ATTACHMENT 2

Documents Reviewed

	Fourth Five-Year Review Report Fort Wainwright
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ATTACHMENT 3

Decision Document Summaries

	Fourth Five-Year Review Report Fort Wainwright
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Table A3-1 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 1 - 801-Drum Burial Site

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 1 fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, June 1997
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 4 - Drum Removal and Disposal, and Natural Attenuation of Groundwater with Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring/Evaluation with Institutional Controls with a Contingency for Soil Vapor Extraction and Air Sparging to Treat Soil and Groundwater. (Page 7-1)
Media of Concern:	Groundwater and soil
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Groundwater: 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE), benzene, vinyl chloride, aldrin, dieldrin, and diesel range organics (DRO) Soil: Aldrin, dieldrin, and DRO
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : Recreational <u>Future</u> : Recreational
Receptors:	Army personnel (residential), small mammals (e.g., shrews and voles)
Exposure Pathway:	Inhalation, ingestion, dermal contact
Ecological Risk:	 Potential ecological risks may result from exposure of terrestrial wildlife to chemicals of potential ecological concern found in the surface soils at the 801 Drum Burial Site. Potential ecological risk may result from exposure of aquatic organisms to chemicals of potential ecological concern found in surface water and sediment.

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Table A3-2 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 1 - 801 Drum Burial Site

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 1 fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, June 1997
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 4 - Drum Removal and Disposal, and Natural Attenuation of Groundwater with Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring/Evaluation with Institutional Controls with a Contingency for Soil Vapor Extraction and Air Sparging to Treat Soil and Groundwater. (Page 7-1)
	<u>Groundwater</u> :
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	 Ensure that groundwater quality at the 801 Drum Burial Site meets Federal and state standards Minimize potential migration of contaminated groundwater to the Chena River and downgradient drinking water wells Establish and maintain institutional controls (ICs) to ensure that the groundwater will not be used until Federal and state maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) are attained, except for activities undertaken to initiate the selected remedies
	Soil:
	 Prevent further leaching of contaminants from soil to groundwater Reduce risks associated with exposure to contaminated soil and drums Prevent migration of soil contaminants to groundwater which could result in groundwater contamination and exceedances of federal MCLs and Alaska Water Quality Standards (AWQS) (18 Alaska Administrative Code [AAC] 70)
	Groundwater:
Clean-Up Goals:	Five contaminants of concern (COCs) were established for groundwater in the ROD: aldrin, dieldrin, 1,1-DCE, benzene, and vinyl chloride. When available, federal and State of Alaska drinking water MCLs were adopted as the groundwater cleanup goals. At the time of the Record of Decision (ROD), MCLs were available and used for 1,1-DCE, benzene, and vinyl chloride. There were no MCLs for aldrin or dieldrin and the cleanup levels for these COCs were risk-based concentrations equivalent to an excess lifetime cancer risks of 1x10-6 for residential exposure scenarios. Since the ROD was finalized, groundwater cleanup levels for aldrin and dieldrin have been instituted. The MCLs for 1,1-DCE, benzene, and vinyl chloride have not changed, but the new MCLs for aldrin and dieldrin (18AAC Table C) are an order of magnitude higher than the risk-based levels adopted in the ROD. In addition, the USEPA has requested that cis-1,2-DCE be added to the list of compounds to track at the site.
	Soil:
	Two COCs were established for soils in the ROD; aldrin and dieldrin. Since there were no cleanup levels for either contaminant at the time of the ROD, soil cleanup goals were established based on calculated excess lifetime cancer risks

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Table A3-2 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 1 - 801 Drum Burial Site

	of 1x10 ⁻⁴ for a residential exposure scenario. Since the ROD was finalized, soil cleanup levels for aldrin and dieldrin have been established. The new cleanup levels for aldrin and dieldrin are lower than the risk-based levels adopted in the ROD.
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 Federal and State of Alaska MCLs - relevant and appropriate for groundwater National Contingency Plan (NCP) off-site disposal rules - applicable for disposal of drums and contaminated soil
Components of the Remedy:	 Source Removal: Locate potential buried drums and, if found, remove and dispose the drums and contaminated soils, while restricting access to the source area during this work Monitored natural attenuation (MNA)/Long-term monitoring: Natural attenuation of groundwater with long-term monitoring/evaluation Air Sparging/Soil Vapor Extraction (AS/SVE): install and operate an AS/SVE system to treat volatile organic compounds (VOCs); to be implemented if the plume shows an increasing trend over any three consecutive sampling events, or if designated monitoring points indicate the plume is migrating. ICs: Establish and maintain ICs to ensure that the groundwater will not be used until Federal and state MCLs are attained, except for activities undertaken to initiate the selected remedies. Included are restrictions on site access, well installation and development as long as hazardous substances remain on site that preclude unrestricted use.

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Table A3-3 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 2 - Former Building 1168 Leach Well

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 2 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1997
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 3: Soil Vapor Extraction, Groundwater Air Sparging, and Monitoring
Media of Concern:	Groundwater
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Groundwater: Benzene, trichloroethene (TCE), Tetrachloroethene (PCE), vinyl chloride, 1,1-DCE, and cis-1,2 DCE
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : industrial; residential for groundwater <u>Future</u> : industrial; residential for groundwater
Receptors:	Army personnel (residential)
Exposure Pathway:	Groundwater ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation of VOCs
Ecological Risk:	None

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Table A3-4 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 2 - Former Building 1168 Leach Well

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 2 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1997
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 3: Soil Vapor Extraction, Groundwater Air Sparging, and Monitoring
	The goal of the remedial action is to restore groundwater to its beneficial use as a drinking water aquifer and to remediate soil to State of Alaska clean-up levels for non- underground storage tank (UST) petroleum contaminated soil. Groundwater:
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	 Restore groundwater to its beneficial use of drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame through source control Reduce or prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas Prevent the use of groundwater containing contaminants at levels above Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and AWQS Using natural attenuation to attain AWQS (18 AAC 70) after reaching state and Federal MCLs
	 Soil: Prevent the migration of soil contaminants to groundwater, which could result in groundwater contamination and exceedances of state and Federal MCLs and AWQS (18 AAC 70). The ROD stated "because soils contaminated with VOCs and petroleum-related compounds are acting as a continuing source of contamination to groundwater, the remedial action goal for in-situ soils is active remediation until contamination levels in groundwater are consistently below state and federal MCLs."
	Clean-up goals were based on Federal and state ARARs. Groundwater: Federal and State of Alaska drinking water MCLs for benzene, TCE, PCE, vinyl chloride, 1,1-DCE, and cis-1,2-DCE at the former Building 1168 Leach Well source area
Clean-Up Goals:	Soil: The ROD stated that "because soils contaminated with VOCs and petroleum-related compounds are acting as a continuing source of contamination to groundwater, the remedial action goal for in-situ soils is active remediation until contamination levels in groundwater are consistently below state and federal MCLs." The State of Alaska cleanup levels for non-UST petroleum contaminated soil were considered as a guideline for the treatment of in-situ soils at the former Building 1168 Leach Well source area. Table 7-2 of the ROD adopted Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) soil cleanup matrix Level A cleanup goals for DRO, gasoline range organics (GRO), benzene, and total benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes at this source area.

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Table A3-4 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 2 - Former Building 1168 Leach Well

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 State and Federal MCLs – relevant and appropriate for groundwater Alaska Water Quality Standards – applicable Alaska Oil Pollution Regulations – applicable Alaska Guidelines for Non-UST Petroleum Contaminated Soil – to be considered
Components of the Remedy:	 SVE/AS: In-situ treatment of groundwater by AS to remove VOCs, thereby attaining state and Federal drinking water standards In-situ treatment of soil by SVE to prevent contaminated soil from acting as an ongoing source of contamination to groundwater Treatment system evaluation and modification as necessary to optimize effectiveness Periodic monitoring and evaluation of air emissions from the SVE/AS system to meet air emission requirements Periodic groundwater monitoring and off-gas measurements to determine attainment of RAOs MNA/long-term monitoring: Achieve the AWQS through natural attenuation after active treatment attains state and Federal MCLs ICs: Restrict site access and restrict well installation and development activities as long as hazardous substances remain on site at levels that preclude unrestricted use

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Table A3-5 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 2 - DRMO Yard

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 2 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1997
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 3: Soil Vapor Extraction, Groundwater Air Sparging, and Monitoring.
Media of Concern:	Groundwater
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Groundwater: Benzene, tetrachloroethene (PCE), TCE, vinyl chloride, 1,1-DCE, and cis-1,2-DCE
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : industrial; residential for groundwater <u>Future</u> : industrial; residential for groundwater
Receptors:	Army personnel (residential)
Exposure Pathway:	Groundwater ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation of VOCs
Ecological Risk:	The results of the Ecological Risk Assessment for OU-2 indicate a potential for adverse effects to small terrestrial mammals (e.g., voles) at the DRMO Yard, reflecting ecologically significant concentrations of manganese and lead. These risks are associated with ingestion of soil and vegetation. These contaminants do not appear to be associated with historical source area activities and are consistent with regional background concentrations. Overall, there do not appear to be unacceptable potential ecological risks associated with the DRMO Yard source area.

