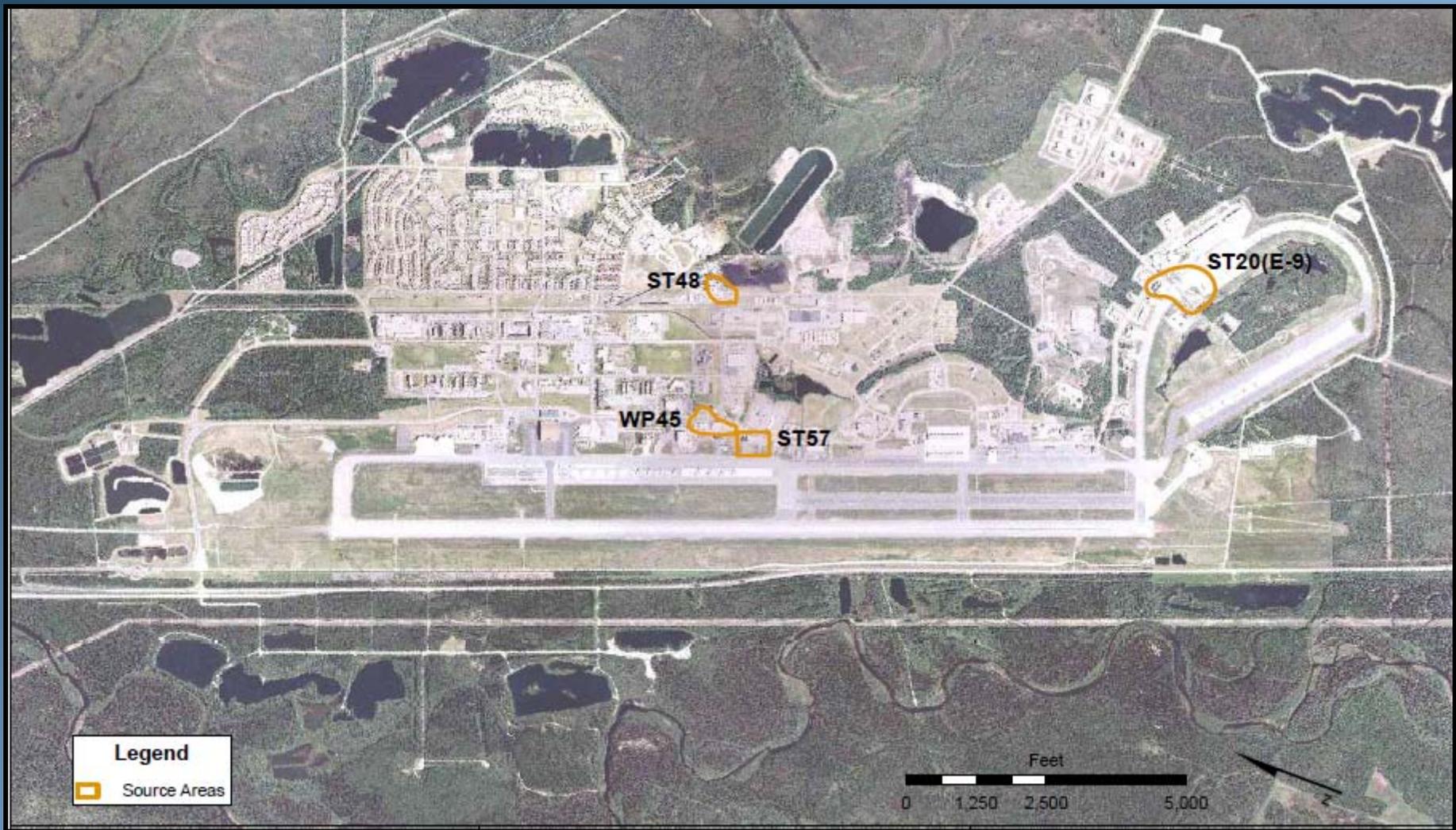
Telephone: (907) 451-2752

Technical Approach Installation Restoration Program Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska

