FORT GREELY

Army Cleanup Program

Installation Action Plan Final

June 2024

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Installation Action Plan (IAP) provides evidence that the Army is firmly committed to expeditious identification and cleanup of environmental contamination, and that the installation has a credible, organized program to carry out that commitment. The IAP provides an outline of the total multi-year environmental cleanup program for each site with ongoing or future planned restoration activity and includes the (1) environmental restoration requirements, (2) the rationale for the selected technical approach, and (3) foundation to develop corresponding financial needs for each cleanup site.

INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

Installation Name: FORT GREELY

Installation City: DELTA JUNCTION

Installation County: Southeast Fairbanks

Installation State: AK

Regulatory Participation - Federal: US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 10

Regulatory Participation - State: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Contaminated Sites Program

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AST	Above Ground Storage Tanks
AT4	Anti-Tank
bgs	Below Ground Surface
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes
CC	Compliance-related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CRL	Cleanup Restoration & Liabilities
DD	Decision Document
DFA	Diesel Fuel Arctic Grade
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
EM	Electromagnetic
ENV	Environmental
ESR	Environmental Summary Report
FS	Feasibility Study
FYR	Five-Year Review
GRO	Gasoline Range Organics
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
LUCIP	Land Use Control Implementation Plan
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
MR	Munitions Response
MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
MW	Monitoring Well
NFA	No Further Action
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAL	Project Action Level

Acronym	Definition
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
POL	Petroleum Oil and Lubricant
PP	Proposed Plan
ppm	parts per million
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA(C)	Remedial Action (Construction)
RA(O)	Remedial Action (Operations)
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-In-Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RRO	Residual Range Organics
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SC	Site Closeout
SI	Site Inspection
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
SVOC	Semi Volatile Organic Chemical
STF	South Tank Farm
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TAADA	Tar and Asphalt Disposal Area
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
UE	Unrestricted Exposure
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UU	Unlimited Use
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

PHASE TRANSLATION TABLE

CERCLA Phase	RCRA Phase	RCRA UST Phase
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)	Investigation (INV)
Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)	Design (DES)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
Remedial Action (Construction) (RA(C))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI(C))	Implementation (Construction) (IMP(C))
Remedial Action (Operations) (RA(O))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operations) (CMI(O))	Implementation (Operations) (IMP(O))
Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open IR Sites: 7/28

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open MR Sites: 0/1

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open CC Sites: 0/0

SITE-LEVEL INFORMATION

02341.1002_FGLY-002_UST'S,BLDG 110

Env Site ID: FGLY-002

Cleanup Site: UST'S,BLDG 110

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	12/31/2020
RI/FS:	1/1/2021	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	6/30/1992	9/30/1998
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Former Building 110 and its associated four above ground storage tanks (AST), three underground storage tanks (UST), and former drywell/sump were utilized as a tank farm/pump house for aircraft fuel and related products. The site's four ASTs (408, 409, 410, and 411) exact contents and date of decommissioning are unknown. The three USTs (407, 408, and 409) stored aviation fuel (407 and 408) and used oil (409). The three USTs were removed from the site in September 1989. Several environmental investigations/remediation projects have occurred at the site. Based upon analytical soil sample results, UST 407 and 408 were granted Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) closure in October 1996. These investigations identified diesel range organics (DRO), gasoline range organics (GRO), and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) near the former UST 409. Based upon the May 1994 UST 409 analytical data, a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was installed near the former UST 409. Analytical results identified two zones of petroleum contamination at 20 feet below ground surface (bgs) and 60 to 70 feet bgs. The effective contaminated area was estimated to be approximately 3600 cubic yards. The system installation occurred between 1995 and 1996 and was decommissioned in 1998. In 2007 soil contaminants of concern (COC) concentrations between 25 to 45 feet bgs were GRO at 580 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), DRO at 794 mg/kg, benzene at 1.54 mg/kg, ethylbenzene at 6.54 mg/kg, and toluene at 19.9 mg/kg. The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) granted closure of the underground injection control point at Building 110 in 2013. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an environmental summary report (ESR) to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. ADEC granted site concurrence on Nov. 23, 2023. Based on findings, the site will either have land use controls (LUC) or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1004_FGLY-004_BLDG 605, COLD REG TEST CENTER

Env Site ID: FGLY-004

Cleanup Site: BLDG 605, COLD REG TEST CENTER

Alias: NFA

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/1/2005

RC Date: 6/1/2005

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
SI:	7/15/1997	9/15/1997
RI/FS:	9/15/1997	6/1/2005
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	6/1/2005	6/1/2005
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/2/2005	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: Building 605 occupies 24,600 square feet and is located north of Arctic Avenue and west of Building 606 within Fort Greely's Administrative/Industrial Area. Building 605 was constructed in the early 1960s. In 1990 Building 605 was identified as SWMU-1 because it was previously used as a hazardous waste storage and staging area for drummed wastes. Documented drummed wastes included petroleum oil lubricants, solvents, paints, and antifreeze. This waste was transported to US Army Forts Wainwright and Richardson for final disposal. Building 605's waste accumulation area was identified as SWMU-2. Building 605's utilidor, which is connected to the post's centralized sewer system, possessed an oil water separator. There are reports of a potential dry well, likely connected to the former piping associated with the floor drains and oil water separator. At the time of the 1992 preliminary assessment (PA), batteries were filled and charged adjacent to the site's sealed floor drains; thus, preventing possible leakage into the sewer system. The floor drain in the paint bay was connected to the sewer system leading to the wastewater treatment facility. However, the paint bay was not in use at the time of the 1992 assessment. An UST was removed from the site prior to the ADEC tank regulations/requirements. There is documented petroleum hydrocarbon contamination from the former UST. The site was included in the 2005 decision document (DD) and closed with LUCs. Currently the building's downstairs is used as a vehicle maintenance shop and the upstairs is used as administrative office space. The site is included in the land use control implementation plan (LUCIP). The LUCIP establishes the LUCs, the organizations responsible for maintaining the LUCs, and the inspection and maintenance of the LUCs. Fort Greely's Directorate of Public Works has incorporated the LUCs into the existing land use planning and management geographic information system layer. This layer is routinely used for construction and planning activities to avoid unacceptable exposure to the site's known environmental hazards. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - Annual LUC inspections and five-year reviews (FYR) will continue until site closure is granted and the is considered unlimited use (UU) and unrestricted exposure (UE).

02341.1006_FGLY-006_FIRE TRNG AREA-SITE 85/94/133

Env Site ID: FGLY-006

Cleanup Site: FIRE TRNG AREA-SITE 85/94/133

Alias: SWMU-44/L

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 10/1/2028

RC Date: 9/30/2058

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2058

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	10/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	10/31/1992
RI/FS:	6/30/1993	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	10/31/1994	10/31/2012
RA(C):	10/1/2027	9/30/2028
RA(O):	10/1/2028	9/30/2058
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The site consists of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Site 85 North (N), BRAC Site 85 South (S), BRAC 133, and BRAC Site 94. Site 85N and Site 85S are located approximately 920 yards east of the Allen Army Airfield Control Tower and 435 yards from Jarvis Creek. BRAC Site 85N is a depression with a rectangular pit located near the center. It was used as a firefighting training liquid storage area. According to 1969 aerial photographs drums were stored on the southwest side of the pit. BRAC Site 85S was the firefighter training burn area. Environmental investigations revealed contamination to a depth of 17 feet bgs. Analytical soil sampling occurred in the early to late 1990s. Seven soil vapor extraction wells were installed and operated from 1994 to 1997 to remediate the site's deeper soils. The top five feet of soil was remediated using land farming techniques to accelerate the biodegradation of the contaminants. During the summer of 2002 Site 85S soil was placed atop BRAC Site 85N to reduce exposure potential. In 2004 and 2005 a passive soil gas survey of the area was conducted as part of a source investigation after trichloroethylene (TCE) was discovered in two down gradient monitoring wells. Results of the survey did not indicate a source of contamination remaining at BRAC Site 85N or Site 85S. Monitoring wells MW-2, MW-4, MW-11, and MW-16 were installed near BRAC Sites 85N, 85S, and 133 and are sampled biannually during even numbered years. BRAC Site 133 is located approximately 475 yards east of the Allen Army Airfield's control tower and approximately 477 yards northeast of the Airfield's Fire Station. Currently the site's eastern half is forested whereas the western half consists of a vacant lot. Historically the area consisted of a grassy field, a concrete fill area, a forested area, a five-foot diameter by six-inch high raised circular area, and an approximately 20 feet by 30 feet by six-feet deep pit. Contamination was found from ground surface to 6.5 feet bgs. The soil was remediated using land farming, but post remediation analytical samples revealed DRO and pesticides exceeded ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. The site's groundwater COC are GRO, DRO, ethylene dibromide, benzene, TCE, and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. All of the above-mentioned chemicals exceed ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. BRAC Site 94 was the location of a former ozone injection remedial system. The in situ oxidation system showed promise for remediating the site's smear zone with calculations estimating it would take

approximately 15 to 20 years to remediate the site. However, significant equipment failures and problems plagued the system during the winter of 2010-2011 resulting in the system being shut down in 2012. MW-5 located 308 yards down gradient of the former ozone injection system is sampled semi-annually to evaluate effects of in situ remediation. COCs have been detected in the soil and groundwater. COCs at the site are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and heavy metals for soil and PAHs and volatile organic compounds (VOC) for groundwater. Groundwater generally flows northeast of the site toward Jarvis Creek. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The remedial investigation (RI)/ feasibility study (FS) phase was reopened to review the historical characterization data, results of ongoing groundwater monitoring, and preparation of a proposed plan (PP) and DD for BRAC Sites 85N/85S, 94 and 133. The Army has developed a site characterization and is preparing a FS for the site.