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Table A3-6 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 2 - DRMO Yard

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 2 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1997
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 3: Soil Vapor Extraction, Groundwater Air Sparging, and Monitoring.
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	The goal of the remedial action is to restore groundwater to its beneficial use as a drinking water aquifer and to remediate soil to State of Alaska cleanup levels for non-UST petroleum contaminated soil. Groundwater:
	 Restore groundwater to its beneficial use of drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame through source control Reduce or prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas Prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants at levels above SWDA and State of Alaska Drinking Water Standard MCLs and AWQS Use natural attenuation to attain AWQS (18 AAC 70) after reaching state and
	Federal MCLs Soil:
	 Prevent migration of soil contaminants to groundwater, which could result in groundwater contamination and exceedances of state and Federal MCLs and AWQS (18 AAC 70)
Clean-Up Goals:	Groundwater: Federal and State of Alaska drinking water MCLs were adopted as cleanup goals for benzene, PCE, TCE, vinyl chloride, 1,1-DCE, and cis-1,2-DCE at the DRMO Yard source area.
	Soil: ADEC soil cleanup matrix cleanup levels were adopted as preliminary remediation goals for DRO in the DRMO Yard source area.
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	• Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (40 CFR 141) and Alaska Drinking Water Regulations (18 AAC 80): The MCL and non-zero MCL goals were established under the SDWA and are relevant and appropriate for groundwater that is a potential drinking water source.
	• AWQS (18 AAC 70): Alaska Water Quality Standards for Protection of Class (1)(A) Water Supply, Class (1)(R) Water Recreation, and Class (1) Aquatic Life and Wildlife (18 AAC 70) are applicable to both source areas. Many of the constituents of groundwater regulated by AWQS are identical to MCLs in Drinking Water Standards.
	• Alaska Oil Pollution Regulations (18 AAC 75): Alaska Oil Pollution Control Regulations, are applicable. Under these regulations, responsible parties are required to clean up oil or hazardous material releases. The Army anticipates achieving a cleanup level consistent with this regulation.
	• Alaska Regulations for Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (18 AAC 78):

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Table A3-6 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 2 - DRMO Yard

	The State of Alaska has established cleanup requirements for petroleum- contaminated soils from leaking USTs to protect groundwater and are relevant and appropriate for the DRMO Yard.
Components of the Remedy:	The remedial action components specified for the DRMO source area included: SVE/AS: In-situ treatment of groundwater via AS to remove VOCs In-situ treatment of soil via SVE to prevent contaminated soil from acting as an ongoing source of contamination to groundwater Treatment system evaluation and modification as necessary to optimize effectiveness Periodic monitoring and evaluation of air emissions from the AS/SVE system to meet air emission requirements Periodic groundwater monitoring and off-gas measurements to determine attainment of RAOs MNA/long-term monitoring: Achieve the AWQS through natural attenuation after active treatment attains state and federal MCLs. ICs: Restrict site access and restrict well installation and development activities as long as hazardous substances remain on site at levels that preclude unrestricted use.

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Table A3-7 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 1B Birch Hill Tank Farm

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1996
	Explanation of Significant Differences Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, September 2002
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 5 - soil vapor extraction and air sparging of groundwater.
Media of Concern:	Groundwater
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Groundwater: Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, 1,2-dibromoethane (EDB), 1,2 dichloroethane (DCA), 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (TMB), and 1,3,5-TMB
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : industrial; surrounding areas are industrial, recreational and residential <u>Future</u> : industrial; surrounding areas will be industrial, recreational and residential
Receptors:	Army personnel (residential), downgradient users (two churches), and users of the Class A municipal drinking water wells
Exposure Pathway:	Ingestion, inhalation
Ecological Risk:	Results of the Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) did indicate potential effects to wildlife because of 5 COCs at the Tank Farm: 1) lead, 2) 1,2,4- TMB, 3) 1,3,5-TMB, 4) isopropylbenzene, and 5) toluene. Lead posed potential risks to all terrestrial biota except the red fox, while the other four contaminants posed potential risks only to the red squirrel and marten, which are unlikely to inhabit the Tank Farm Source Area. Consequently, the only potentially significant risks at OU-3 are because of wildlife exposure to lead in soils at the Tank Farm. However, given the conservative nature of the ERA, these potential risks are likely to be overestimated. (pg 83)

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Table A3-8 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 1B Birch Hill Tank Farm

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1996 Explanation of Significant Differences Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, September 2002
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 5 - soil vapor extraction and air sparging of groundwater.
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	 Groundwater: Restore groundwater to drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame Reduce further migration of contaminated groundwater Prevent use of groundwater with contaminants at levels above SDWA levels Soil: Prevent the migration of contaminants from soil into groundwater that would result in groundwater contamination and exceedance of SDWA standards
Clean-Up Goals:	 Groundwater: Federal and State of Alaska drinking water MCLs were adopted as groundwater cleanup goals for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, EDB, and DCA The concentrations corresponding to an excess cancer risk-based level of 1x10⁻⁴ were adopted as the cleanup goals for 1,2,4-TMB and 1,3,5-TMB because there were no MCLs for these contaminants Although the ROD did not identify specific groundwater cleanup goals for petroleum hydrocarbons, the AWQS and other applicable Alaska environmental regulations are referenced as ARARs. The ROD stated that active remediation would be used to achieve SDWA levels and that natural attenuation would be used to achieve AWQS and other State of Alaska groundwater cleanup levels including DRO and GRO concentrations. Soil: The remedial action goal for <i>in-situ</i> soils contaminated with VOCs and petroleum compounds is protection of groundwater. The ROD stated that since soils are acting as a continuing source of contamination to the groundwater, active remediation of the soils will continue until SDWA levels are consistently met. AWQS will be achieved through natural attenuation. The ROD also stated that petroleum-contaminated soils that are treated <i>ex-situ</i> will be treated to State of Alaska Matrix Level A standards before they are returned to the source area.

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Table A3-8 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 1B Birch Hill Tank Farm

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 Federal and State of Alaska MCLs – relevant and appropriate for groundwater Alaska Water Quality Standards – applicable Alaska Oil Pollution regulations – applicable Alaska regulations for leaking USTs – relevant and appropriate.
Components of the Remedy:	 AS/SVE: SVE of petroleum-contaminated soil and AS of petroleum-contaminated groundwater in permafrost-free areas at known contaminant sources and at locations where remedial action goals were exceeded to achieve SDWA levels. Product recovery: During the summer and fall of 2000 a product recovery system was installed on Birch Hill. This sub-area was not a part of the OU3 ROD, but was established as part of an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD). The ESD also required the implementation of groundwater modeling. MNA/long-term monitoring: long term groundwater monitoring and natural attenuation to meet the AWQS. ICs: restrict access and restrict development at the site as long as hazardous substances remain at concentrations above the remedial action goals. The development restrictions apply to construction and well development or placement as long as hazardous substances remain on site at levels that preclude unrestricted use, excluding activities undertaken to initiate the remedial actions.

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Table A3-9 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 2 Valve Pits and ROLF

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1996 Explanation of Significant Differences Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, September 2002
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 5 - soil vapor extraction and air sparging of groundwater.
Media of Concern:	Groundwater
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Groundwater: Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, 1,2-EDB, 1,2-DCA, 1,2,4-TMB, and 1,3,5-TMB
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : recreational and residential <u>Future</u> : recreational and residential
Receptors:	Army personnel (residential)
Exposure Pathway:	Ingestion
Ecological Risk:	None

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A3-18 November 2016

Table A3-10 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 2 Valve Pits and ROLF

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1996
	Explanation of Significant Differences Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, September 2002
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 5 - soil vapor extraction and air sparging of groundwater.
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	Groundwater:
	 Restore groundwater to drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame Reduce further migration of contaminated groundwater Prevent the use of groundwater with contaminants above SDWA levels
	Soil:
	For petroleum-contaminated soil, prevent migration of contaminants from soil into groundwater that would result in groundwater contamination and exceedance of SDWA standards
	Groundwater:
Clean-Up Goals:	 Federal and State of Alaska drinking water MCLs were adopted as groundwater cleanup goals for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, EDB, and 1,2-DCA The remedial goals for 1,2,4-TMB and 1,3,5-TMB were based on a risk-based concentration equivalent to a non-cancer hazard quotient of 1 using a residential groundwater exposure assumption, since there were no MCLs for these contaminants. The values established in the ROD were erroneously selected from the wrong column in the Region 3 RBC tables. The values listed in the ROD for these chemicals correspond to an inhalation pathway. The residential groundwater assumptions in the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) correspond to a remedial goal of 1.85 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for both compounds. This issue was discussed in the ESD. Although the ROD did not identify specific groundwater cleanup goals for petroleum hydrocarbons, the AWQS and other applicable Alaska environmental regulations are referenced as ARARs. The ROD stated that active remediation would be used to achieve safe drinking water. Soil:
	The remedial action goal for in-situ soil contaminated with VOC and petroleum compounds is based on the protection of groundwater. Because soils are acting as a continuing source of