Restoration Advisory
Board

October 2011

Eielson AFB – Select Source Areas



Current Field Activities

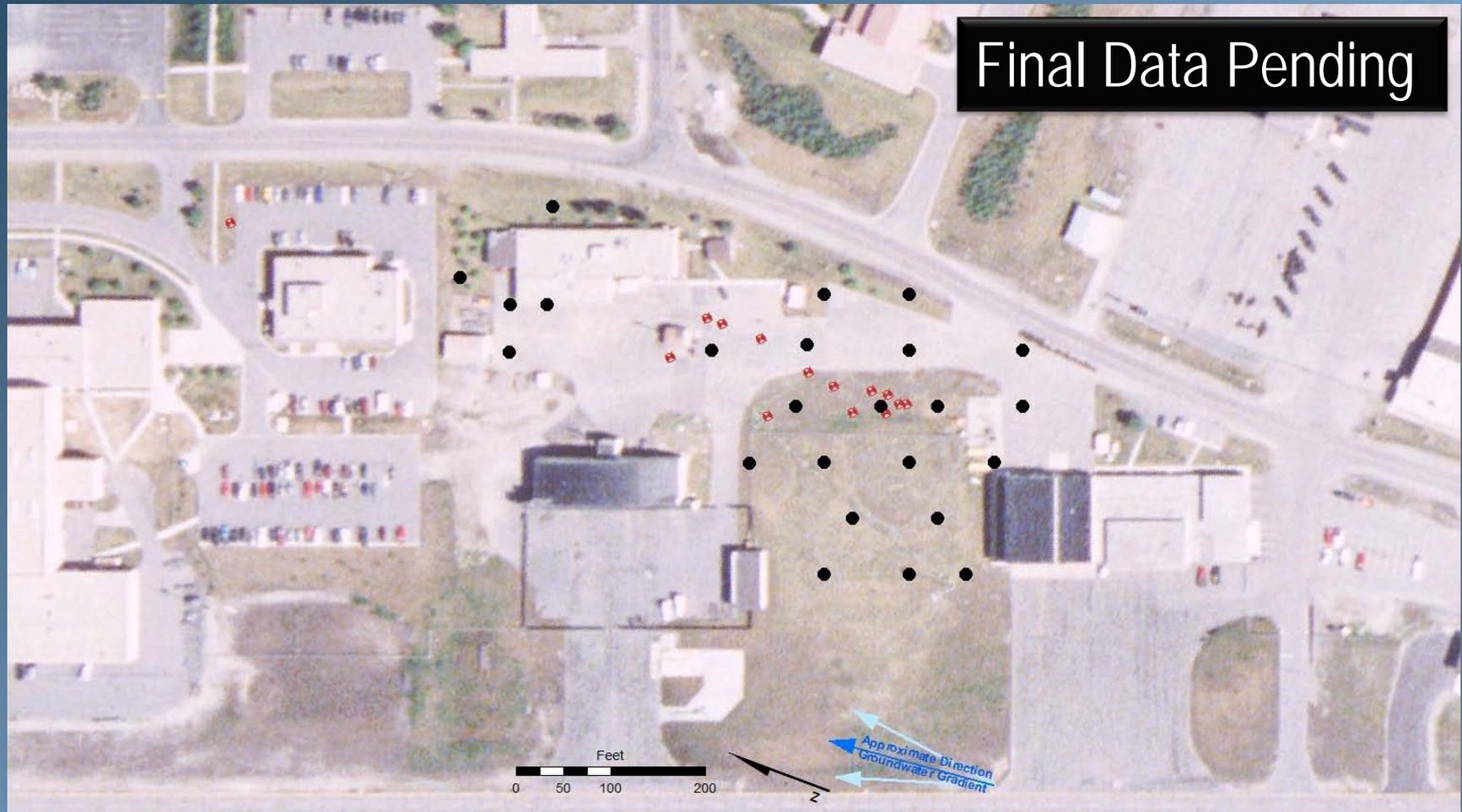
SOURCE AREA WP45/SS57



Planned Approach Groundwater Sample Grid



Planned Approach Soil Sample Grid