02341.1007_FGLY-007_LANDFILL 1/2 - BRAC SITE 31/32

Env Site ID: FGLY-007

Cleanup Site: LANDFILL 1/2 - BRAC SITE 31/32

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 8/31/2009

RC Date: 8/31/2009

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	10/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1999	3/31/2000
RI/FS:	3/31/2000	8/31/2009
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	8/31/2009	8/31/2009
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/1/2009	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: Landfills 1 and 2 are considered one site. Landfill 1 and Landfill 2, whose exact size have not been determined, are within Fort Greely's northwest undeveloped area. According to the 1996 Environmental Baseline Survey, the landfills, whose type and quantities of waste remains unknown, were closed prior to 1953. The landfills are believed to have accepted sanitary wastes. In 1990, Landfill 1 was identified as SWMU-38. During 1999 monitoring wells 31/32/112-MW-A and 32-MW-A were installed down gradient of the site. Monitoring Well 31-MW-A was installed in 1999 up gradient of the site. Levels of chlorinated hydrocarbons below ADEC regulatory limits have been detected in the groundwater analytical samples. Since monitoring well 31/32/112-MW-A's installation groundwater analytical samples have indicated toluene, DRO, and trichloroethylene at concentrations not exceeding ADEC regulatory limit. Since 2001, no COCs has exceeded ADEC regulatory limits within the site's three monitoring wells. In 2006, at the request of the ADEC soil sampling was conducted to support site concurrence. A few soil samples showed PAH above the ADEC screening levels. Alternative cleanup levels were developed using the ADEC Method Three calculations and the site was placed into the 2008 PP for closeout. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The record of decision (ROD) was completed in 2009 and Landfill 1 and Landfill 2 were closed with LUCs and FYR.

02341.1010_FGLY-010_LANDFILLS 4 AND 5-BRAC SITE 88

Env Site ID: FGLY-010

Cleanup Site: LANDFILLS 4 AND 5-BRAC SITE 88

Alias: SWMU-39/42

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 8/31/2009

RC Date: 8/31/2009

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	10/31/1992
SI:	8/31/1997	9/30/2000
RI/FS:	3/31/2004	8/31/2009
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	8/31/2009	8/31/2009
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/1/2009	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: Landfills 4 and 5 are considered one site. Landfills 4 and 5, which are adjacent to each other, are located northeast of Fort Greely's main cantonment area and occupies approximately six acres. The 1996 Environmental Baseline Survey indicated Landfills 4 and 5 were used in the 1960s to bury sanitary waste, metal, and ashes. Landfill 4 was closed in 1969 and Landfill 5 was closed prior to 1962. The site was investigated in 1997. Soil samples were collected outside the landfill's perimeter and analyzed for; GRO, DRO, residual range organics (RRO), BTEX, semi-volatile organic compounds, VOC, organochlorinated pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and total metals. One sample was analyzed for dioxins and furans. Analytical results indicated no COC exceeded the ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. In 1999 three groundwater monitoring wells were installed to determine if the landfill leachate was impacting the groundwater. 1999 analytical results revealed bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, which was suspected of being a laboratory contaminant, was the only COC that exceeded ADEC groundwater cleanup criteria. Between 1999 and 2008 no COC have exceeded ADEC groundwater criteria. Following the 2020 sampling event ADEC and the Army concurred that groundwater sampling within the site's three monitoring wells could cease. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - Annual LUCs inspections and FYRs will continue until concurrence is granted and the site is considered UU/UE.

02341.1012_FGLY-012_LANDFILL 6

Env Site ID: FGLY-012

Cleanup Site: LANDFILL 6

Alias: NFA

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/1/2005

RC Date: 6/1/2005

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	10/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	10/31/1992
RI/FS:	10/31/1992	6/1/2005
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	6/1/2005	6/1/2005
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/2/2005	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: The original purpose for Fort Greely's Landfill 6 was to provide a disposal area for grubbing material and construction debris from the main cantonment housing. The landfill is believed to have accepted sanitary wastes (domestic garbage and septic tank wastes) buried in trenches. It is not known if other types of waste were placed in the landfill. The site is located south of Fort Greely's main cantonment area and northeast of the South Tank Farm Area. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - Annual LUCs inspections and FYR will continue in the long-term management phase until concurrence is granted and the site is considered UU/UE.

02341.1015_FGLY-015_BLDG 100, DRUM STORAGE-SITE 92

Env Site ID: FGLY-015

Cleanup Site: BLDG 100, DRUM STORAGE-SITE 92

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
SI:	8/31/1997	5/31/1998
RI/FS:	10/31/1998	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The Building 100 Site, also known as BRAC Site 92, is a former accumulation point for hazardous wastes petroleum oil and lubricants. Building 100 has historically been used as an aircraft maintenance facility. A former drum storage area located approximately 85 feet south of Building 100 was used to temporarily stage drums containing liquid wastes including used hydraulic fluid oils, grease, and solvents. The storage area was approximately 50 square feet and surrounded by an earthen berm. The site is contaminated at shallow depths with 196 parts per million (ppm) lead, 2.7 ppm benzo(a)anthracene, 1.7 ppm benzo(b)fluoranthene, 2.7 ppm benzo(a)pyrene, 0.72 ppm indeno(123-cd)pyrene, and 0.34 ppm dibenz(a h)anthracene. Further characterization revealed these contaminants were limited to one isolated sample. The soil was reworked during backfilling so there was no discernible area of contamination. The 2001 environmental investigation at the neighboring BRAC Site 134 revealed near-surface DRO concentrations (3,100 mg/kg) exceeding the appropriate ADEC regulatory criteria. This DRO concentration was attributed to BRAC Site 92. A 2008 investigation utilized test pits to delineate the extent of remaining near surface contamination. In 2010 30 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soil was removed for land farming and analytical soil samples were collected from borings to delineate the remaining DRO contamination. This contamination was from ground surface to 45 feet bgs. However, utility lines at the site impede the removal of the remaining contaminated soil. Groundwater monitoring activities will continue at the site's only monitoring well, MW-25, during the fall of even number years. MW-25 is also down gradient of site 02341.1082. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS work and finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1019_FGLY-019_SM1A PIPELINE REMOVAL-SITE 90/

Env Site ID: FGLY-019

Cleanup Site: SM1A PIPELINE REMOVAL-SITE 90/

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 8/31/2009

RC Date: 8/31/2009

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	10/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	9/30/1997
RI/FS:	8/31/1999	8/31/2009
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	8/31/2009	8/31/2009
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/1/2009	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: The US Army's first nuclear reactor was at Fort Greely. The purpose of this reactor was to generate electrical and space heating energy at a relatively remote inaccessible installation. The reactor was intended to produce 1.5 million watts of electricity and 45 million British thermal units of heated steam per hour. The reactor operated at an average capacity of 62% between 1962 and 1967 and the output improved to 82% by 1971. In 1971 the Army deemed Fort Greely's nuclear reactor as a nonessential activity and ceased operations. Between 1962 and 1967 liquid wastes from the reactor was transported via a steel pipeline/asphalt coated culvert to the Jarvis Creek discharge point which is 1.25 miles from the site. The 5,600 foot long one inch diameter steel pipeline was buried 18 inches bgs. The pipeline carried radioactive wastewater from the reactor to a dilution station. From there groundwater was added and then conveyed, via a 12-inch diameter asphalt coated culvert, 700 feet to the Jarvis Creek discharge point. Between 1968 and the reactor's 1971 shutdown liquid waste from the reactor was treated using conventional physiochemical processes prior to injection into an onsite recharge well. Wastewater was treated to meet the site discharge limits prior to release. During the 1997 reactor's steel pipeline removal the excavation contractor encountered a fuel odor in the vicinity of pipeline Station 21 + 25. According to the site's history the only activities resulting in possible fuel soil contamination were related to the pipeline activities (such as installation of the pipeline, pipeline maintenance, or removal activities). Analytical soil samples collected during the 1998 Limited RI and the subsequent 2006 investigation did not detect any COC exceeding ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. The site was included in the 2008 PP released for public comment in May 2008. A ROD was signed in August 2009 which included LUCs and FYR for the petroleum contamination along the pipeline. The 2009 ROD also closed the remaining pipeline site (with respect to radioactive contamination) with no restrictions on future land use. There is currently no development at the site. The SM1A Pipeline Removal Site is addressed in the 2005 DD and the 2009 ROD. The 2005 DD listed three stations (20 +70, 24 + 00, and 9 + 50) as petroleum oil and lubricants suspected release locations and recommended no further remedial action planned status. In 2021 ADEC concurred and added by stating that LUC were not required. The

2009 ROD recommended BRAC Site 90 and BRAC Site 132 as no further action (NFA) status. ADEC requested Station 21 + 25 as having LUCs and FYR. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - Annual LUC inspections and FYR will continue until concurrence is granted and the site is considered UU/UE.