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Table A3-10 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 2 Valve Pits and ROLF

	contamination to the groundwater, active remediation of the soils will continue until SDWA levels are consistently met. Natural attenuation will continue until AWQS are achieved. • Petroleum contaminated soils that are treated ex-situ will meet State of Alaska Matrix Level A standards before they are returned to the source area • No source specific cleanup goals were established for Remedial Area 2
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 Federal and State of Alaska MCLs – relevant and appropriate for groundwater Alaska Water Quality Standards – applicable Alaska Oil Pollution regulations – applicable Alaska regulations for leaking USTs – relevant and appropriate
Components of the Remedy:	AS/SVE: AS of petroleum-contaminated groundwater and SVE of petroleum-contaminated soil at known contaminant sources and at locations where remedial action goals were exceeded (i.e., hot spots) to achieve SDWA levels.
	MNA/long-term monitoring: long term groundwater monitoring and natural attenuation to meet the AWQS.
	<u>ICs</u> : restrict site access, restrict construction at the site, and restrict water supply well installation as long as hazardous substances remain at levels that preclude unrestricted use

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Table A3-11 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 3 FEP Mileposts 2.7, 3.0 and 15.75

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1996 Explanation of Significant Differences Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, September 2002
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 5 - soil vapor extraction and air sparging of groundwater.
Media of Concern:	Groundwater
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Groundwater: Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, 1,2-EDB, 1,2-DCA, 1,2,4-TMB, and 1,3,5-TMB
Land Use:	Current: recreational and residential Future: recreational and residential
Receptors:	Army personnel
Exposure Pathway:	Ingestion
Ecological Risk:	None

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A3-22 November 2016

Table A3-12 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 3 FEP Mileposts 2.7, 3.0 and 15.75

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Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, January 1996
	Explanation of Significant Differences Operable Unit 3 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, September 2002
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 5 - soil vapor extraction and air sparging of groundwater.
	The RAOs are generic for all source areas in OU3.
	Groundwater:
	 Restore groundwater to drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame Reduce further migration of contaminated groundwater
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	Prevent use of groundwater with contaminants at levels above SDWA levels
	Soil:
	• For petroleum-contaminated soil, prevent migration of contaminants from soil into groundwater that would result in groundwater contamination and exceedance of SDWA standards.
	Based on the results of the baseline risk assessment for current (at the time of the ROD) and projected land use at the site, COCs were identified for establishing numeric cleanup goals for OU3. There were no source specific cleanup goals for Remedial Area 3. The ROD described the point of compliance for achieving the RAOs as wells downgradient of Remedial Area 3.
	Groundwater:
Clean-Up Goals:	• Federal and State of Alaska drinking water MCLs were adopted as groundwater cleanup goals for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, EDB, and 1,2-DCA
	• In the ROD, the remedial goals for 1,2,4-TMB and 1,3,5-TMB were based on a risk-based equivalent to a non-cancer hazard quotient of 1 using a residential groundwater exposure assumption, since there were no MCLs for these contaminants. However, the values established in the ROD were erroneously selected from the wrong column in the Region 3 RBC tables. The values listed in the ROD for these chemicals correspond to an inhalation pathway. The residential groundwater assumptions in the RI/FS correspond to a remedial goal of 1.85 mg/L for both compounds. This issue was discussed in the ESD.
	Soil:
	The remedial action goal for in-situ soil contaminated with VOC and petroleum compounds is protection of groundwater. Because the soils are

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Table A3-12 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 3 - Remedial Area 3 FEP Mileposts 2.7, 3.0 and 15.75

	acting as a continuing source of contamination to the groundwater, active remediation of the soils will continue until SDWA levels are consistently met. Natural attenuation will continue until AWQS are achieved. • Petroleum contaminated soils that are treated ex-situ will be treated to State of Alaska Matrix Level A standards before they are returned to the source area.
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 Federal and State of Alaska MCLs – Relevant and appropriate for groundwater Alaska Water Quality Standards – Applicable Alaska Oil Pollution regulations – Applicable Alaska regulations for leaking USTs – Relevant and appropriate
Components of the Remedy:	AS/SVE: of contaminated soil and groundwater in permafrost-free areas. Long-term monitoring: The ROD also specified that long-term groundwater monitoring would be conducted at the three sites to ensure that contaminant concentrations were reduced in nearby wetlands. In addition, ICs would be maintained to restrict access to and development at the sites as long as hazardous substances remain onsite at levels that precluded unrestricted use. ESD: the following actions/changes that were not anticipated at the time of the ROD, but are required pursuant to the ESD. Many of these actions were completed prior to development of the ESD:
	 Excavation of contaminated soils from Milepost 2.7 (1,500 cubic yards) and Milepost 3.0 (6,000 cubic yards) and treatment in the vicinity of the Truck Fill Stand and Building 1173 treatment systems. Treatment of contaminated soil from Milepost sites 2.7 and 3.0 in treatment cells to achieve ADEC Level A cleanup levels and soil disposal criteria required for placement in Fort Wainwright's on-Post solid waste landfill or to achieve applicable off-Post soil disposal criteria, as determined appropriate by the Army. Monitoring of soil and groundwater contamination remaining in the vicinity of Remedial Area 3, for as long as required until RAOs have been achieved, as determined by concurrence of the project managers.
	Installation of additional monitoring wells and site characterization at Milepost 2.7 and 3.0 to gain a better understanding of local hydrology, impacts of permafrost, and contaminant migration.

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Table A3-13 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 4 - Landfill

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 4 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, August 1996
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 3: A phased approach involving capping of the soils in the older, inactive portion of the landfill, natural attenuation of groundwater; groundwater monitoring/evaluation; and institutional controls. Phase 2, if necessary, would involve evaluation and implementation of an active groundwater treatment system. (ROD Section 7.1, page 94 and Section 5.5.1.3, page 74)
Media of Concern:	Groundwater
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Benzene, cis-1,2-DCE, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (PCA), 1,1,2-TCA, TCE, vinyl chloride, and bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : industrial <u>Future</u> : industrial (ROD Section 4.0, page 40); residential for groundwater use (ROD Section 4.4, page 44)
Receptors:	Residential (groundwater use) (ROD Section 4.4, page 44 and Table 4-2)
Exposure Pathway:	Ingestion and dermal contact of groundwater, inhalation of indoor vapors that originate from groundwater (ROD Table 4-2)
Ecological Risk:	Insignificant per ROD Section 4.6.3.2, page 48: "Barium poses potential risks to passerine birds (robins, sparrows, etc.) at the Landfillthrough the ingestion of soil and earthworms. However, these locations represent a relatively small habitat areathe Landfill [is an] industrial area with a significant amount of heavy equipment and human activity. The habitat area in these locations has been significantly altered from the surrounding land. The actual number of animals that could be affected by these chemicals could be very low. No significant effects were predicted for waterfowl (mallards), raptors (kestrels), or terrestrial vegetation. No potential effects were predicted for aquatic species. There do not appear to be unacceptable potential ecological risks associated with the Landfill or CSY source areas."

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Table A3-14 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 4 - Landfill

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 4 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, August 1996
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 3: A phased approach involving capping of the soils in the older, inactive portion of the landfill, natural attenuation of groundwater; groundwater monitoring/evaluation; and institutional controls. Phase 2, if necessary, would involve evaluation and implementation of an active groundwater treatment system.
	(ROD Section 7.1, page 94 and Section 5.5.1.3, page 74)
	Restore groundwater to its beneficial use of drinking water quality within a reasonable timeframe
Remedial Action	Reduce or prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas
Objectives (RAOs):	Prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants above Federal MCLs and AWQS (18 AAC 70)
	• Use natural attenuation to attain AWQS (18 AAC 70)
	(ROD Section 5.2.1, page 70)
Clean-Up Goals:	Groundwater : Federal and State of Alaska maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for all COCs except 1,1,2,2-PCA; USEPA Region 3 Risk-Based Concentration (RBC) for 1,1,2,2-PCA.
	(ROD Table 5-1, page 82 and Table 7-1, page 97)
	Chemical-specific:
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 SDWA (40 CFR 141)and Alaska Drinking Water Regulation (18 AAC 80) AWQS (18 AAC 70) for Protection of Class (1)(A) Water Supply, Class (1)(B) Water Recreation, and Class (1) Aquatic Life and Wildlife Alaska Oil Pollution Regulation (18 AAC 75) Alaska Solid Waste Management Regulations (18 AAC 60)
	Location-specific:
	• Clean Water Act Section 404 (40 CFR 230 and 33 CFR 320 – 330)
	Action-specific
	 RCRA Solid Waste Landfill Closure Criteria (40 CFR 258.60) Federal Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401)
	(ROD Sections 8.22, 8.23, and 8.24, pages 101 – 102)

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Table A3-14 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 4 - Landfill

Landfill:

- Capping with a minimum of 2 feet of native soil of the approximately 8 acres of the inactive portion of the Landfill to achieve a permeability no greater than 10⁻⁵ centimeters per second
- Maintain vegetative growth or grasses [on the cap] and promote natural drainage to prevent ponding and erosion

Contingent Remedy:

- The need for a gas collection system would be considered during remedial design. [The landfill cap remedial design did not include a methane gas collection system]
- An active groundwater treatment system would be considered if natural attenuation of groundwater did not progress as projected (70 years to achieve the RAOs) or did not result in a significant reduction in leachate

Components of the Remedy:

Groundwater:

- Achieve the RAOs for this source area through natural attenuation
- Monitor groundwater downgradient of the landfill and evaluate results to determine the effectiveness of the capping and natural attenuation with respect to the RAOs

Land Use Controls:

 Maintaining institutional controls restricting access to and development at the site as long as hazardous substances remain onsite at levels that precluded unrestricted use

(ROD Section 7.1.1, page 94)

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Table A3-15 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 4 – Coal Storage Yard