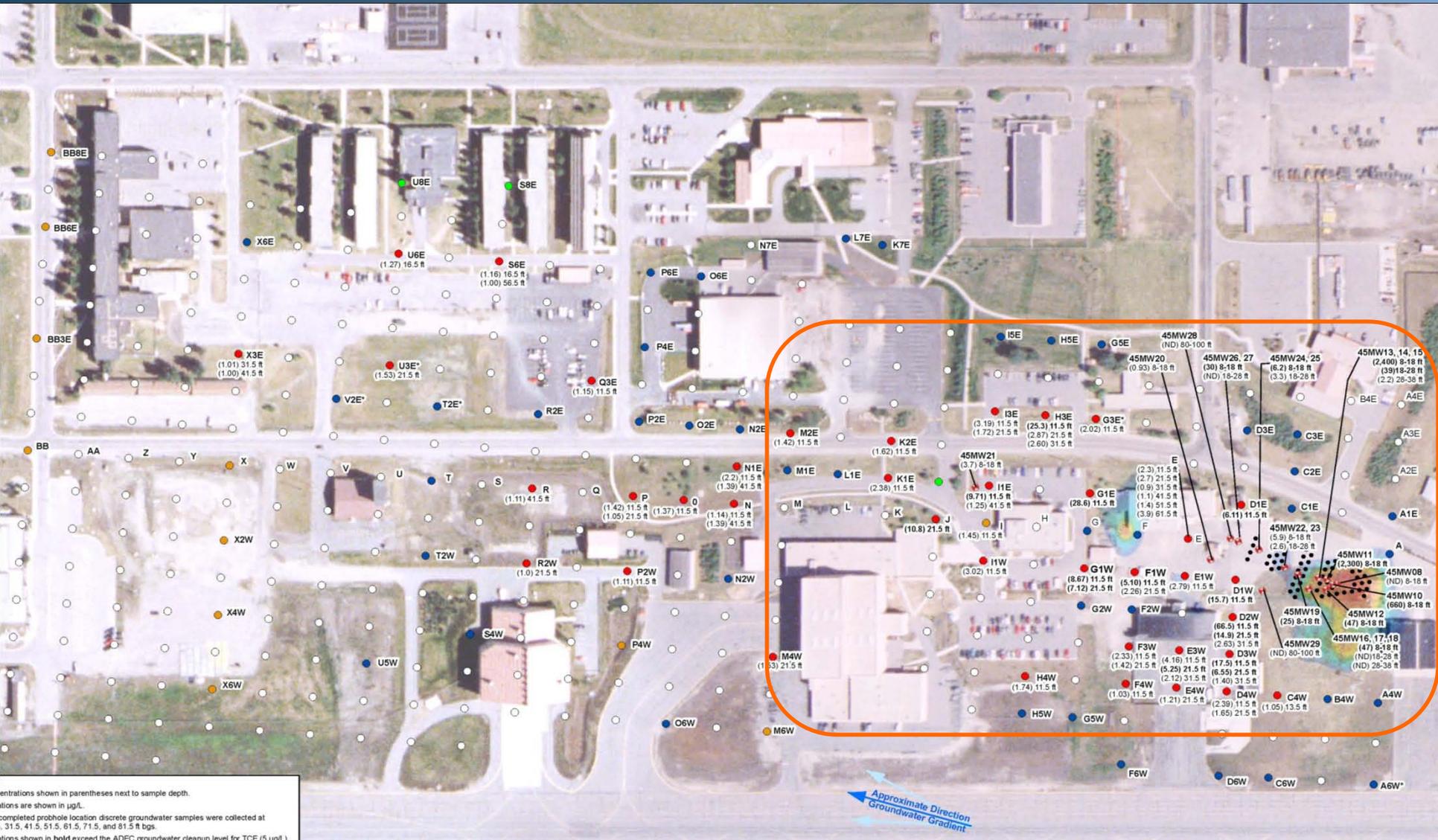


TCE in Groundwater – Estimated Extent

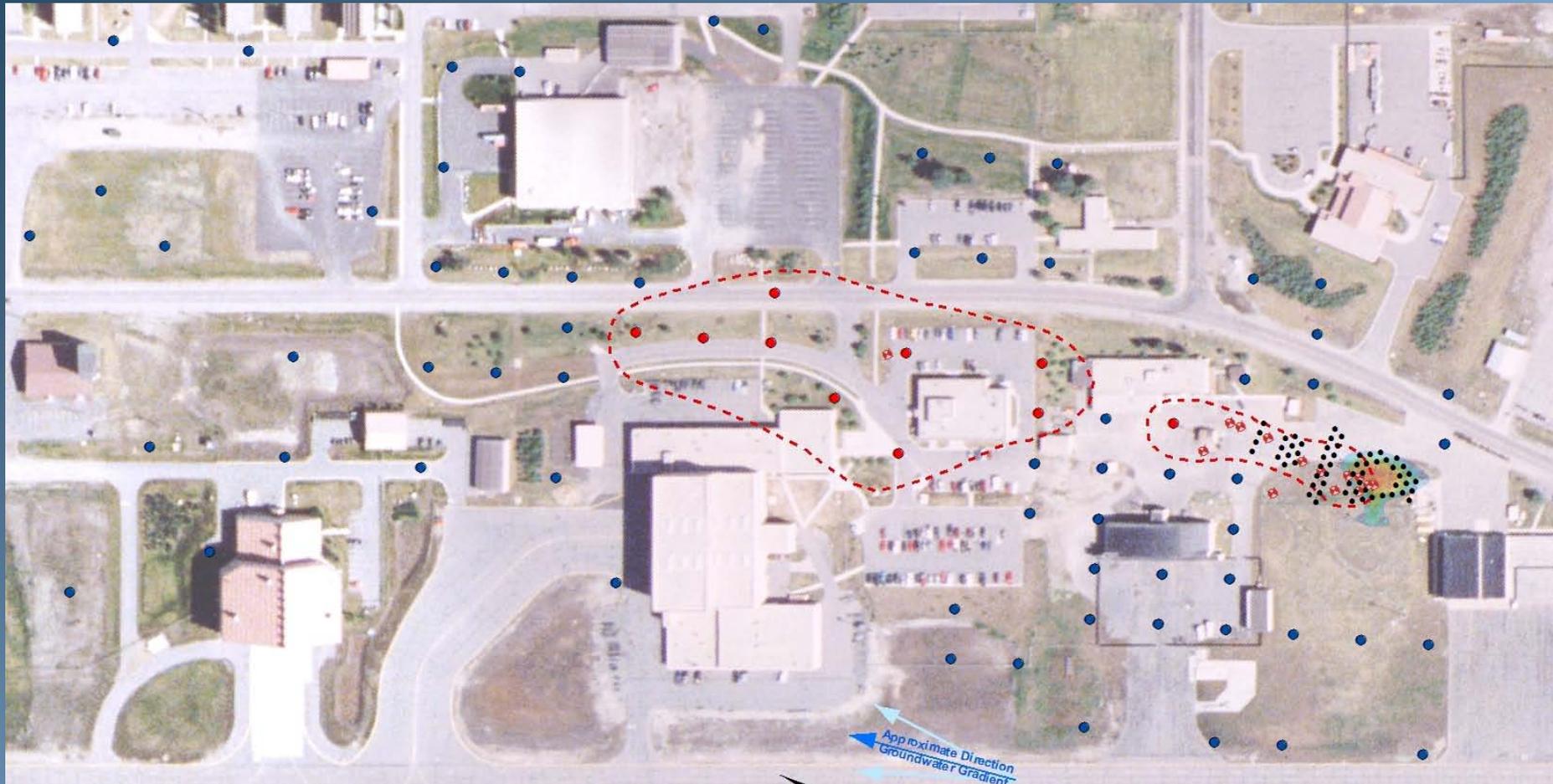