02341.1022_FGLY-022_LANDFILL #7 (1970'S)

Env Site ID: FGLY-022

Cleanup Site: LANDFILL #7 (1970'S)

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/1/2005

RC Date: 6/1/2005

RC Reason: Study Completed, No Cleanup Required

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
RI/FS:	10/31/1994	6/1/2005
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	6/1/2005	6/1/2005
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/2/2005	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: Landfill 7, also known as SWMU-37, was operated from 1976 through 1978. The landfill is believed to have accepted sanitary wastes (domestic garbage and septic tank waste), refuse ash, construction/demolition debris, barrels, tires, batteries, and scrap vehicles. Wastes were placed in trenches. Upon closure the seven-acre landfill was covered with soil and graded. The area is now permitted to receive construction/demolition debris waste. The construction/demolition debris waste is placed on top of the old landfill and is periodically covered with soil. SWMU-13, located in the southeast section of Landfill 7, was a construction debris trench that accepted material from 1988 through 1989. Between 1994 and 1996 a portion of Landfill 7 was for land farming petroleum contaminated soils. As part of the BRAC program, a portion of Landfill 7 was used as a staging area for petroleum contaminated soil and subsequent soil thermal processing. Landfill 7 BRAC program soils originated from the Robin Road Fuel Spill, the Evergreen Road Fuel Spill, and the North Delta Tank Farm. Landfill 7 contains residual low-level contamination and was designated as a no further remedial action planned site in the 2005 DD. The landfill current and future land is limited to industrial land use only. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - long-term management (LTM) in the form of LUCs and FYR will continue. Annual LUC inspections and FYRs will continue until concurrence is granted and the site is considered UU/UE.

02341.1027_FGLY-027_TAR AND ASPHALT DISPOSAL AREA

Env Site ID: FGLY-027

Cleanup Site: TAR AND ASPHALT DISPOSAL AREA

Alias: TAADA

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
RI/FS:	11/30/1993	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	11/30/1993	3/31/1995
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The 10-to-20-acre Tar and Asphalt Disposal Area (TAADA) is located approximately 759 yards located northwest of the intersection of the Allen Army Airfields two active runways. The site was utilized as an aircraft turnout zone and a tar and drum disposal area (probably associated with the 1950s runway expansion and upgrade projects). Currently, the site is not utilized and consist of a vacant lot with an unpaved access road that originates from the northeast-southwest runway. The site's potential source areas of contamination consist of four asphalt disposal areas and one drum/asphalt burial area. The 1992 PA identified pools of asphalt, tar, timber cribs filled with tar and debris. The debris included but not limited to drums, cables, pipes, pumps, and remains of dead animals that had become stuck in the tar. Additional environmental investigations in 1994, 2006, and 2007 confirmed the 1992 investigations observations. Analytical soil results collected during these investigations did not find any COCs exceeding the ADEC cleanup criteria. Groundwater sampling was conducted between 2010 to 2020 at the TAADA Well and analyzed for GRO, DRO, and volatile organic chemicals. The above COCs did not exceed ADEC cleanup criteria. ADEC has indicated an additional action preference for removal of the remaining buried material. ADEC has agreed to ceasing groundwater monitoring of the TAADA Well with the understanding the Army will continue to move the site towards Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) closure. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army is preparing an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1031_FGLY-031_BLDG 615 ROADS AND GROUNDS/DRUM

Env Site ID: FGLY-031

Cleanup Site: BLDG 615 ROADS AND GROUNDS/DRUM

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
RI/FS:	1/1/2010	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	11/5/2010	5/31/2011
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Building 615 is Fort Greely Directorate of Public Works Roads and Grounds Shop located near the northwest corner of East Fifth Street and Shaw Avenue. The property includes a 20,000 square foot building within 192,500 square feet fenced yard. Former UST485, which contained 1,000 gallons of used oil, was installed in 1983 and removed in 1986. The site also includes a former wooden sand filled waste accumulation area and a wash rack containing an oil water separator. In 2010 a suspected Class V injection well was identified and investigated. This well, which was considered a motor vehicle waste disposal well, was located at the bottom of an abandoned grease pit structure located outside of Building 615. Based upon design drawings, a porous sump drain area was located at the bottom of the grease pit approximately five feet bgs. The sump and the underground injection control point were removed in 2011. Surficial contamination was removed from ground surface to 15 feet bgs. Chemicals of concern concentrations between 15 to 20 feet bgs indicate no exceedances 10% of applicable ADEC human health risk-based criteria. On May 31, 2011, ADEC issued an approval letter for the Final 2010 Underground Injection Control Dry Well Closure Report Building 615. After successful removal of the impacted soils to a depth of 15 feet bgs, removal of the dry well structure, and confirmation the vertical extent of contamination is less than 30 feet bgs, site conditions are deemed protective of drinking water according to the USEPA. Thus, underground injection requirements and of human health and environment under current exposure pathway were satisfied. Contamination remains in the subsurface but does not extend beyond 30 feet bgs. Alternative cleanup guidelines will be evaluated. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1033_FGLY-033_UST, BLDG 162 BRAC Site 99

Env Site ID: FGLY-033

Cleanup Site: UST, BLDG 162 BRAC Site 99

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1992	12/31/1992
SI:	6/30/1992	1/1/2010
RI/FS:	1/1/2010	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	6/30/1992	3/31/2012
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Former Building 162, also known as BRAC Site 99, was constructed prior to 1950 and was located within the Old Post Geographic Area. In September 1989 Building 162's 2,000-gallon UST was removed and replaced with a 1,000 gallon AST. In the late 1990s both the building and the AST were removed. SWMU-47 was associated with this site and described as three leaking fuel USTs located adjacent to Buildings 162. UST 415 was removed in 1989 along with approximately 116 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soils. Confirmation samples were collected during removal activities and analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). TPH analytical results [1,600 mg/kg] indicated potential contamination and further investigation was recommended. The 1994 release investigation was conducted at the former UST 415 site. Soil samples were collected and analyzed for DRO (4,900 mg/kg) which exceeded the ADEC soil cleanup criteria. Further investigations were recommended to delineate the vertical extent of contamination. In 1995 analytical soil samples were collected at the former UST to determine the vertical extent of the contamination. Soil samples were collected from a depth of 25 feet bgs and analyzed for DRO (7,000 kg/mg), GRO (510 mg/kg), and total xylenes (12.4 mg/kg). The previously mentioned COC exceeded current ADEC cleanup criteria. The vertical extent of contamination was limited to 25 feet bgs. The 2008 environmental investigation was conducted at the abandoned Motor Gasoline (MOGAS)/Diesel Fuel Arctic Grade (DFA) Pipeline which ran parallel to Fifth Avenue about 195 feet west of the site. A pipe locator survey was conducted to identify any buried fuel supply lines that may have been connected to the site's former UST. No anomalies were found. The 2010 investigation and remedial action at the former UST 415 site was conducted to confirm the vertical extent and removal of petroleum impacted soils. Approximately 190 cubic yards of suspected contaminated soils were excavated to a maximum of 15 feet bgs. Confirmation samples were collected and analyzed to segregate the excavated soils. Of the approximately 190 cubic yards excavated, approximately 105 cubic yards was identified as contaminated soils and were taken to the land farm area for treatment. The remaining soils were used to backfill the excavation. Several sites are co-located in the proximity of this location including sites 02431.1006 (also known as BRAC Site 94) and 02431.1081 (also

known as the MOGAS/DFA Pipeline). Groundwater is thought to not be impacted by site 02341.1033 and the COC in groundwater results are thought to be attributed to sites 02431.1006 and 02341.1081.
Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. ADEC granted site concurrence on Feb. 14, 2023. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1043_FGLY-043_UST BLDG 159

