Site: Former Hangar Building, Two-Party Agreement (TPA) Site Number 12

Location: St. George Island, Alaska, approximately 800 miles southwest of Anchorage in the Bering Sea. The site is located at Tract V, Airport Subdivision, Seward Meridian, Alaska. The Former Hangar Building is approximately 1 mile west of the City of St. George and is immediately to the north of Zapadni Bay Road. (Figures 1 and 2)

Type of Release: cleaning solvents, paint-related materials, stained soil, propane tanks, abandoned vehicles

History: From approximately 1970 to 1984 the former St. George Airport was located on what is now Airport Road. The Former Hangar Building supported the operations for the former airport. The building contained miscellaneous containers of cleaning solvents and paint-related materials prior to clean up and removal actions. The soil surrounding the building was stained, and there were abandoned federal vehicles on the property. (Figure 3) As described below, NOAA performed clean up activities at the site in 1993 and 1997. (Figure 4)

The community has used this site since the NOAA clean up actions for storage of derelict trucks and heavy equipment, spent compressed gas cylinders, and drums of used oil. Currently there are ongoing used oil releases and visible staining at the site directly attributable to community use of the site subsequent to NOAA cleanup actions. (Figure 5)

Summary of Site Investigations:

An environmental assessment conducted during the fall of 1993 inventoried a total of 142 drums, with 63 containing waste material (Woodward-Clyde 1994). (Figure 3) Some drums were actively leaking. The soil surrounding the drums was stained, and several areas were completely saturated with oil. Six drums were found inside the hangar along with five 5-gallon and two 1-gallon containers of wastes. Fifty-six propane cylinders, seven automotive batteries, four vehicles, two compressor units, and one generator were also found on the site.

Consistent with a May 1997 work plan (Polarconsult 1997a), an investigation was conducted to characterize and remove the previously identified contaminated soil (Polarconsult 1997b). Initially, one soil sample was collected from an area saturated with oil. (Figure 6) This sample was analyzed for metals, diesel-range organics (DRO), residual-range organics (RRO), gasoline-range organics (GRO), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes (BTEX), and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) constituents. Only DRO and RRO were found at concentrations above site cleanup levels. (Table 1)

Summary of Clean up Actions:

All drums and other waste containers, propane cylinders, automotive batteries, compressors, vehicles, and the generator identified during the 1993 environmental assessment were removed from the site. In 1997, discolored soil was excavated to a depth of approximately five feet, with an approximate removal volume of 195 cubic yards (Polarconsult 1997b). Nine confirmation

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samples were collected from the perimeter of the excavation and analyzed for DRO and RRO. (Figures 7 and 8) The confirmation sample results indicated that the petroleum contaminated soil (PCS) was shallow, soil above the site cleanup levels was completely removed, and the contamination did not extend to groundwater. (Table 1) The excavation was backfilled with clean soil and the site was restored. (Figure 4) The excavated PCS was hauled to NOAA's PCS stockpile, just west of the site. The PCS stockpile was treated using NOAA's enhanced thermal conduction (ETC) system in 2000 and 2001 (Polarconsult 2001).

Recommended Action:

In accordance with paragraph 59 of the Two-Party Agreement (NOAA 1996), NOAA submits written confirmation that all corrective action has been completed and that no further action is required at TPA Site Number 12.

References:

NOAA. 1996. *Pribilof Islands Environmental Restoration Two Party Agreement*. Attorney General's Office File No. 66 1-95-0126. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. January 26, 1996.

Polarconsult. 1997a. Work Plan for Site Assessment and Contaminated Soil Removal. Polarconsult Alaska, Inc. May 1, 1997.

Polarconsult. 1997b. Environmental Site Investigation, St. George Debris Removal Report, Pribilof Islands Environmental Restoration Project. Polarconsult Alaska, Inc. December 31, 1997.

Polarconsult. 2001. Draft Report Revision 1, Remediation of Petroleum Contaminated Soil, NOAA Part II Pribilof Islands Environmental Cleanup Project, St. George Island, Alaska. Polarconsult Alaska, Inc. December 27, 2001.

Woodward-Clyde. 1994. *Phase 1B Environmental Assessment, St. George Island, Alaska*. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Inc. March 1994.

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Table 1: Summary of DRO and RRO Data for Former Hangar Building Site

Sample ID	Sample Depth BGS (ft)	OVM Analysis Result (ppm)	DRO by AK-102 Result (mg/kg	RRO by AK-103 Result (mg/kg)
SS 141 ^{a,b}	1.5	0	7,040 b	15,800 b
SS 132	4.3	0	20.2	55.8
SS 133	5.2	0	7.76	ND^{c}
SS 134	4.6	0	5.99	ND^{c}
SS 135	1.6	0	11.6	ND^{c}
SS 136	2.5	0	10.7	51.5
SS 137	2.0	0	$ND^{\mathfrak{c}}$	ND^{c}
SS 138	2.6	0	54.6	351
SS 139	1.9	0	85.1	252
SS 140	1.9	0	69.8	201
Cleanup			200	2,000
Level				
(mg/kg)				

Notes:

- (a) Heavy metals, GRO, BTEX, and PCBs were also analyzed for in SS 141 but were not found above their cleanup levels. Since this sample represented the most visibly stained soil, and also had elevated levels of DRO and RRO, the other constituents were not quantified in the remaining samples.
- (b) Soil represented by this sample was excavated and remediated by NOAA's ETC treatment system in 2000 and 2001.
- (c) ND = Soil not detected above the Practical Quantitation Limits, which were < 100 mg/kg for both DRO and RRO in these analyses.

Source of Analytical Data: Polarconsult 1997b.

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For the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	
John Lindsay NOAA, Pribilof Project Office	Date
Approvals: In accordance with Paragraph 59 of the Two Party action has been completed at TPA Site Number 12, the Former I and that no further action is required.	
For the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	
T : II - 1	D. (
Louis Howard Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Date
Remedial Project Manager	