Figure Current Through
10/17/2011 12:00 AKDT

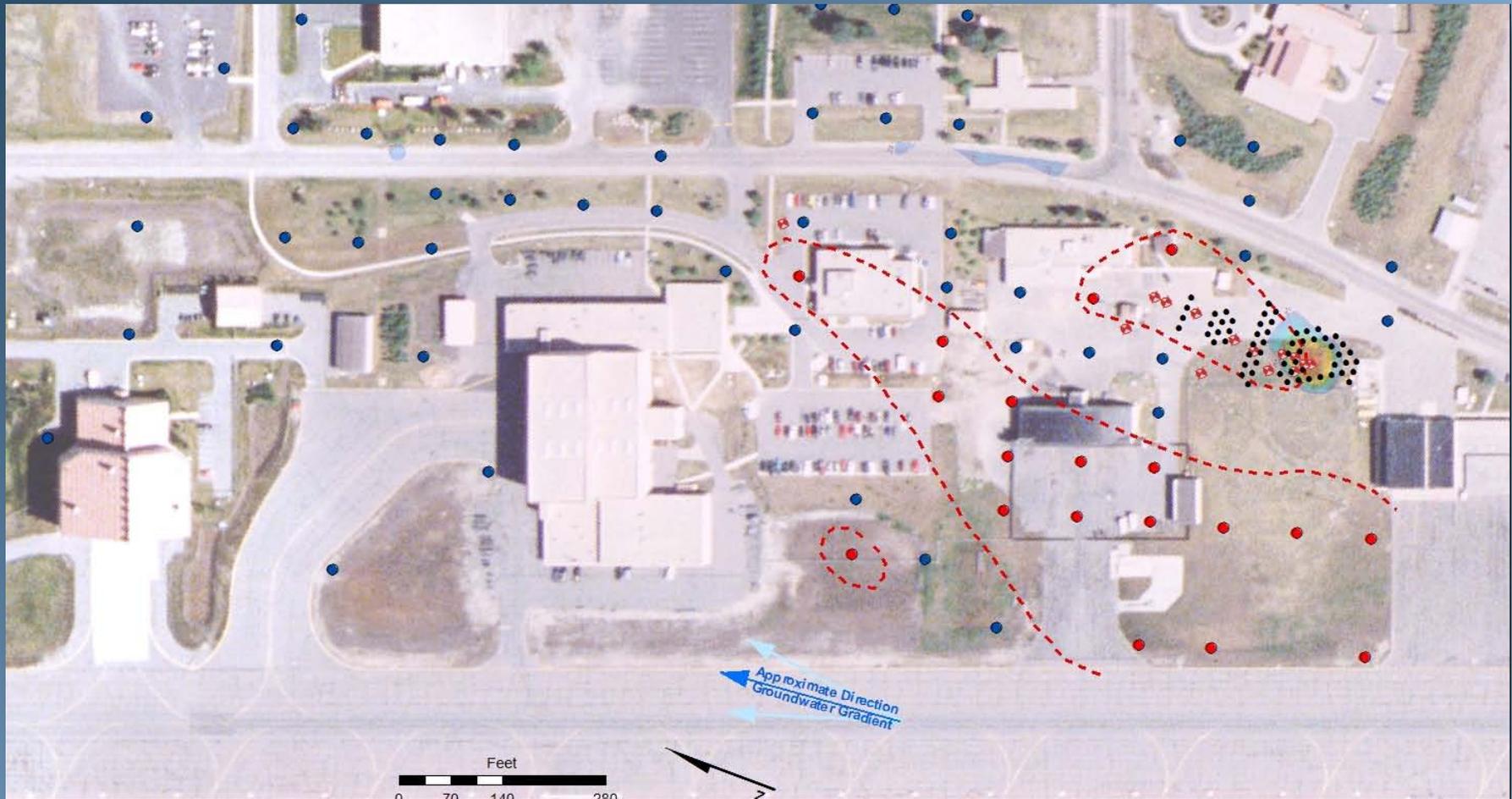