Env Site ID: FGLY-043

Cleanup Site: UST BLDG 159

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	5/31/1994	5/31/1994
SI:	5/31/1994	5/31/1994
RI/FS:	1/1/2010	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	12/1/1994	2/28/2011
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Former Building 159 was located in the Old Post Geographic Area approximately 280 yards southeast of the Allen Army Airfield control tower. The date the building was constructed is unknown. Prior to its demolition the building was used as a warehouse, hangar, and boat shop. A 2011 report indicated a 3,000-gallon UST (UST 452) was installed in 1948 and operated until the building was demolished in 1990. UST 452 was finally removed in 1994. In 2010, approximately 375 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated, and land farmed. Residual DRO soil contamination remains in the subsurface but does not extend deeper than 55 feet bgs. Surficial DRO contamination exceedances do not pose a risk because the upper confidence limit was calculated at 126.8 mg/kg which does not exceed the applicable ADEC cleanup criteria. This fact in conjunction with no COCs being detected at concentrations exceeding 10% of applicable ADEC cleanup criteria for inhalation or direct contact exists in the top 15 feet of soils. Groundwater is approximately 200 feet bgs in this area. Analytical groundwater samples collected from MW-15, which is directly down gradient of the former Building 159 site, has indicated the COC groundwater ADEC exceedance is for naphthalene. Part of the site 02431.1081 pipeline is located approximately 94 feet west of the site. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. ADEC granted site concurrence on Aug. 1, 2023. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1045_FGLY-045_ROBIN ROAD FUEL SPILL-SITE 30

Env Site ID: FGLY-045

Cleanup Site: ROBIN ROAD FUEL SPILL-SITE 30

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	10/31/1995	10/31/1996
SI:	2/28/1997	6/30/1998
RI/FS:	2/28/1997	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The Robin Road Fuel Spill Site is located approximately 220 yards north of Big Delta Avenue and 462 yards east of Robin Road in the Mid Post Geographic Area. In December 1982 approximately 52,000 to 133,000 gallons of diesel fuel was released from an above ground pipeline rupture. The spill's lateral extent was measured at about 325 feet by 50 feet from the source. Analytical soil samples collected from borings installed a week after the spill revealed the vertical extent of the contamination exceeded 50 feet bgs. In January 1983 petroleum impacted soils were excavated three to four feet bgs over an area of about 7,500 square feet. The disposal method and location of the excavated soil are not known. The 1998 investigation report summary suggested the released fuel thawed the frozen soils and leached downward through coarse soils until reaching a silt rich soil layer at about 40 feet bgs. After which it spread laterally along the silt layer's upper interface and soaked into the silt rich layer's upper zone. Vertical migration into the silt rich layer was greatest directly beneath the spill location extending to about 70 feet bgs. The report indicates approximately 6,600 square feet area of impacted surface soil along with the corresponding 40 to 50 feet bgs area beneath the site were affected. Analytical soil samples collected during the investigation revealed DRO (ranging to 10,100 mg/kg) impacted soil extended to about 70 feet bgs. The GRO and BTEX analytical results were also elevated. In the summer of 1999 approximately 3,050 cubic yards of soil were excavated and segregated based upon possible petroleum contamination. Approximately 1,070 cubic yards of this material was deemed not contaminated and was staged adjacent to the excavation. 220 cubic yards was suspected of being impacted and was staged at the excavation. 1,760 cubic yards were believed to be petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated and were stockpiled near the active landfill. Analytical results from these stockpiles later revealed much of this material did not exceed the ADEC cleanup criteria. This soil was returned to the excavation during the summer of 2000. During the summer of 2000 an additional 90 cubic yards of xylene contaminated soil exceeding ADEC health-based criteria was removed. The excavation was then backfilled. In 2000 contaminated soil excavated from the site was thermally processed using a mobile thermal processor established at Fort Greely's landfill. Post treatment

analytical results determined the soil did not exceed ADEC Method Two Health based cleanup criteria (ingestion and inhalation) to a depth of 15 feet bgs. Follow on leachability modeling was conducted under the limited risk evaluation to address contaminants remaining exceeding the ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. The results of the modeling indicated contaminant breakthrough at levels exceeding project action level (PAL) are not expected to occur. However, ADEC did not accept the limited risk evaluation conclusions and is not confident the modeling is reflective of actual site conditions. Seven groundwater monitoring wells were initially installed at and down gradient of the spill site to document groundwater conditions. Over the years the number of active monitoring wells associated with the site was reduced from seven to four. Prior to 2022 the site's active monitoring wells were 30-MW-A, 30-MW-B, 30-MW-C, and E-2. Since 2002 installation none of the site's four monitoring wells have had chemicals of concern exceeding the ADEC Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. This indicates potential remaining soil contamination is not affecting the groundwater. Knowing this, the Army, with ADEC approval decommissioned the site's four monitoring. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1046_FGLY-046_EVERGREEN ROAD FUEL SPILL-SITE

Env Site ID: FGLY-046

Cleanup Site: EVERGREEN ROAD FUEL SPILL-SITE

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	10/31/1995	10/31/1995
SI:	2/28/1997	6/30/1998
RI/FS:	2/28/1997	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The Evergreen Road Fuel Spill Site is located within the Old Post Geographic Area about 215 yards southeast of the intersection of Robin and Evergreen Roads. This estimated 44,000-gallon diesel fuel release occurred in January 1982 when a tracked vehicle crossed and broke a three-inch diameter diesel fuel line. Historical documents are inconclusive regarding the pipeline being above or below ground. However, because documentation references the removal of diesel contaminated snow the pipeline is assumed to have been above ground. The pipeline has not been used since 1983. Several environmental investigations/removal actions have occurred at the site. Historical documents suggest the released fuel thawed the frozen soils leached downward through coarse soils until reaching a semi-impervious silt-rich soil layer about 30 feet bgs. Afterwards it then spread laterally along the silt-rich layer's boundary possibly pooling about 70 feet west of the spill location. Analytical soil samples suggest vertical migration above the ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria extended to at least 70 feet bgs. In the spring of 1982, an unknown volume of petroleum impacted soil was removed from the site and replaced with Jarvis Creek gravel. The disposal location of the impacted soil is unknown. In 1997 analytical soil samples were collected with detections of DRO, GRO, and naphthalene. In 1998 additional analytical soil samples were collected with detections of DRO, GRO, benzene, and xylenes. In 1999 two groundwater monitoring wells were installed. 73-MW-A located near the spill location on the down gradient side and 73-MW-B about 228 yards up gradient of the spill site. Analytical soil samples collected during the installation of these monitoring wells indicated COC concentrations did not exceed ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. From the monitoring well's 1999 installation until their 2022 decommissioning analytical samples have not exceeded the ADEC Groundwater Cleanup criteria. Leachability modeling indicated contaminant breakthrough at levels exceeding maximum contaminant levels is not expected. However, the modeling results were not accepted by ADEC. In 2010 subsurface soil characterization was completed at ADEC request to support modeling using ADEC HRC. Since 2002 there have been analytical detections of GRO and DRO in 73-MW-A and GRO, DRO, toluene, and xylene in 73-MW-B. However, these detections have not exceeded ADEC Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. The Army, with ADEC approval,

decommissioned the site's two monitoring wells in summer of 2022. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site’s historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site’s historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1052_FGLY-053_OLD POWER GENERATION BLDG-SITE

Env Site ID: FGLY-053

Cleanup Site: OLD POWER GENERATION BLDG-SITE

Alias: BRAC SITE 116

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1996	1/31/1997
SI:	4/30/1998	9/30/1998
RI/FS:	6/30/1999	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	1/15/2011	9/15/2011
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: This site former Building 323 was Fort Greely's former power and steam generation facility. It is within the Mid Post Geographic Area approximately 285 feet east of Robin Road and 225 feet north of Mid Post Road. The site consists of a 30 foot by 75 foot building concrete foundation. Removal of 370 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soils to a depth of 15 feet bgs was completed in 2011. The petroleum contaminated soils were land farmed. The 2011 environmental investigation found a maximum DRO concentration of 21,000 mg/kg at 40 feet bgs. Currently the site's concrete foundation prevents any additional soil removal. The Army will make recommendations concerning the removal of the site's remaining petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil upon the concrete foundation's removal. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army will prepare an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR is to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and the ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1053_FGLY-056_POL STORAGE AREA-SITE 113