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 4 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, August 1996
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 6: In situ treatment of soils via vacuum extraction enhanced by steam injection or bioventing, in situ treatment of groundwater via air sparging, groundwater monitoring/evaluation, and institutional controls
	(ROD Section 7.2, page 95 and Section 5.5.2.6, page 80)
Media of Concern:	Soil Groundwater
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Soil: Benzene, BTEX, DRO, GRO Groundwater: Benzene, bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate, toluene, TCE
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : industrial <u>Future</u> : industrial (ROD Section 4.0, page 40); residential for groundwater use (ROD Section 4.4, page 44)
Receptors:	Residential (groundwater use) (ROD Section 4.4, page 44 and Table 4-3)
Exposure Pathway:	Ingestion and dermal contact of groundwater, inhalation of indoor vapors that originate from groundwater (ROD Table 4-3)
Ecological Risk:	Insignificant per ROD Section 4.6.3.2, page 48: "Barium and Copper pose a risk to passerine birds at the CSY through ingestion of soil and earthworms. However, these locations represent a relatively small habitat areathe CSY [is an] industrial area with a significant amount of heavy equipment and human activity. The habitat area in these locations has been significantly altered from the surrounding land. The actual number of animals that could be affected by these chemicals could be very low. No significant effects were predicted for waterfowl (mallards), raptors (kestrels), or terrestrial vegetation. No potential effects were predicted for aquatic species. There do not appear to be unacceptable potential ecological risks associated with the Landfill or CSY source areas."

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Table A3-16 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 4 – Coal Storage Yard

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 4 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, August 1996
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 6: In situ treatment of soils via vacuum extraction enhanced by steam injection or bioventing, in situ treatment of groundwater via air sparging, groundwater monitoring/evaluation, and institutional controls (ROD Section 7.2, page 95 and Section 5.5.2.6, page 80)
	Groundwater:
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	 Restore groundwater to its beneficial use of drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame Reduce further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas Prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants at levels above Federal MCLs and AWQS (18 AAC 70) Use natural attenuation to attain AWQS (18 AAC 70) Soil: Prevent migration of soil contaminants to groundwater that could result in groundwater contamination and exceedances of Federal MCLs and AWQS (18 AAC 70) (ROD Section 5.2.2, pages 70-71)
Clean-Up Goals:	Groundwater : Federal and State of Alaska MCLs (ROD Table 5-2, page 84 and Table 7-2, page 98)
	Soil: (ROD Table 5-2, page 85 and Table 7-2, page 99)
	Chemical-specific:
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 SDWA (40 CFR 141)and Alaska Drinking Water Regulation (18 AAC 80) AWQS (18 AAC 70) for Protection of Class (1)(A) Water Supply, Class (1)(B) Water Recreation, and Class (1) Aquatic Life and Wildlife Alaska Oil Pollution Regulation (18 AAC 75) Alaska Regulations for Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (18 AAC 78) Location-specific: Clean Water Act Section 404 (40 CFR 230 and 33 CFR 320 – 330) Action-specific: Federal Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401)
	To-be-considered:
	I U-DC-CUIISIUCI CU.

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Table A3-16 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 4 – Coal Storage Yard

	 State of Alaska Guidance for Storage, Remediation, and Disposal of Non-UST Petroleum Contaminated Soils (July 29, 1991) State of Alaska Interim Guidance for Surface and Groundwater Cleanup Levels (September 26, 1990) (ROD Sections 8.22, 8.23, and 8.24, pages 101 – 102)
	Soil and Groundwater:
Components of the Remedy:	 In situ treatment of soils via soil vapor extraction to prevent contaminated soils from acting as an ongoing source of contamination to groundwater. Soil vapor extraction wells will be placed in areas of the highest contamination and operated until groundwater MCLs are achieved In situ treatment of groundwater via air sparging to remove VOCs, thereby attaining state and Federal drinking water standards. Air sparging wells will be placed in areas of highest contamination. Evaluate and modify the treatment system as necessary to optimize effectiveness in achieving RAOs Duration of treatment system operation is estimated to be nine years to meet ADEC soil cleanup goals and Federal MCLs. A combination of groundwater monitoring and off-gas measurements will be used to determine attainment of [the] RAOs After active treatment achieves [the] MCLs, natural attenuation will be relied on to achieve [the] AWQS Monitoring of nested downgradient wells to ensure protection of Post drinking water supply wells during remedial action
	 Maintain institutional controls, including restricted access and well development restrictions, as long as hazardous substances remain on site at levels that preclude unrestricted use. Restrictions on groundwater will be implemented until contaminant levels are below Federal MCLs and [the] AWQS.
	(ROD Section 7.2.1, page 95)

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Table A3-17 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 5 - WQFS

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
	Subarea WQFS1: Alternative 5: Alternative 4 with Operation of the Potential Downgradient Groundwater Air Sparging Trench.
Remedy Chosen:	<u>Subarea WQFS2</u> : Alternative 3: Hot spot (source area) treatment with AS/SVE, continued operation of at downgradient groundwater AS curtain, groundwater monitoring, ICs, and MNA.
	Subarea WQFS3: Alternative 3: Hot spot (source area) treatment with AS/SVE, ICs, groundwater monitoring, and MNA.
Media of Concern:	WQFS: Groundwater, soil Chena River: surface water
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	WQFS: Groundwater: 1,2-DCA, benzene, toluene, DRO, GRO, and RRO Soil: DRO, GRO, Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Xylenes Surface Water: Total aromatic hydrocarbons (TAH) and total aqueous hydrocarbons (TaqH)
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : industrial and recreational. Groundwater use: residential <u>Future</u> : industrial and recreational. Groundwater use: residential
Receptors:	Army personnel
Exposure Pathway:	Inhalation of dust, ingestion
Ecological Risk:	COPCs identified for ecological receptors are listed in Table 8 of the ROD. Mammalian indicator species selected for WQFS and EQFS include the meadow vole (exposure pathways include ingestion of plants and ingestion of soil) and the muskrat (exposure pathways include ingestion of aquatic plants, ingestion of sediment, and ingestion of surface water). Aquatic indicators selected for WQFS and EQFS include benthic invertebrates (exposure pathways include exposure to sediment and surface water). The post-wide ecological risk assessment identified the red fox as an indicator species to represent terrestrial receptors because it is omnivorous and, therefore, is more likely to bioaccumulate chemicals than herbivores whose diets consist of plants. Bioaccumulation factors for animals generally are higher than plant uptake.

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Table A3-18 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5-WQFS

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999
Remedy Chosen:	Subarea WQFS1: Alternative 5: Alternative 4 with Operation of the Potential Downgradient Groundwater Air Sparging Trench. Subarea WQFS2: Alternative 3: Hot spot (source area) treatment with AS/SVE, continued operation of at downgradient groundwater AS curtain, groundwater monitoring, ICs, and MNA.
	Subarea WQFS3: Alternative 3: Hot spot (source area) treatment with AS/SVE, ICs, groundwater monitoring, and MNA.
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	 Groundwater: Restore groundwater to its beneficial uses within a reasonable time frame. Reduce or prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas to the downgradient aquifer or surface water bodies that are closely hydrologically connected by achieving MCLs (where there are no nonzero maximum contaminant level goals [MCLGs]) and AWQS. For groundwater that is hydrologically connected to surface water, AWQS apply for the following Fresh Water Uses: (I)(A) Water Supply; (I)(B) Water Recreation; and (I)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife. Ensure there is no risk to aquatic receptors through control of contaminant movement through the groundwater into the Chena River. Remove light non-aqueous phase liquid to the extent practicable to eliminate film or sheen from groundwater. Prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants at levels above SDWA MCLs, non-zero MCLGs, or the following AWQS for Fresh Water Uses: (I)(A) Water Supply; (I)(B) Water Recreation; and (I)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife. Soil: Prevent the migration to groundwater of soil contaminants that could result in groundwater contamination and exceedances of Federal MCLs and nonzero MCLGs and to groundwater that is hydrogeologically connected to surface water (such as the Chena River) that could result in exceedances of AWQS in surface water. Chena River Sediments: Reduce sources of contaminant releases to the Chena River Chena River Surface Water: Meet AWQS for the following Fresh Water Uses: (1)(A) Water "J Supply; (1)(B) Water Recreation; and (1)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife

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Table A3-18 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5-WQFS

	Continue aquatic assessment based on the baseline risk assessment for projected land and resource use at the WQFS, the ROD adopted the following cleanup goals:
	Groundwater:
Clean-Up Goals:	 Federal and state MCLs for 1,2-DCA, benzene, and toluene, and State of Alaska (18 AAC 75) cleanup levels for GRO, DRO, and RRO were adopted as numeric cleanup goals for the WQFS. In addition, the ROD identified elimination of any sheen caused by floating petroleum product as a cleanup goal. The cleanup level for GRO in groundwater as presented in Table C of ADEC 18 AAC 75 changed in 2008 from 1,300 micrograms per liter (μg/L) (as it was in 1999 at the time the ROD was signed) to 2,200 μg/L. The cleanup goals for groundwater hydraulically connected to the Chena River are the AWQS for TAH and TaqH.
	Soil:
	• The cleanup goal for soil in the WQFS is active remediation of soils until contaminant levels in groundwater are consistently below state and federal cleanup levels.
	Chena River Sediments:
	 No concentrations of toxic substances or petroleum hydrocarbons and other contaminants in bottom sediments that cause deleterious effects to aquatic life, to be determined by a benthic macroinvertebrate assessment Benthic macroinvertebrate assessment to establish baseline and to monitor aquatic biotic integrity through time
	Chena River Surface Water:
	 TAH and TaqH Eliminate petroleum hydrocarbon sheen Benthic macroinvertebrate assessment to establish baseline and to monitor aquatic biotic integrity over time Groundwater monitoring to assess reduction of contaminant releases to the Chena River
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 Federal and state MCLs are relevant and appropriate for groundwater that is a potential drinking water source (40 CFR 141 and 18 AAC 80). These ARARs set the active remediation goals for groundwater; AWQS (18 AAC 70) are also applicable to surface water, sediment, and groundwater that is closely hydrologically connected to surface water. Alaska oil pollution regulations (18 AAC 75) are applicable and require the cleanup of oil or hazardous material releases.