TCE Concentrations in Groundwater



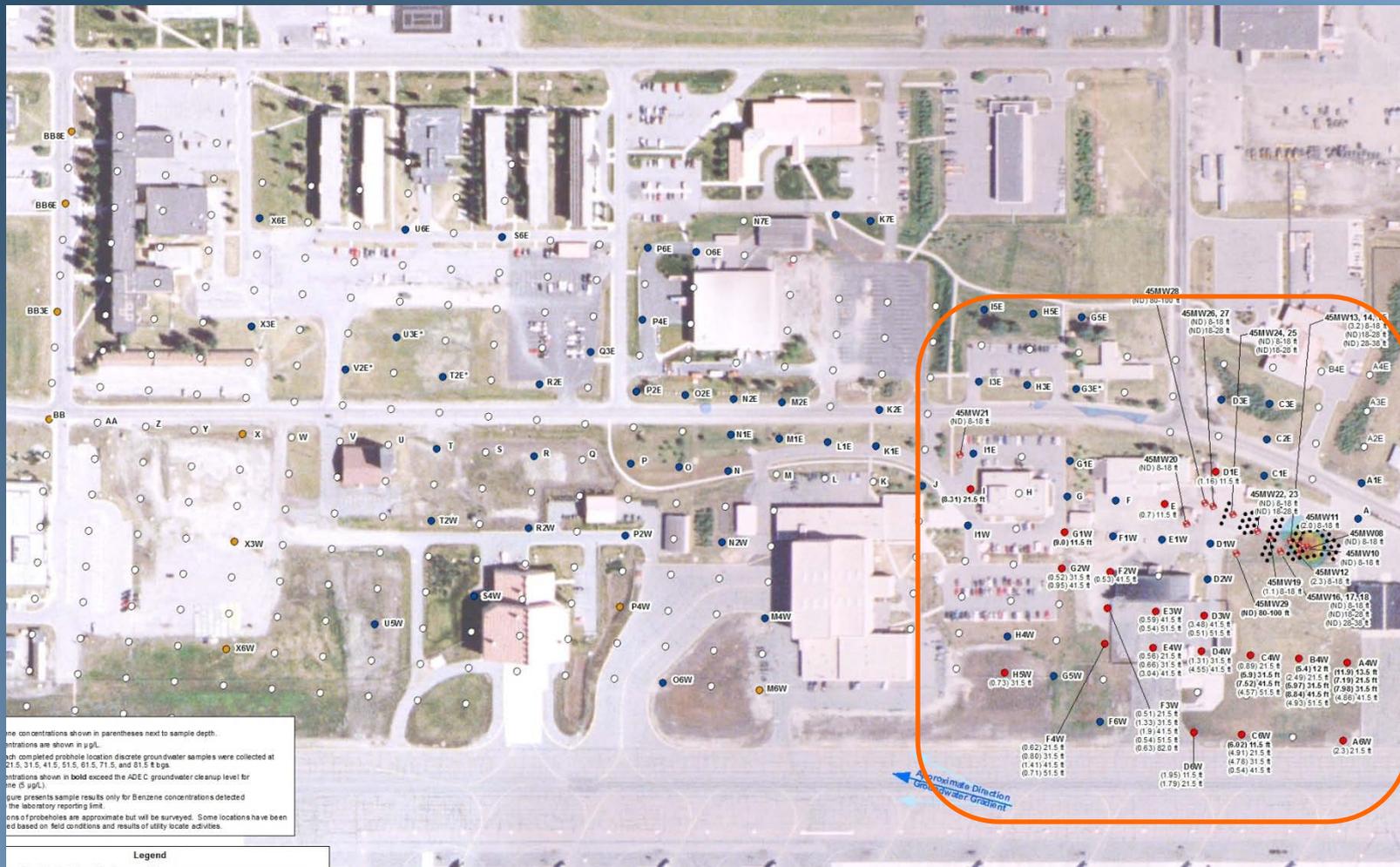
Vinyl Chloride in Groundwater – Estimated Extent