Env Site ID: FGLY-056

Cleanup Site: POL STORAGE AREA-SITE 113

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: OTHER

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1996	1/31/1997
SI:	6/30/1998	3/31/2000
RI/FS:	3/31/2000	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	1/1/1998	3/1/2012
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: This site, also known as BRAC Site 113, is located northwest of the Mid Post Administrative Area approximately 214 yards west of Robin Road and 342 yards north of Arctic Avenue. In the 1960s the site was used for petroleum oil and lubricant (POL) storage and handling. Currently this site consists of a clearing, an access road, a wooded area, and two former concrete foundations. The two former concrete building foundations (one in the northern area and one in the southern area) and the two asphalt disposal areas are this site's environmental areas of concern. The site was classified in the 1996 environmental baseline study as having the potential of being a former POL storage area. During the site's 1998 investigation it was discovered to have been inadvertently located approximately 700 feet north of the environmental baseline study documented location. Based on a 1969 available map the site contained a 350 by 200-foot fenced compound. The fence no longer existed during the 1998 site investigation, but the site's boundaries were obvious. Two remnant rectangular concrete building foundations were observed. Although the concrete was sporadic and broken the dimensions of each were estimated to be 15 by 25 feet. In 2009, field activities included further investigation of the former southern concrete foundation the south asphalt pile and a visual investigation of the two five-gallon buckets. A maximum DRO concentration of 1,400 mg/kg, a concentration that exceeded the current ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria, was discovered at 30 feet bgs. Subsurface soil DRO contamination remains at the site but at concentrations not exceeding ADEC human health risk-based criteria for inhalation and ingestion. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army will prepare an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR is to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1054_FGLY-058_BLDG 340 UST SITE-SITE 77

Env Site ID: FGLY-058

Cleanup Site: BLDG 340 UST SITE-SITE 77

Alias: NFA

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1996	2/28/1997
SI:	9/30/1997	3/31/1998
RI/FS:	6/30/1998	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	6/30/1996	9/30/1999
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Building 340 was originally heated using fuel stored in a 1,000-gallon UST identified as UST 425. UST 425 was decommissioned in the 1970s and replaced with a 5,000-gallon UST identified as UST 425A. UST 425A was removed in 1997. In 2009 an environmental investigation was conducted to characterize the extent of any remaining petroleum soil contaminants associated with UST 425 and UST 425A. Analytical soil samples were collected from three soil borings and analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons and heavy metals. DRO and selenium were detected between eight to 12 feet bgs at concentrations that did not exceed the ADEC Method Two Direct Contact or Inhalation Cleanup Criteria. DRO impacted soils are currently inaccessible for further investigation or removal due to their location next to Building 340 and an existing above ground storage tank. Selenium is a common metal found in the region's soils and is assumed to be naturally occurring. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army will prepare an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR is to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1055_FGLY-059_BLDG 160 UST-SITE 100

Env Site ID: FGLY-059

Cleanup Site: BLDG 160 UST-SITE 100

Alias: NFA

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/30/1996	1/31/1997
SI:	6/30/1996	1/31/1997
RI/FS:	6/30/1998	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: This site is located between former Building 160 and Building 162 east of Fourth Avenue south of C Street. Building 160, which was demolished in 1996, was used for firefighting equipment warm storage. Heat for the building was supplied by a 3,000-gallon UST identified as UST 413 located at the east end of the building. UST 413 which contained diesel fuel was installed in 1948 and decommissioned in July 1995. During the UST 413 decommissioning the surrounding soil was reported to have a fuel odor. Between 1996 and 1998 ten soil borings were advanced at the former UST location to delineate the vertical and lateral extent of the petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. Soil samples were collected and analyzed for DRO, RRO, GRO, BTEX, semi-volatiles, and PAHs. DRO and 2-methynaphthalene were the only COC that exceeded the current ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. The 1998 data revealed the petroleum hydrocarbon contamination was delineated to approximately 25 feet bgs. In 2008 a pipeline survey was conducted to determine if a buried fuel pipeline existed at the site. Based upon negative indications no test pits were installed in the area and no analytical samples were collected. The goal of the 2010 field effort was the removal of remaining petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soils not removed during the UST 1995 decommissioning. To achieve this goal, the site's nine-inch-thick asphalt surface layer had to be removed. A photo ionizing detector was used to segregate the soil beneath the former nine-inch asphalt layer. The resulting excavation measure 33 feet long by 30 feet wide by 15 feet deep. A total of approximately 300 cubic yards of soil was excavated and segregated. Of the 300 cubic yards excavated, 15 cubic yards was segregated as not petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated based on screening criteria. The remaining 285 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soil was transported to the long-term stockpile for treatment and/or disposal. Exceedances for ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Criteria have been removed from ground surface to 15 feet bgs and historical exceedances were not found below a confining layer encountered from 25 to 35 feet bgs. The confining layer further ensures that COCs will not migrate to the groundwater. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate

data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. ADEC is preparing a site concurrence letter. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1063_FGLY-071_BLDG 144 UST-SITE 101

Env Site ID: FGLY-071

Cleanup Site: BLDG 144 UST-SITE 101

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/31/1996	1/31/1997
SI:	2/28/1997	10/31/1997
RI/FS:	6/30/1998	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	3/31/2009	9/15/2009
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Former Building 144 and its associated UST was located at the current Allen Army Airfield Firehouse. Building 144 was used as a mess hall and bakery. A 1,000-gallon UST identified as UST 412 supplied heating oil to former Building 144. Former Building 144 was removed prior to 1995. Numerous site investigations and soil removal activities have been performed since 1996. In 2010 the remedial action consisted of the removal of isolated and delineated petroleum hydrocarbon areas. Approximately 30 cubic yards of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil was excavated during construction of the current Allen Army Airfield Firehouse. Confirmation soil samples were collected and analyzed for DRO, GRO, RRO, BTEX, and PAHs. DRO was the only COC that exceeded the ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. Soil stockpile samples were collected and analyzed for DRO, GRO, RRO, BTEX, and PAHs. Stockpile samples indicated DRO was the only COC that exceeded ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. Historic investigations indicate that petroleum contamination is between 15 to 55 feet bgs. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. ADEC is preparing a site concurrence letter. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1064_FGLY-072_HELICOPTER REFUELING AREA-SITE

Env Site ID: FGLY-072

Cleanup Site: HELICOPTER REFUELING AREA-SITE

Alias: BRAC 121

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/31/1996	1/31/1997
SI:	2/28/1997	9/30/1997
RI/FS:	6/30/1998	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The Helicopter Refueling Site located south of the tarmac and 295 yards east of the Allen Army Airfield control tower was used as a helicopter re-fueling pad. At least two petroleum hydrocarbon spills, one in January and the other in November 1981, have been documented at the site. Environmental site investigations were performed in 1997, 1998, and 2010 to characterize the site's subsurface soil. The 2010 site investigation consisted of collecting analytical soil samples from two test pit and three borings. Test pit analytical soil samples were collected in the northeast corner of the former pavement perimeter at 15 feet bgs and analyzed for GRO, DRO, RRO, BTEX, and PAHs. Three soil borings were positioned in the northern half of the site and advanced to maximum depths of 50, 55, and 60 feet bgs respectively. Analytical soil samples were collected from 25 feet bgs and the bottom of each boring. Analytical samples from 25 feet bgs were analyzed for DRO, RRO, and PAHs; whereas the boring's bottom analytical sample was analyzed for the above-mentioned COC with the addition of GRO. Analytical results revealed no COC exceeded the ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. The results of the 2010 investigation were combined with historical data from previous investigations to determine statistical significance. The COC concentrations did not exceed 10% of the ADEC human health risk-based criteria for direct contact and inhalation. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. ADEC granted site concurrence on Aug. 28, 2023. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1067_FGLY-075_BLDG 675 LAUNDRY (54)

Env Site ID: FGLY-075

Cleanup Site: BLDG 675 LAUNDRY (54)

Alias: BRAC SITE 54

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	8/31/1997	10/31/1997
SI:	6/30/1998	9/30/2000
RI/FS:	1/31/2005	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	7/31/2009	10/31/2009
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Building 675, located approximately 143 feet southeast of the intersection of Arctic Avenue and East Fifth Street, is Fort Greely's former dry cleaner. A dry well and an AST vault were present at the site. The AST vault contained solvents. The site was initially evaluated by reviewing various environmental compliance reports and other documentation dated between 1987 and 1995. In 1997 as-built drawings were reviewed to find the locations of the dry well and AST vault. The dry well was not located in a subsequent geophysical survey. In 1997 two soil borings were drilled and one test pit was excavated at the approximated AST vault location. The AST vault was located during test pitting operations. Soil samples were analyzed for VOC and BTEX. VOCs did not exceed the ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. In 1998 an environmental investigation was conducted to locate the dry well. One test pit was excavated to 11 feet bgs near the approximated dry well location. The dry well drain line was encountered during test pitting operations and soil samples were analyzed for VOCs. These samples did not exceed ADEC cleanup criteria. However, power poles and guy wires prevented excavating directly at the dry well location. During 1999 one soil boring was drilled to 37 feet bgs at the suspected dry well location and analyzed for toluene, naphthalene, and phthalates. The above-mentioned COCs did not exceed ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. In 2004 ADEC requested an additional investigation at the site. In fiscal year 2005 directional drilling was performed to sample under the dry well. No COC exceeded ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. In 2008 at the request of ADEC an investigation of AST vault soils was conducted. Fuel contaminated soil was found within the vault. A removal action was conducted in 2009 to remove the fuel contaminated soils. During this removal a solvent tank was discovered in the vault and was removed. The vault was disconnected from the building and filled with soil. Soil samples beneath the vault revealed no COC exceeded ADEC cleanup criteria. The dry well was abandoned in place after being disconnected from the building. The USEPA approved the dry well closure as an underground injection point in April 2010. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. ADEC

granted site concurrence on Sept. 22, 2022. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1068_FGLY-076_REFUSE BURN PIT-SITE 89