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Table A3-18 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5-WQFS

WOFS1:

- AS/SVE to address solvent and petroleum contamination in the source-area soil and groundwater and floating-product.
- In-situ heating at hot spots was proposed as a method to increase the rate of remediation. It would be used in the event that AS was ineffective in achieving progressive reduction of VOC and petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations in soils.
- Groundwater monitoring during active system operation and after operations to assess for possible rebound of the COC concentrations.
- MNA for deep groundwater and areas not being actively treated.
- ICs to ensure that groundwater will not be used as a potable water source. Includes restrictions on site access, construction, and well development or placement.

WQFS2:

- AS/SVE to address solvent and petroleum contaminated hot spots and floating-product.
- Continued operation of a downgradient sparge curtain.
- Installing a harbor boom downgradient of the sparge curtain to control contaminant releases into the Chena River.

• Pilot-scale operation of an oxygen release compound system

- Groundwater monitoring to determine whether cleanup levels are achieved and maintained downgradient of the sparge curtain. The monitoring would be continued after system shut down to assess potential for rebound of the concentrations.
- MNA for deep groundwater and areas not being actively treated within WOFS2
- ICs to ensure that groundwater will not be used as a potable water source. They include restrictions on site access, construction, and well development or placement.

WQFS3:

- AS/SVE to address solvent- and petroleum contaminated hot spots and floating-product.
- ICs to ensure that groundwater will not be used except for activities undertaken to initiate the selected remedies detailed in the ROD. ICs include restrictions governing site access, on site construction, and well development or placement.
- Groundwater monitoring to determine whether cleanup levels are achieved and maintained. Includes monitoring after system shut down to assess potential rebound of the concentrations.
- MNA for deep groundwater and areas not being actively treated within WQFS3.

Components of the Remedy:

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Table A3-19 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 5 – EQFS

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 2 – Continued Operation of the Building 1060 SVE/AS Treatability Study System, Institutional Controls, and Monitored and Evaluated Natural Attenuation.
Media of Concern:	Groundwater Soil
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Groundwater: 1,2-DCA, toluene, TCE, 1,2-EDB, bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether, RRO, DRO Soil: DRO, GRO, Xylenes Chena River Surface Waters: TAH, TAqH
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : industrial, groundwater: residential <u>Future</u> : industrial, groundwater: residential
Receptors:	Army personnel
Exposure Pathway:	Inhalation of dust, ingestion
Ecological Risk:	COPCs identified for ecological receptors are listed in Table 8 of the ROD. Mammalian indicator species selected for WQFS and EQFS include the meadow vole (exposure pathways include ingestion of plants and ingestion of soil) and the muskrat (exposure pathways include ingestion of aquatic plants, ingestion of sediment, and ingestion of surface water). Aquatic indicators selected for WQFS and EQFS include benthic invertebrates (exposure pathways include exposure to sediment and surface water). The post-wide ecological risk assessment identified the red fox as an indicator species to represent terrestrial receptors because it is omnivorous and, therefore, is more likely to bioaccumulate chemicals than herbivores whose diets consist of plants. Bioaccumulation factors for animals generally are higher than plant uptake factors for the same chemicals.

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A3-40 November 2016

Table A3-20 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5– EQFS

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 2 – Continued Operation of the Building 1060 SVE/AS Treatability Study System, Institutional Controls, and Monitored and Evaluated Natural Attenuation.
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	Groundwater: Restore groundwater to its beneficial uses within a reasonable time frame. Reduce or prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas to the downgradient aquifer or surface water bodies that are closely hydrologically connected by achieving MCLs (where there are no nonzero MCLGs) and AWQS. For groundwater that is hydrologically connected to surface water, AWQS will apply for the following Fresh Water Uses: (I)(A) Water Supply; (I)(B) Water Recreation; and (I)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife. Ensure there is no risk to aquatic receptors through control of contaminant movement through the groundwater into the Chena River. Remove light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) to the extent practicable to eliminate film or sheen from groundwater. Prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants at levels above SDWA MCLs, nonzero MCLGs, or the following AWQS for Fresh Water Uses: (I)(A) Water Supply; (I)(B) Water Recreation; and (I)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife. Soils: Prevent the migration to groundwater of soil contaminants that could result in groundwater contamination and exceedances of Federal MCLs and nonzero MCLGs and to groundwater that is closely hydrogeologically connected to surface water (such as the Chena River) that could result in exceedances of AWQS in surface water (EQFS and WQFS). Chena River Sediments: Reduce sources of contaminant releases to the Chena River. Chena River Surface Water: Meet AWQS for the following fresh water uses: (1)(A) Water "J Supply; (1)(B) Water Recreation; and (1)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife
	• Continue aquatic assessment.

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Table A3-20 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5– EQFS

	Groundwater: Federal and state MCLs for 1,2-DCA, toluene, TCE, EDB; the 10 ⁻⁶ residential risk value for bis(2-chloroethyl)ether; and State of Alaska (18 AAC 75) cleanup levels for DRO, and RRO for the EQFS. Elimination of any sheen caused by floating petroleum product (EQFS groundwater).		
	Soil: The cleanup goal for soil in the EQFS is active remediation until contaminant levels in groundwater are consistently below state and federal MCLs.		
	Chena River Sediments:		
Clean-Up Goals:	 No concentrations of toxic substances or petroleum hydrocarbons and other contaminants in bottom sediments that cause deleterious effects to aquatic life, to be determined by a benthic macroinvertebrate assessment Benthic macroinvertebrate assessment to establish baseline and to monitor aquatic biotic integrity through time 		
	Chena River Surface Water:		
	 TAH and TAqH Eliminate petroleum hydrocarbon sheen Benthic macroinvertebrate assessment to establish baseline and to monitor aquatic biotic integrity over time Groundwater monitoring to assess reduction of contaminant releases to the Chena River 		
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	 Federal and state MCLs are relevant and appropriate for groundwater that is a potential drinking water source (40 CFR 141 and 18 AAC 80). These ARARs set the active remediation goals for groundwater. AWQS (18 AAC 70) are also applicable to surface water, sediment, and groundwater that is closely hydrologically connected to surface water. Alaska oil pollution regulations (18 AAC 75) are applicable and require the cleanup of oil or hazardous material releases. 		
Components of the Remedy:	 Continued operation of a Building 1060 AS/SVE system to address solvent-and petroleum-contaminated hot spots and floating-product. Groundwater monitoring during active system operation and after operation to assess for possible rebound of the COC concentrations. MNA for deep groundwater and areas were not actively treated within the EQFS. ICs to ensure that groundwater will not be used as a potable water source. Includes restrictions on site access, construction, and well development or placement. 		

A3-42 November 2016

Table A3-21 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 5 – Remedial Area 1A Birch Hill Above Ground Storage Tanks

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999			
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL			
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 2 – Institutional Controls			
Media of Concern:	Soil, Groundwater, Surface Water			
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Soil: Lead (2-party: petroleum hydrocarbons)			
Land Use:	Current: industrial, residential (groundwater) Future: industrial, residential (groundwater)			
Receptors:	Army personnel			
Exposure Pathway:	Inhalation of dust, ingestion			
Ecological Risk:	Potential risks from exposure to lead and petroleum hydrocarbons exist for all terrestrial receptors at Remedial Area 1A. However, the source area does not provide suitable habitat for any species because of the presence of existing facilities and human disturbance in the area. Potential receptors would be expected to avoid Remedial Area 1A and preferentially use habitat with less disturbance. Habitat outside the source areas has not been affected. Therefore, Remedial Area 1A is expected to constitute only a portion of the range of ecological receptors and a significant portion of their diet would be obtained from outside the source areas.			