Benzene in Groundwater – Estimated Impact



Benzene Concentrations in Groundwater

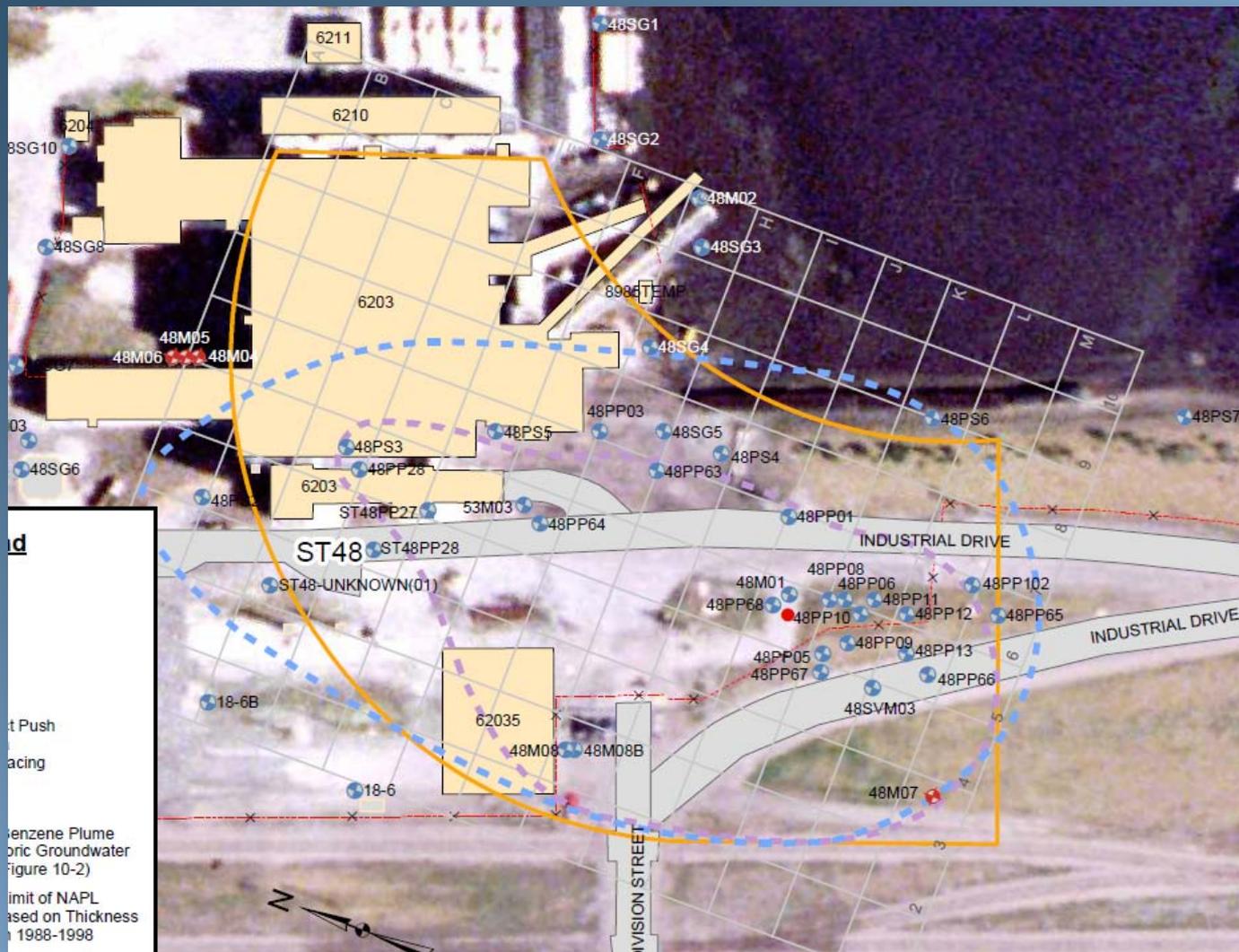


Upcoming Field Activities

SOURCE AREAS ST20 AND ST48



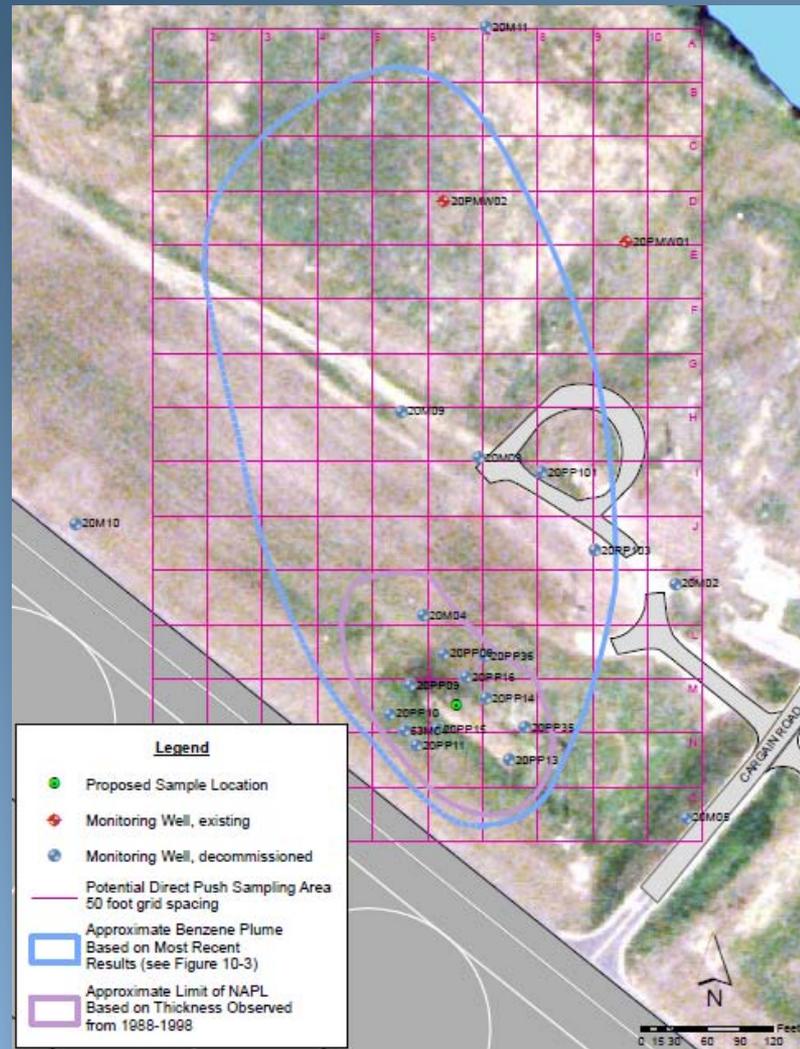