Env Site ID: FGLY-076

Cleanup Site: REFUSE BURN PIT-SITE 89

Alias: BRAC SITE 89

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 8/31/2009

RC Date: 8/31/2009

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/31/1996	1/31/1997
SI:	8/31/1997	9/30/1998
RI/FS:	10/31/1998	8/31/2009
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	8/31/2009	8/31/2009
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/1/2009	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: The former Refuse Burn Pit is located northwest of Fort Greely's sewage treatment plant at the Sprung Structure parking lot. This site is one of nine sites identified in the 2009 ROD. The Refuse Burn Pit operations began in 1971. Burn cages were used to reduce the volume of combustible wastes prior to the ashes being disposed of at Fort Greely Landfill 7. The combustible materials included paint, oily sludge from oil/water separators, contaminated soils, sorbents, and aerosol cans. After burning trucks would transport the ash from the burn pit to the Fort Greely Landfill 7. Ash was reportedly placed at the bottom of the landfill's slope spread by a loader which resulted in a fan shaped hill. Three test pits were excavated near the former incinerator facility as part of the Refuse Burn Pit 1997 Site Investigation. Soil samples were collected from these test pits and analyzed for DRO, RRO, semi volatile organic chemicals), volatile organic chemicals, and heavy metals. One test pit located 100 feet northeast of the incinerator facility had concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead exceeding the ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. In 1998 four soil borings were advanced and ten analytical soil samples were collected to determine the lateral and vertical extent of the COC detected in the 1997 investigation. 1998 soil samples were analyzed for heavy metals and dioxin/furans. Results from this investigation showed concentrations below the ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria for metals and dioxin/furan. In 1999 background soil sampling and an evaluation of heavy metals was conducted. Elevated concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, and chromium were resolved as background and eliminated as COCs. Lead and dioxin/furans remained as COCs. In 2005 and 2006 soil sampling was performed to determine the extent of lead and dioxin contamination. The 2005 investigation determined the limits of impacted soils were an area approximately 18 by 25 by six feet bgs. The 2006 investigation expanded on the 2005 effort to determine the lateral and vertical extent of soil contamination. In 2009 impacted soils were excavated to depths ranging from two to five feet bgs. Confirmation samples indicated concentrations of lead and dioxin/furans were below ADEC Method Two Industrial Cleanup Criteria. After excavating the area was backfilled with "clean" material and an asphalt cap was placed exceeding the area of the excavation's original footprint. Institutional controls at the excavation/cap were enacted.

Subsequent sampling indicated COC concentrations did not exceed ADEC cleanup criteria. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The 2009 ROD identified specific cleanup criteria for the Refuse Burn Pit. The LUCIP and FYR will be utilized to evaluate the site's environmental progress. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

02341.1075_FGLY-100_CANOL pipeline Tank Farm/South

Env Site ID: FGLY-100

Cleanup Site: CANOL pipeline Tank Farm/South

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 10/1/2028

RC Date: 9/30/2058

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2058

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	10/31/2003	10/31/2003
SI:	- -	- -
RI/FS:	10/31/2004	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	8/10/2005	11/15/2017
RA(C):	10/1/2027	9/30/2028
RA(O):	10/1/2028	9/30/2058
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The South Tank Farm (STF) was built during World War Two as part of the Canadian Oil pipeline system to bring petroleum products from the Canadian Whitehorse Refinery to military bases in Alaska. The former STF was located 0.33 miles east of the Richardson Highway and 0.85 miles south of Fort Greely's main gate in the southern portion of the installation. Portions of the Canadian Oil pipeline were reutilized as the 1950s vintage Haines Pipeline. The STF was operational from 1944 to an unknown date presumably in the late 1960s or early 1970s with the shutdown of the Haines pipeline. A 1977 aerial photograph illustrates the active STF northwest AST. The ASTs were removed shortly thereafter. The site consisted of four 10,000 ASTs (three containing arctic grade diesel and one containing motor gasoline), primary and secondary earthen containment berms, and a pump station. In fiscal year 2006 a corrective action plan was prepared which resulted in the bioremediation of the STF's berms and shallow subsurface petroleum contaminated soils. A total of 20,000 cubic yards of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soils were remediated. In October 2007, confirmation soil samples exceeded the ADEC cleanup criteria. Therefore, the bioremediation project continued throughout the summer of 2008. Numerous soil boring/test pits and nine monitoring wells were installed as part of an extensive environmental investigations through 2011. However, these failed to locate a source area to target for treatment. The soil and groundwater chemicals of concern are DRO, ethylene dibromide, and their weathered by-products. Mid and deep soils are the primary zones of concern due to the extent of contamination and potential to contribute to groundwater contamination. DRO and ethylene dibromide contamination at the former valve pit was confined between 60 and 110 feet bgs. Ethylene dibromide has been detected at depths up to 250 feet bgs at the former northeast berm. This indicates it is likely the ethylene dibromide source detected in the site's down gradient monitoring wells. Three of the nine active monitoring wells (MW-19, MW-21, and MW-31) were decommissioned, with ADEC approval, in the summer of 2022 as the result of a lack of ADEC Groundwater exceedances. The remaining six monitoring wells are scheduled to be sampled in 2023. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army will prepare an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR is to summarize the site's

historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1078_FGLY-099_Misc UST/AST Sites

Env Site ID: FGLY-099

Cleanup Site: Misc UST/AST Sites

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	5/31/1990	9/30/1990
SI:	5/31/2000	9/30/2000
RI/FS:	6/30/2009	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	3/15/2010	2/28/2011
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: Site 02341.1078 consists of the following sub sites- 1) Mid Post Road Former UST, 2) Undeveloped Area Former UST 399, 3) Building 351 Fuel Spill, 4) former UST 447 5) USTs 448 / 448A. The Mid Post Road Former UST sub site is located in an undeveloped area approximately 166 feet south of Mid Post Road between Robin Road and the Richardson Highway. The Mid Post Road Former UST site was discovered during the installation of an above ground electrical lines. The 1,400-gallon heating oil UST may have supplied heat for several 1945 to 1950 vintage temporary buildings. Those building have been demolished. Prior to the Mid Post UST 2008 removal the initial soil investigation indicated DRO was the only COC that exceeded the ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. The UST was removed in 2008. The 2009 soil removal activities disposed of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soils from ground surface to 15 feet bgs while establishing the spills former horizontal extent. Petroleum impacted soils remain below 15 feet bgs. The Undeveloped Area UST 399 is located within Fort Greely's northwest undeveloped geographic area. It is approximately 0.25 miles north of Big Delta Avenue and 0.25 miles east of the Richardson Highway. The site was discovered in 1997 during an unexploded ordnance survey. The UST was removed in 1998. In 2009 an environmental investigation characterized the former UST 399 site and removed the remaining petroleum impacted soils and related debris. In 2010 approximately 115 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soils were removed from ground surface to 15 feet bgs. Soil confirmation samples were collected from the excavation and analyzed for DRO, GRO, RRO, BTEX, and PAHs. No COCs exceeded the current ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. Former Building 351 site is located 425 feet northwest of the intersection between Pine and First Streets inside a fenced yard. The building was demolished after 1992. During the winter of 1991/1992 a bulldozer's faulty fuel line leaked approximately 100 gallons of diesel fuel near the east side of Building 351. The incident was discovered in spring of 1992 when approximately 75 cubic yards of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil was removed. The 1998 environmental investigation indicated DRO exceeding 1998 ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. In 2010 soil was excavated from the location of the 1998 soil exceedances. Confirmation soil samples collected

after excavation indicated no COC exceeding the 2010 ADEC cleanup criteria. Contaminated soils were transported to the Fort Greely land farm for treatment. The miss-identified former UST 447, which based upon historical interviews, was actually a 60-gallon AST, was located on the east side of Building 660 between Arctic Avenue and Aurora Street. UST 447 was decommissioned prior to the 1990s with no documentation. In 2009 field activities consisted of assessing the reported closure status of UST 447. No soil contamination was found, and the site will be documented in an upcoming ESR. USTs 448 and 448A were located at Building 663. This UST removal site is located 21 feet west of Building 663 and 105 feet east of First Street. UST 448, which stored gasoline, was removed in 1995. At the time of the removal no surface soil petroleum contamination was observed. Confirmation soil samples indicated no COC exceeding ADEC cleanup criteria. UST 448A was installed to replace UST 448. UST 448A was removed in 2006. No areas of contamination were observed during the removal actions. Confirmation soil samples indicated no COC exceeding ADEC current cleanup criteria. In 2009 a record search and visual inspections were conducted to confirm both USTs had been removed. Although adequate information was available for UST 448A closure further confirmation was needed to confirm UST 448's status. Borings were advanced and analytical soil samples indicated no COC exceeding current ADEC cleanup criteria. No petroleum soil contamination was found, and the site will be addressed on upcoming ESR. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1079_FGLY-PFAS_PFAS