A3-43 November 2016

A3-44 November 2016

Table A3-22 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5- Remedial Area 1A Birch Hill Above Ground Storage Tanks

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999			
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative 2 – Institutional Controls			
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	Groundwater: Restore groundwater to its beneficial uses within a reasonable time frame. Reduce or prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas to the downgradient aquifer or surface water bodies that are closely hydrologically connected by achieving MCLs (where there are no nonzero MCLGs) and AWQS. For groundwater that is hydrologically connected to surface water, AWQS will apply for the following fresh water uses: (1)(A) Water Supply; (1)(B) Water Recreation; and (1)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife. Ensure there is no risk to aquatic receptors through control of contaminant movement through the groundwater into the Chena River. Remove LNAPL to the extent practicable to eliminate film or sheen from groundwater. Prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants at levels above SDWA MCLs, non-zero MCLGs, or the following AWQS for fresh water uses: (1)(A) Water Supply; (1)(B) Water Recreation; and (1)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife. Soil: Prevent the migration to groundwater of soil contaminants that could result in groundwater contamination and exceedances of federal MCLs and nonzero MCLGs and to groundwater that is closely hydrogeologically connected to surface water (such as the Chena River) that could result in exceedances of AWQS in surface water. Limit human health and terrestrial receptor exposure to lead-contaminated soil. Chena River Sediments: Reduce sources of contaminant releases to the Chena River Chena River Surface Water: Meet the AWQS for the following fresh water uses: (1)(A) Water "J Supply; (1)(B) Water Recreation; and (1)(C) Growth and Propagation of Fish,			
	Shellfish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife • Continue aquatic assessment.			
Clean-Up Goals:	Soil: No direct contact for total lead concentration greater than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)			

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Table A3-22 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5- Remedial Area 1A Birch Hill Above Ground Storage Tanks

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	There are no specific ARARs for Remedial Area 1a. To Be Considered (TBC) information for Remedial Area 1a: addressing interim lead soil guidance and preliminary remediation goals is included in the ROD.
Components of the Remedy:	ICs, which include land use restrictions, signage, and maintaining an existing fence.

A3-46 November 2016

Table A3-23 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 5 – Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD) Area

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL
Remedy Chosen:	No Further Action/Institutional Controls (monitoring and control of access to the site)
Media of Concern:	N/A - UXO
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	N/A - UXO
Land Use:	Current/Future: Active small arms impact range
Receptors:	Army personnel
Exposure Pathway:	N/A - UXO
Ecological Risk:	N/A - UXO

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Table A3-24 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 5– OB/OD Area

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision for Operable Unit 5 Fort Wainwright Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1999		
Remedy Chosen:	No Further Action/Institutional Controls (monitoring and control of access to the site)		
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	N/A		
Clean-Up Goals:	N/A		
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	Interim status standards: 40 CFR 265 Closure plan and post-closure plan: 1991 FFCA Subject to RCRA permit		
Components of the Remedy: Monitor and control access, restrict land use			

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Table A3-25 Decision Document Summary Component: Background/Basis for Taking Action Operable Unit 6 – Former Communications Site

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision Operable Unit 6 Former Communications Site Fort Wainwright, Alaska, January 2014		
Regulatory Framework:	CERCLA NPL		
Remedy Chosen:	Alternative S2: Institutional Controls to Restrict Excavation of Soil Alternative GW2: Monitored Natural Attenuation and Institutional Controls to Prohibit Groundwater Use		
Media of Concern:	Soil and groundwater		
Contaminants of Concern (COCs):	Soil: 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), DRO, aluminum, copper, and manganese Groundwater: TCE, 1,2,3-TCP, DRO, and RRO		
Land Use:	<u>Current</u> : Residential (housing units are currently unoccupied) <u>Future</u> : Residential		
Receptors:	Residential (hypothetical, unrestricted)		
Exposure Pathways:	Direct contact with soil, inhalation of VOCs (indoor air), and groundwater ingestion		
Ecological Risk:	"Chemicals of potential ecological concern occurring in the drainage swale and groundwater is considered to be low." (ROD, Section 2.7.2, page 120)		

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Table A3-26 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 6 – Former Communications Site

Decision Document Title:	Record of Decision Operable Unit 6 Former Communications Site Fort Wainwright, Alaska, January 2014		
	Alternative S2:	Institutional Controls to Restrict Excavation of Soil	
Remedy Chosen:		Monitored Natural Attenuation and Institutional Controls to Prohibit Groundwater Use	
Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs):	 Soil: Protect against human exposure to COCs in soil. This RAO will be achieved if soil containing COCs at concentrations exceeding PCLs is managed through administrative processes, or if COCs in soil are reduced to meet PCLs. Groundwater: Protect against human exposure to COCs in groundwater. This RAO will be attained if the exposure pathway to human receptors is limited or eliminated through administrative processes, or if COC concentrations in groundwater are reduced to meet PCLs. Return groundwater to its beneficial use as a drinking water source. VOCs are expected to reach PCLs within 25 years; it is expected that remediation of DRO and RRO will take longer. This RAO will be achieved when groundwater COCs are below PCLs. 		
Clean-Up Goals:	Soil: ADEC risk-based cleanup levels and USEPA risk-based screening levels. 1,2,3-TCP 0.17 mg/kg DRO 10,250 mg/kg Aluminum 77,000 mg/kg Copper 4,160 mg/kg Manganese 1,800 mg/kg Groundwater: Federal and State of Alaska drinking water MCLs. 1,2,3-TCP 0.12 μg/L DRO 1,500 μg/L RRO 1,100 μg/L		
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:	TCE Federal and State of Ala • 40 CFR Part 141 • 18 AAC 75.345 • 18 AAC 75.360 • 18 AAC 75.375©	5 μg/L ska MCLs:	

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Table A3-26 Decision Document Summary Component: Remedial Action Operable Unit 6 – Former Communications Site

Components of the Remedy:	 Institutional controls to restrict excavation of soil. Monitored natural attenuation and institutional controls to prohibit groundwater use.
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A3-54 November 2016

ATTACHMENT 4

Site Inspection Checklists

	Fourth Five-Year Review Report Fort Wainwright
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Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist Fort Wainwright OU-1

I. SITE INFORMATION			
Site name: OU-1 801 Drum Burial Site	Date of inspection: 11 August 2015		
Location and Region: Fairbanks, Alaska	EPA ID: AK6210022426		
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District	Weather/temperature: Overcast/55-65°C±		
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply) □ Landfill cover/containment			
Inspection team roster: Mr. Brian Adams, Fort Wainwright Restoration Project Manager Dr. Karen Keil, USACE Buffalo Risk Assessor Ms. Holly Akers, PE, USACE Buffalo Project Engineer Attachments:			
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)		
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by	totation Program Manager Title Date phone Phone no. te interview form Date (907) 361-4512		
Name Interviewed	Title Date phone Phone no. e interview form		
3. Local regulatory authorities and response agencies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response office, police department, office of public health or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fill in all that apply.			
Agency <u>USEPA</u> Contact <u>Sandra Halstead</u> <u>Fernal Name</u> Problems; suggestions; ☐ Report attached <u>Notation 1</u>	deral Facilities RPM Title Date Output Date (907) 271-1218 Phone no.		
Agency <u>ADEM</u> Contact <u>Dennis Sheppard</u> <u>AI</u> Name Problems; suggestions; ☐ Report attached <u>No</u>	Title Date Phone no.		

Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist Fort Wainwright OU-1

4.	Other interviews (optional) Reports attached. (See interview forms)				
Bob Hazlett, Environmental Scientist (USACE Alaska)					
	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)				
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan ☐ Contingency plan/emergency response p Remarks: The Site-Specific Health and Safe		Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A contractor, FES.	
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks: O&M and OSHA training records Wainwright.	☐ Readily available ords are maintained by conti	Up to date ractors working or	⊠ N/A <u>1 Fort</u>	
4.	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	Up to date	N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A	
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☑ Up to date	□ N/A	
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
9.	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks: Access and security are contro	☐ Readily available lled at the installation acces	Up to date as points.	⊠ N/A	

	IV. O&M COSTS
1.	O&M Organization
	☐ State in-house ☐ Contractor for State ☐ PRP in-house ☐ Contractor for PRP ☑ Federal Facility in-house ☐ Contractor for Federal Facility ☐ Other: ☐ Other:
1.	Implementation and enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A
	Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by) Contractor-performed inspections & reporting Frequency At least annually Responsible party/agency Federal facility Contact Joseph Malen Restoration Program Manager 10-12 August 2015 (907) 361-4512 Name Title Date Phone no.
	Reporting is up-to-date $\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
	Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met Violations have been reported Other problems or suggestions: ☐ Report attached □ N/A □ N/A □ N/A
3.	Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Review Period
	Describe costs and reasons: Not applicable.
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS
Α.	Fencing
1.	Fencing damaged \Box Location shown on site map \Box Gates secured \boxtimes N/A
	Remarks: Access is controlled by installation fencing (not site-specific).
B. Oth	er Access Restrictions
1.	Signs and other security measures ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ N/A
	Remarks: Signage is present along installation fencing.