Source Area ST48 – Sample Grid



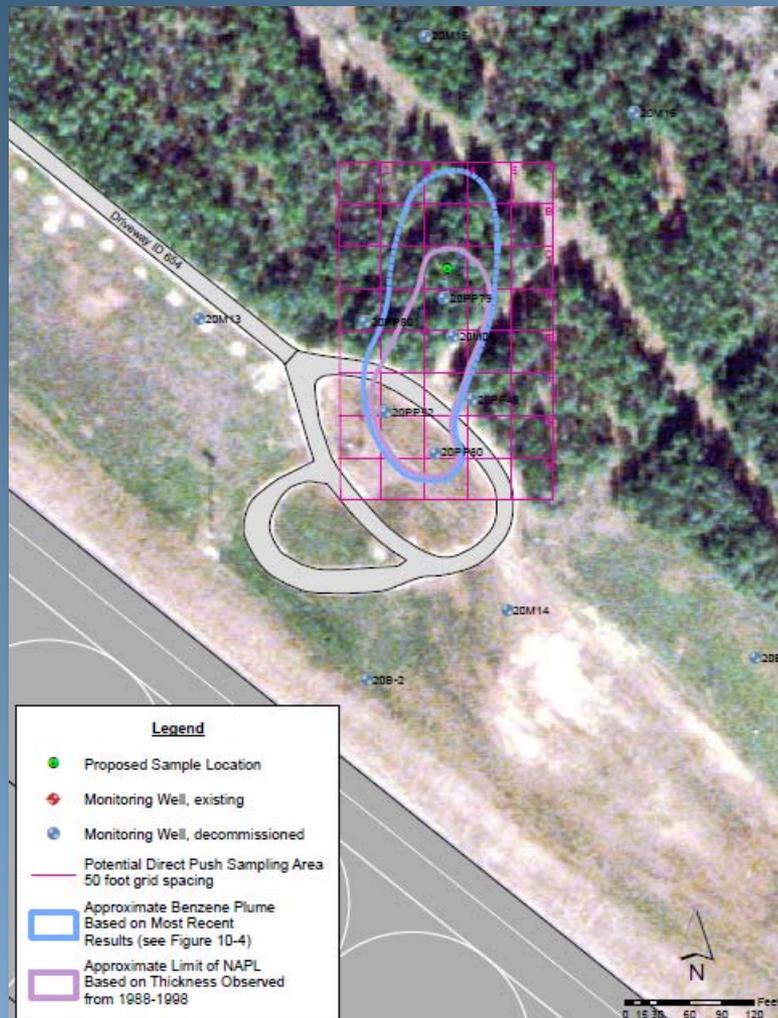
Source Area ST20



Source Area ST20 – E7 Sample Grid



Source Area ST20 – E8 Sample Grid



Source Area ST20 – E9 Sample Grid