Env Site ID: FGLY-PFAS

Cleanup Site: PFAS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2030

RC Date: 9/30/2030

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2030

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	9/30/2017	9/27/2018
SI:	9/28/2018	9/30/2022
RI/FS:	10/1/2022	9/30/2030
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: According to the Deputy Chief of Staff G-9 direction, this site was created to account for the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) costs at Fort Greely. Currently a PA and site inspection (SI) are being finalized for Fort Greely. Analytical sample results have been received for the 21 areas of potential interest. Of the 21 identified areas of potential interest sites sampled for perfluoro octane sulfonic acid perfluoro octane acid and perfluoroutanesulfonic acid 19 had detection in soil and/or groundwater. Only seven of the 21 areas of potential interest had perfluoro octane sulfonic acid perfluoro octane acid and/or perfluoroutanesulfonic acid present at concentrations greater than risk-based screening levels. The risk-based screening levels are based on the Office of the Secretary of Defense criteria. The PA/SI identified the need for further study in a CERCLA RI. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army is currently scoping a RI.

02341.1081_CCFGLY008_MOGAS/DFA Fuel line (BRAC 94/9

Env Site ID: CCFGLY008

Cleanup Site: MOGAS/DFA Fuel line (BRAC 94/9

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 10/1/2028

RC Date: 9/30/2058

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2058

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	5/31/2004	10/31/2004
SI:	5/31/2006	2/28/2011
RI/FS:	3/1/2011	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	3/15/2009	2/28/2011
RA(C):	10/1/2027	9/30/2028
RA(O):	10/1/2028	9/30/2058
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: This site was the MOGAS/ DFA pipeline and its associated spur distribution pipelines in Fort Greely's Old Post Area. This site includes BRAC Sites 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 134. The MOGAS/DFA pipeline and the various spur lines were operational from the 1940s until the 1960s. The site had several former USTs at numerous buildings along the now abandoned pipeline route. Building 101, also known as BRAC Site 134, is the steam plant that provides heat to Building 100. USTs 402 and 404 were located east of Building 101 but have been subsequently decommissioned and replaced. During the USTs decommissioning petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil was removed. In 2004 a soil gas survey at the site indicated total petroleum hydrocarbon contamination. The 2007 environmental investigation discovered diesel fuel contamination at one of the former UST farms associated with MOGAS line. Former Building 106, known as BRAC Site 97, was a warm storage building with a 500-gallon heating oil UST (UST 405). This UST was removed and replaced with a 300-gallon heating oil AST. Eight gallons of JP-4 fuel was spilled at the site in 1991. The spill was cleaned up with absorbents. Former Building 107, known as BRAC Site 96, was the former Old Post power plant. The power plant was connected by a buried three-inch diameter fuel pipeline to the former Building 163's fuel tanks and to the steam plant located to the west of Building 101. The building has been demolished. Former Building 160, known as BRAC 100, was used as a warm storage structure. It was demolished in 1996. Fuel odor was present during the removal of a 3,000-gallon heating oil UST (UST 413). 1998 soil analytical results indicated DRO concentrations from ground surface to 15 feet bgs did not exceed the ADEC Method Two Cleanup Criteria. DRO contamination exceeded the ADEC Method Two Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria to approximately 25 feet bgs. Former Building 162, known as BRAC Site 99, was a storage building. The building had a leaking 2,000-gallon heating oil UST (UST 415) that was part of SWMU-47. The UST was replaced with a 1,000-gallon heating oil AST in 1989. ADEC considers this site as closed. Former Building 163, also known as BRAC Site 94, possessed four 25,000-gallon gasoline and diesel USTs. These were removed from the site in 1988. The MOGAS/DFA pipeline connected to the site from the southwest that was removed at an unspecified date. A three-inch diameter buried fuel pipeline

extended north from the site toward the Allen Army Airfield then west to Building 101. 2008 environmental activities included tracing, test pitting, and sampling the MOGAS/DFA pipeline to delineate the petroleum soil contamination. Additional pipeline spurs including connections to former USTs were discovered in the 2008 investigation. The 2010 activities included remediation of shallow petroleum contamination along the MOGAS/DFA pipeline and investigation of deeper contamination. The pipeline was removed, and more than 500 gallons of fuel was recovered. The MOGAS/DFA UST former tank farm and the pipeline's 120-degree bend near former Building 163 have petroleum contamination that are the suspected source of benzene contamination in the groundwater. The deep petroleum contamination at the pipeline's bend is managed under installation restoration program site 02341.1006 (because the groundwater plume is being tracked under the 02341.1006 site). Residual DRO contamination remains. Groundwater monitoring is ongoing. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army will prepare an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR is to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings, the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1082_CCFGLY002_BLDG 617 FUEL SPILL AND TANKS

Env Site ID: CCFGLY002

Cleanup Site: BLDG 617 FUEL SPILL AND TANKS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2027

RC Date: 9/30/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	1/31/2001	10/31/2001
SI:	10/31/2003	2/28/2011
RI/FS:	3/1/2011	9/30/2027
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: This site is the location of Fort Greely's current POL tank farm sometimes referred as the POL Yard or the Fort Greely Alaska Fuel Facility. The 37,000 square feet facility consists of one 630,000 gallons AST (identified as AST 420), related piping, and a dispensing island facility. The dispensing island comprises of two fuel dispensing islands, several active ASTs (439, 440, 441, 442, 459, and 462), a truck loading rack, Building 617 Pump Station, Building 618 Operations Office, Building 619, Building 622, and a valve pit. The valve pit is connected to active pipelines from AST 420 and inactive pipeline from the former Old Post POL Terminal also known as BRAC Site 94. AST 420 is used to store diesel fuel for Fort Greely's power plant located south of the POL Yard. Former AST 419, a 63,000-gallon tank, was removed from the site in 2017. ASTs 439 and 442 are 12,000-gallon ASTs located east of Building 617 and south of AST 419. ASTs 439 and 442 are used to store diesel and gasoline that is dispensed at the fuel pumping islands. Site environmental investigations have focused on pipelines connecting the various AST and the valve pit facility where leaks were known to have occurred. The original valve pit facility was constructed in 1953 and upgraded over the years. For a time ending in 1982 the valve pit was connected to the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline system. The former leaking valve pit and associated piping have multiple undocumented spills dating back to the early 1950s. However, petroleum hydrocarbon contamination was not documented until the 1990s. According to the 1996 environmental baseline study, in 1984 a 100-gallon motor gasoline spill occurred at Building 617. This 1984 release was incorrectly associated with Building 619. In 1995 a geotechnical investigation was performed resulting in the installation of five soil borings near UST 420. Two environmental samples were collected and analyzed for DRO and BTEX. DRO was detected at 990 mg/kg. According to a June 26, 1998, incident report approximately 30 gallons of diesel fuel was spilled during a refueling operation and affected an estimated surface area of nine square feet. The Fort Greely Fire Department reported the petroleum impacted soil was drummed for disposal. Monitoring wells MW-6 and MW-7 were installed in October 2003 in the vicinity of the POL yard. Analytical groundwater samples from both wells were analyzed for fuel components without exceeding the appropriate ADEC cleanup criteria. The 2004 environmental investigation revealed

extensive contamination around the valve pit. As a result, MW-8 was installed down gradient and groundwater analytical samples revealed trace amounts of COC that did not exceed ADEC cleanup criteria. A review of soil analytical results determined that DRO exceeded ADEC Migration to Groundwater Cleanup Criteria. The extent of contamination was further characterized and defined during fiscal year 2009. The borings identified DRO contamination exceeding ADEC cleanup criteria around the valve pit from 15 feet to 140 feet bgs. The groundwater is approximately 200 feet bgs. The active valve pit, above and below ground utilities, and the depth of contamination impede any remediation at the site. With ADEC approval, the Army has decommissioned the site's three monitoring wells. MW-7 was decommissioned after bentonite swelled inside the monitoring well's PVC and prevented groundwater sample collection. MW-6 and MW-8 have historically provided no documented COC exceeding ADEC cleanup criteria. Thus, they were decommissioned in the summer of 2022. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army prepared an ESR to evaluate the site's historical contamination data. The goal of this ESR was to summarize the site's historical contaminate data so the Army and ADEC can formulate a long-term plan for the site. Based on ADEC response, this ESR may be used to support RI/FS finalization. Based on findings the site will either have LUCs or be closed with unrestricted use. It is anticipated the site will be included on a multi-site concurrence document.