C. Inst	titutional Contro	ols (ICs)						
1.	Site conditions	on and enforcem imply ICs not pr imply ICs not be	operly impl			☐ Yes ☐ Yes	_	□ N/A □ N/A
	Frequency At le Responsible pa Contact Jos	oring (e.g., self-re east annually rty/agency Feder eph Malen Resto Name	ral facility oration Prog	- /	-	•	<u>(907) 30</u>	
	Reporting is up Reports are ver	-to-date ified by the lead	agency			⊠ Yes ⊠ Yes		□ N/A □ N/A
	Violations have	ements in deed or e been reported s or suggestions:		ort attached	been met	⊠ Yes ⊠ Yes		□ N/A □ N/A
2.	Adequacy	⊠IC	Cs are adequ	uate 🔲 I	Cs are inade	equate		□ N/A
D. Ger	neral							
1.		spassing				vandalism licating sit		is occurring.
2.	Land use chan Remarks:	ges on site 🗵 N						
3.	Land use chan Remarks:	ges off site 🗵 🛚	N/A					
		VI.	GENERA	L SITE CON	DITIONS			
A. Roa	nds	⊠ A	pplicable	□ N/A				
1.	Roads damage Remarks:	ed 🛭 Lo	ocation sho	wn on site map	o ⊠ Roa	ds adequa	te	□ N/A
B. Other Site Conditions								
	Remarks							
VII. LANDFILL COVERS ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A								
	V	III. VERTICAI	BARRIE	R WALLS	☐ Applicab	ole 🛛 N	N/A	

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A
A.	Groundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A
В.	Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A
C.	Treatment System ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A
D.	Monitoring Data ⊠ Applicable □ N/A
1.	Monitoring Data ☑ Is routinely submitted on time ☐ Is of acceptable quality
2.	Monitoring data suggests: ☐ Groundwater plume is effectively contained ☐ Contaminant concentrations are declining
E.	Monitored Natural Attenuation
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) ☑ Properly secured/locked ☑ Functioning ☑ Routinely sampled ☑ Good condition ☑ All required wells located ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks:
	X. OTHER REMEDIES
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction. Remarks:
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS
A.	Implementation of the Remedy
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).
	The remedy was established to: 1) ensure that groundwater contamination at the site meets federal and state standards, 2) minimize the potential for migration of contaminated groundwater to the Chena River and to downgradient drinking water wells, 3) establish and maintain ICs to ensure that groundwater will not be used until MCLs are arraigned, 4) prevent leaching of contaminants from soil to groundwater, and 5) reduce risks associated with exposure to contaminated soil and drums. The remedy was implemented, it consisted of: 1) locating and removing buried drums, establishing ICs to ensure that groundwater would not be used until MCLs are attained, 3) natural attenuation and long-term monitoring of groundwater, and 4) AS/SVE (contingent remedy) if the contaminant concentrations show an increasing trend over three consecutive sampling events and 2) data indicates that the groundwater contamination is attenuating, albeit at a slow rate, and the plumes are stable. The remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD

B. Adequacy of O&M

Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.

O&M consists of monitoring well inspections and maintenance (if necessary). All wells were found to be in satisfactory condition.

C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems

Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.

No early indicators of potential remedy problems were identified.

D. Opportunities for Optimization

Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.

Opportunities for optimization were not identified.

I. SITE INFORMATION					
Site name: OU-2 1168 Leach Well and DRMO Yard	Date of inspection: 11 August 2015				
Location and Region: Fairbanks, Alaska	EPA ID: AK6210022426				
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District	Weather/temperature: Overcast/55-65°C±				
 ☐ Access controls ☐ Institutional controls ☐ Groundwater pump and treatment ☐ Surface water collection and treatment 	 ☐ Landfill cover/containment ☐ Access controls ☐ Groundwater containment ☐ Wertical barrier walls ☐ Groundwater pump and treatment 				
Inspection team roster: Mr. Brian Adams, Fort Wainwright Restoration Project Dr. Karen Keil, USACE Buffalo Risk Assessor Ms. Holly Akers, PE, USACE Buffalo Project Enginee Attachments:	r				
II. INTERVIEWS	G (Check all that apply)				
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by	Title Date 7 phone Phone no. ee interview form 10-12 August 2015 Date (907) 361-4512				
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by	Title Date 7 phone Phone no. ee interview form				
office, police department, office of public heal deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) F Agency <u>USEPA</u> Contact <u>Sandra Halstead</u> Name_	gencies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response the or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of fill in all that apply. Sederal Facilities RPM (907) 271-1218 Title Date Phone no. Hot present				
Agency <u>ADEC</u> Contact <u>Dennis Sheppard</u> Name Problems; suggestions; ☐ Report attached <u>N</u>	ADEC RPM Title Date Phone no. Not present				

4.	Other interviews (optional) 🖾 Reports attached. (See interview forms)				
Bob Ha	zlett, Environmental Scientist (USACE Alas	ka)			
	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & R	RECORDS VERIFIED (C	heck all that apply	y)	
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan ☐ Contingency plan/emergency response p Remarks: The Site-Specific Health and Safe		Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A contractor, FES.	
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks: O&M and OSHA training records Wainwright.	Readily available cords are maintained by cont	Up to date tractors working o	⊠ N/A on Fort	
4.	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☑ Up to date	□ N/A	
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
9.	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks: Access and security are control	Readily available olled at the installation access	Up to date	⊠ N/A	

	IV. O&M COSTS	
1.	O&M Organization	
	☐ State in-house ☐ Contractor for State ☐ PRP in-house ☐ Contractor for PRP ☐ Federal Facility in-house ☐ Contractor for Federa ☐ Other: ☐ Contractor for Federa	l Facility
2.	O&M Cost Records (Not applicable)	
	☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ Funding mechanism/agreement in place Original O&M cost estimate: Not available Total annual cost by year for review period if av	☐ Breakdown attached vailable (not available)
	FromTo	☐ Breakdown attached
	Date Date Total cost From To	☐ Breakdown attached
	Date Date Total cost From To	☐ Breakdown attached
	Date Date Total cost From To	☐ Breakdown attached
	Date Date Total cost From To	☐ Breakdown attached
	Date Date Total cost	
3.	Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Re	view Period
	Describe costs and reasons: <u>Not applicable</u>	
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS	⊠ Applicable □ N/A
Α.	Fencing	
1.	Fencing damaged	☐ Gates secured ☐ N/A
	Remarks: Access is controlled by installation fencing (not	t site-specific).
B. Oth	er Access Restrictions	
1.	Signs and other security measures	own on site map N/A
	Remarks: Signs present along installation fencing and por	tions of OU-2.

C. Inst	C. Institutional Controls (ICs)				
1.	. Implementation and enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced □ Yes □ No □ N/A □ Yes □ No □ N/A				
	Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by) Contractor-performed inspections & reporting Frequency At least annually Responsible party/agency Federal facility Contact Joseph Malen Restoration Program Manager 10-12 August 2015 (907) 361-4512 Name Title Date Phone no.				
	Reporting is up-t Reports are verif	o-date	□ N/A □ N/A		
	Specific requirent Violations have by Other problems of		□ N/A □ N/A		
2.	Adequacy	☐ ICs are inadequate	□ N/A		
D. Ger	neral				
1.		passing	t		
2.	Land use chang Remarks:	es on site 🗵 N/A			
3.	Land use chang Remarks:	es off site N/A			
		VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS			
A. Roa	nds				
1.	Roads damaged Remarks:	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Roads adequate	□ N/A		
B. Oth	B. Other Site Conditions				
	Remarks				
	VII. LANDFILL COVERS ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A				
	VII	I. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A			

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES ☐ N/A		
A.	Groundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A		
B.	Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A		
C.	Treatment System ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A		
D.	Monitoring Data		
1.	Monitoring Data ⊠ Is routinely submitted on time ⊠ Is of acceptable quality		
2.	Monitoring data suggests: ⊠ Groundwater plumes are effectively contained ⊠ Contaminant concentrations are declining		
E.	Monitored Natural Attenuation		
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) ☑ Properly secured/locked ☑ Functioning ☒ Routinely sampled ☒ Good condition ☒ All required wells located ☒ Needs Maintenance ☒ N/A Remarks : Monitoring wells in the vicinity of the DRMO yard observed damaged due to frost heaving.		
	X. OTHER REMEDIES		
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.		
	Remarks : <u>AS/SVE systems previously operated at each site and have been shut down.</u>		
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS		
A.	Implementation of the Remedy		
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).		
The remedies for each site were established to: 1) restore groundwater to its beneficial use of drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame through source control, 2) reduce or prevent further migration of contaminants from source areas, 3) prevent the use of groundwater containing contaminants above MCLs, 4) use natural attenuation to attain Alaska Water Quality Standards after the MCLs are met, and 5) prevent the migration of soil contaminants to groundwater. The remedies were implemented and consisted of: 1) operating AS/SVE systems, 2) in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) (1168 Leach well site) and in-situ chemical reduction (DRMO Yard) treatability studies, 3) groundwater monitoring, and 4) implementing ICs. The remedies are functioning as intended by the ROD. At the Building 1168 Leach well site groundwater concentrations since the ISCO process indicate that COCs have consistently been below the cleanup goals. At the DRMO Yard, groundwater contamination plumes are stable or decreasing and PCE concentrations continue to exceed the MCL in several wells sampled. The remedial actions have prevented further migration of contaminated groundwater from source areas.			
B.	Adequacy of O&M		
	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.		
	O&M consists of monitoring well inspections and maintenance (if necessary) at each site.		

C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems

Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.

No early indicators of potential remedy problems were identified.

D. Opportunities for Optimization

Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.

Opportunities for optimization were not identified.