02341.1076_FGLY-005-R-01_Former Scrapyard

Env Site ID: FGLY-005-R-01

Cleanup Site: Former Scrapyard

Alias: BRAC SITE 112

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2030

RC Date: 9/30/2030

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2060

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 4

Phase	Start	End
PA:	3/31/2002	5/31/2003
SI:	4/30/2006	7/31/2007
RI/FS:	1/31/2011	9/30/2029
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	10/1/2029	9/30/2030
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	10/1/2030	9/30/2060

Site Narrative: The Former Scrapyard is located 178 yards south of the Mid Post Road and 330 yards west of Robin Road in the Fort Greely's northwest undeveloped area. The site which originally comprised of 2.77 acres was a fenced former salvage area. During the February 2007 final technical project planning meeting the site's eastern and southern boundaries were expanded to incorporate munitions debris items identified outside of the original footprint. The munitions debris included expended smoke grenades, ground illumination signals (slap flares), 5.56-millimeter blank ammunition, a 155-millimeter illumination projectile, a 2.75-inch rocket fin, and 0.50 caliber spent ammunition links. The site now measures 5.06 acres. The initial SI identified several stained soil areas and noted abundant metallic debris scattered across the ground surface of the site's southern half. Additionally, a large quantity of scrap metal was encountered during an unexploded ordnance geophysical surveys and test pitting activities. Unexploded ordnance was not positively identified during these surveys. The US Military Munitions Response Program Site Investigation proposed the site be advanced into the RI/FS phase. Initial discussions with ADEC focused on fencing off the site instead of conducting a RI to explore the numerous anomalies. A work plan and an explosives safety submission were approved by the US Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board and ADEC. During 2014 fieldwork while surveying 159 suspicious subsurface metallic anomalies an Anti-Tank (AT4) warhead was discovered. Since these anomalies were identified during a meandering EM-61 survey the contractor recommended a full surface sweep digital geophysical mapping and an intrusive investigation be completed for the entire site. Work was executed as a RI/FS due to the delay in the PP/ROD. According to a 1986 aerial photograph the site appears to have been overgrown and abandoned. The AT4 warhead did not enter US military service until 1987. Therefore, the AT4 warhead finding precedes the period of historical scrapyard and landfill activities. The 2016 activities included a site wide brush clearing, a surface unexploded ordinance clearance, and an EM-61 survey. The result of the 2016 activities indicated thousands of subsurface metallic anomalies. Due to the number of anomalies ADEC agreed to allow excavation by magnetic detection and removal by digging instead of individually reacquiring each

anomaly. This resulted in more than 10,000 pounds of scrap metal being removed from the site. No munitions and explosives of concern were discovered. The 2016 report recommends the site be closed as a landfill with LUCs and long-term monitoring activities to monitor the site's debris pits. ADEC did not approve the recommendation and requested excavation of the debris pits to confirm the absence of munitions and explosives of concern. Cleanup/Exit Strategy - The Army will investigate site in the RI/FS phase. The Army assumes the site will have LUCs and FYRs.

SITE SUMMARY

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
02341.1001	FGLY-001_POL DRUM STG BLD 601	12/31/1992
02341.1003	FGLY-003_ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS (VAR	11/30/1995
02341.1005	FGLY-005_BUILDING 601 DUMP SITE -SITE 11	9/30/1997
02341.1008	FGLY-008_LANDFILL 2-SITE 32	9/2/2009
02341.1009	FGLY-009_LANDFILL 3	10/31/1992
02341.1011	FGLY-011_LANDFILL 5	10/31/1992
02341.1013	FGLY-013_FORMER SEWAGE LAGOON	11/30/1995
02341.1014	FGLY-014_PESTICIDE STORAGE BUILDING 349	11/30/1995
02341.1016	FGLY-016_DRUMS OF 2,4,5 - T STD IN PRK B	12/31/2010
02341.1017	FGLY-017_DEACTIVATED NUCLEAR REACTOR	12/31/1992
02341.1018	FGLY-018_Waste Water Injection Well	12/31/1992
02341.1020	FGLY-020_PRTC RANGE 13	10/31/1992
02341.1021	FGLY-021_IMPAC RANGE 3	10/31/1992
02341.1023	FGLY-023_ACTIVE LANDFILL #8	11/30/1995
02341.1024	FGLY-024_SLUDGE DRYING BEDS	12/31/1992
02341.1025	FGLY-025_INCINERATOR/BURN PIT	12/31/1992
02341.1026	FGLY-026_ORDNANCE & HAZARDOUS MAT. STORA	12/31/1992
02341.1028	FGLY-028_MIDAS SITE	11/30/1995
02341.1029	FGLY-029_UST SOIL PILE	9/30/1996
02341.1030	FGLY-030_BLDG 612 ALLIED TRADES SHOP/DRU	12/31/1992
02341.1032	FGLY-032_BLDG 626 AUTO/CRAFT SHOP/DRUM S	9/30/2009
02341.1034	FGLY-034_UST, BLDG 210	9/30/1994
02341.1035	FGLY-035_USTS BLDG 602	9/30/1994
02341.1036	FGLY-036_UST'S, BLDG 606	1/31/1996
02341.1037	FGLY-037_TEXAS TOWER BLDG COMPLEX	11/30/1995
02341.1038	FGLY-038_BLDG 601 R&U YARD-SITE 49	3/31/1999
02341.1039	FGLY-039_BLDG 628 BOAT SHOP/DRUM STORAGE	12/31/1992
02341.1040	FGLY-040_BLDG 658 MOTOR POOL	12/31/1992
02341.1041	FGLY-041_TEXAS CONDO FACILITY	12/31/1992
02341.1042	FGLY-042_BLDG 606 POWER PLANT/DRUM STORA	12/31/1992
02341.1049	FGLY-049_DELTA TANK FARM	9/2/2015
02341.1050	FGLY-050_BLDG 157 LAUNDRY-SITE 103	9/30/2009
02341.1051	FGLY-052_BLDG 318 PESTICIDE STORAGE AREA	9/30/2000
02341.1056	FGLY-060_FENCED SALVAGE AREA-SITE 112	6/30/2003
02341.1057	FGLY-061_CHEMICAL TEST FACILITY - SITE 5	9/30/2001
02341.1058	FGLY-062_ALYESKA SPILL AREA - SITE 119	9/30/1998
02341.1059	FGLY-063_AERATION PAD SOUTH-SITE 87	3/31/1999
02341.1060	FGLY-064_BLDG 627-SITE 52	9/30/1998
02341.1066	FGLY-074_BLDG 320 DIESEL SPILL - SITE 72	9/30/2010
02341.1071	FGLY-001-R-01_RIFLE RANGE 1	7/31/2007
02341.1072	FGLY-002-R-01_RIFLE RANGE 2	5/31/2003
02341.1073	FGLY-003-R-01_LANDFILL 3 - SWMU 40	7/31/2007

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
02341.1074	FGLY-004-R-01_JARVIS CREEK MUNITIONS BUR	9/30/2008
02341.1077	FGLY-006-R-01_WWII Tent Site Former Bivo	10/30/2017
02341.1083	CCFGLY001_CRTC MODULAR BUILDING	9/30/2014
02341.1085	CCFGLY003 _BUILDING 110, TANKS 407, 408,	9/30/2012
02341.1086	CCFGLY004 _BUILDING 606 POWER PLANT FUEL	9/30/2008
02341.1087	CCFGLY005_Airfield Tank Farm (BRAC 29)	9/30/2012
02341.1088	CCFGLY006_Bldg 614 Gas Station (BRAC 41)	9/30/2012
02341.1089	CCFGLY007_Bldg 350 Vehicle Maint Fac BRA	9/30/2012

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community Involvement Plan (Date Last Reviewed):	10/15/2017
Technical Review Committee Establishment Date:	N/A
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date:	9/30/1996
RAB Adjournment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Reason:	N/A
Reasons for Not Establishing RAB:	N/A
RAB Date of Solicitation from Community:	N/A
RAB Results of Solicitation:	N/A
Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):	N/A
TAPP Title:	N/A
Potential TAPP:	N/A
Administrative Record Location:	Fort Greely, Building #601, Room #237, AK 99731
Information Repository Location:	Delta Junction, 2288 Deborah Street, Alaska 99737

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Status	Review Type	Start Date	End Date	Plans Narrative	Actions Narrative	Results Narrative
Completed	FYR	8/1/2018	6/30/2021	The remedies are protective of human health and the environment because the engineering controls are in place, LUCs have been established, and an annual land use control inspection program is being implemented.	The remedies are protective of human health and the environment because the engineering controls are in place, LUCs have been established, and an annual land use control inspection program is being implemented.	The remedies are protective of human health and the environment because the engineering controls are in place, LUCs have been established, and an annual land use control inspection program is being implemented.
Underway	FYR	6/2/2023	8/31/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A