I. SITE INFORMATION				
Site name: OU-3 Remedial Areas 1B (Birch Hill Tank Farm), 2 (Valve Pits and ROLF), and 3 (FEP Mileposts 2.7 and 3.0)	Date of inspection: 11 August 2015			
Location and Region: Fairbanks, Alaska	EPA ID: AK6210022426			
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District	Weather/temperature: Overcast/55-65°C±			
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply) □ Landfill cover/containment				
Inspection team roster: Mr. Brian Adams, Fort Wainwright Restoration Project M. Dr. Karen Keil, USACE Buffalo Risk Assessor Ms. Holly Akers, PE, USACE Buffalo Project Engineer Attachments:				
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)			
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by p	toration Program Manager Title Date Ohone Phone no. interview form 10-12 August 2015 (907) 361-4512			
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by p	Title Date Phone Phone no. e interview form Date 10-12 August 2015 Date Date			
office, police department, office of public health deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fil Agency <u>USEPA</u> Contact <u>Sandra Halstead</u> Name_	encies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response a or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of l in all that apply. deral Facilities RPM			
Agency <u>ADEM</u> Contact <u>Dennis Sheppard</u> Name Problems; suggestions; ☐ Report attached <u>No</u>	ADEC RPM Title Date Phone no. t present			

4.	Other interviews (optional) 🖾 Reports attached. (See interview forms)				
Bob Ha	Bob Hazlett, Environmental Scientist (USACE Alaska)				
	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & F	RECORDS VERIFIED (C	heck all that apply	y)	
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks:	☐ Readily available☐ Readily available☐ Readily available☐	Up to date Up to date Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan ☐ Contingency plan/emergency response plan/emarks: The Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan		☑ Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A contractor, FES.	
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks: O&M and OSHA training records Wainwright.			⊠ N/A on Fort	
4.	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☑ Up to date	□ N/A	
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks_	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
9.	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks: Access and security are control	Readily available olled at the installation acce	Up to date ss points.	⊠ N/A	

	IV. O&M COSTS				
1.	O&M Organization				
	☐ State in-house ☐ Contractor for State ☐ PRP in-house ☐ Contractor for PRP ☑ Federal Facility in-house ☐ Contractor for Federal ☐ Other: ☐ Contractor for Federal	Facility			
2.	O&M Cost Records (Not applicable)				
	☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ Funding mechanism/agreement in place Original O&M cost estimate: Not available Total annual cost by year for review period if av	☐ Breakdown attached vailable (not available)			
	FromTo	☐ Breakdown attached			
	Prom To Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached			
	From To Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached			
	FromTo	☐ Breakdown attached			
	Prom To Date Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached			
3.	Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Rev	view Period			
	Describe costs and reasons: Not applicable				
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS				
Α.	Fencing				
1.	Fencing damaged	☐ Gates secured ☐ N/A			
	Remarks: Access is controlled by installation fencing (not to the Birch Hill Tank Farm identified in the last FYR were of				
B. Oth	B. Other Access Restrictions				
1.	Signs and other security measures	wn on site map N/A			
	Remarks: Signage present at Birch Hill Tank Farm and ald	ong installation fencing.			

C. Ins	C. Institutional Controls (ICs)				
1.	Implementation and enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented ☐ Yes ☐ N/A Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced ☐ Yes ☐ N/A				
	Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by) Contractor-performed inspections & reporting Frequency At least annually Responsible party/agency Federal facility Contact Joseph Malen Restoration Program Manager 10-12 August 2015 (907) 361-4512 Name Title Date Phone no.				
	Reporting is up-to-date $\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$				
	Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met Violations have been reported Other problems or suggestions: ☐ Report attached Report attached				
2.	Adequacy □ ICs are adequate □ ICs are inadequate □ N/A □ N/A				
D. Ge	eral				
2.	Vandalism/trespassing ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ No vandalism evident Remarks Installation staff mentioned historical vandalism (spray painting of concrete jersey barriers, areas of fencing repaired after being cut). Damage to installation fencing was repaired, a second fence was installation, and no damage to the fence was observed at the time of the site inspection. Land use changes on site ☐ N/A				
	Remarks:				
3.	Land use changes off site N/A Remarks: Housing construction downgradient of OU-3 was mentioned in the last five-year review. Additional units were constructed as recently as 2010. A new gate was installed on Lazalle Road.				
	VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS				
A. Ro	ds				
1.	Roads damaged ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Roads adequate ☐ N/A Remarks:				
B. Otl	er Site Conditions				
	Remarks None				
VII. LANDFILL COVERS ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A					
	VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS Applicable N/A				

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A			
Α.	Groundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☑ N/A			
B.	Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
C.	Treatment System ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
D.	Monitoring Data			
1.	Monitoring Data ☑ Is routinely submitted on time ☑ Is of acceptable quality			
2.	Monitoring data suggests: ☐ Groundwater plume is effectively contained ☐ Contaminant concentrations are declining			
E.	Monitored Natural Attenuation			
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) ☑ Properly secured/locked ☑ Functioning ☑ Routinely sampled ☐ Good condition ☑ All required wells located ☑ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks: Monitoring wells located at Remedial Areas 1B and 2 require maintenance due to frost heaving.			
	X. OTHER REMEDIES			
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction. Remarks: AS/SVE systems previously operated at the sites have been shut down.			
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS			
A.	Implementation of the Remedy			
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).			

B. Adequacy of O&M

Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.

O&M consists of monitoring well inspections and maintenance (if necessary) at each site.

C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems

Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.

The concentrations of benzene remain high and exhibit increasing trends in several wells at the FEP Milepost 2.7 and 3.0 sites. A data gap investigation for this area is currently under contract with the U.S. Army. The inhalation pathway should not have been eliminated during development of the cleanup goals for trimethylbenzenes (TMBs) in the 2002 Explanation of Significant Differences. The 1994 baseline risk assessment clearly considered residential inhalation of volatiles from tap water to be a complete exposure pathway. The cleanup goals for 1,2,4-TMB and 1,3,5-TMB should be re-evaluated and re-established.

D. Opportunities for Optimization

Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy. The well inventory at Birch Hill Tank Farm should be incorporated, where necessary, into the attenuation monitoring program for the bedrock aquifer. An optimized alluvium and bedrock well array should be selected to monitor the attenuation of recalcitrant COCs so a remedy completion strategy can be defined. Opportunities for optimization were not identified at the Valve Pits, ROLF, and FEP Milepost 2.7 and 3.0 sites. Five-year reviews should be discontinued at the Building 1168 Leach Well Site.

I. SITE INFORMATION				
Date of inspection: 11 August 2015				
EPA ID: AK6210022426				
Weather/temperature: Overcast/55-65°C±				
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply) □ Landfill cover/containment □ Monitored natural attenuation □ Access controls □ Groundwater containment □ Institutional controls □ Vertical barrier walls □ Groundwater pump and treatment □ Surface water collection and treatment □ Other An air sparging/soil vapor extraction system formerly operated at the coal storage yard. Treatment of groundwater is required if contaminant concentrations increase (not yet implemented).				
nager				
heck all that apply)				
ration Program Manager Title Date One Phone no. (907) 361-4512 htterview form				
Title Date One Phone no. Mot available Not available				
cies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response renvironmental health, zoning office, recorder of all that apply. Tal Facilities RPM				

4.	Other interviews (optional) 🖾 Reports attached. (See interview forms)				
Bob Ha	Bob Hazlett, Environmental Scientist (USACE Alaska)				
	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & R	RECORDS VERIFIED (C	heck all that apply	<i>i</i>)	
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	Up to date Up to date Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan ☐ Contingency plan/emergency response p Remarks: The Site-Specific Health and Safe		Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A contractor, FES.	
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks: O&M and OSHA training records Wainwright.	Readily available ords are maintained by cont	Up to date tractors working o	⊠ N/A n Fort	
4.	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits_ADEC Solid Waste Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks: Survey records were not found	☐ Readily available d.	☐ Up to date	□ N/A	
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks:	⊠ Readily available	☑ Up to date	□ N/A	
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks_	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A	
9.	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A	
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks: Access and security are control	☐ Readily available olled at the installation acce	Up to date ss points.	⊠ N/A	

			IV. O&M COSTS		
1.	O&M Organization				
		e ity in-house		I Facility ss while repair work (specifically the l	andfill
2.	O&M Cost Rec	ords (Not applic	cable)		
	Original O&M c	hanism/agreemen ost estimate:		☐ Breakdown attached vailable (not available)	
	From	_To		☐ Breakdown attached	
	Date From	Date To	Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached	
	Date From	Date To	Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached	
	Date	Date	Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached	
	FromDate	_To Date	Total cost	<u> </u>	
	FromDate	_To Date	Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached	
3.	Unanticipated o	or Unusually Hig	th O&M Costs During Re	view Period	
	Describe costs ar	nd reasons:	Not applicable		
	V. ACCES	S AND INSTIT	UTIONAL CONTROLS		
A.	Fencing				
1.	Fencing damage	ed Loc	eation shown on site map	☐ Gates secured ☐ N/A	
			to all sites by installation for good condition with no d	encing. The OU-4 Landfill is fenced lamage.	
B. Oth	er Access Restric	etions			
1.	Signs and other	security measur	res 🛮 Location sho	own on site map N/A	
	Remarks: <u>Fen</u>	ncing present arou	and the OU-4 Landfill and O	Coal Storage Yard.	

C. Inst	titutional Controls (ICs)			
1.		Inforcement s not properly implemented s not being fully enforced	☐ Yes No ☐ Yes No	□ N/A □ N/A
	Frequency At least annua Responsible party/agency		12 August 2015 (907) 36	
	Reporting is up-to-date Reports are verified by the	he lead agency	∑ Yes□ No∑ Yes□ No	□ N/A □ N/A
	Specific requirements in Violations have been rep Other problems or sugge		n met ⊠ Yes □ No ⊠ Yes □ No	□ N/A □ N/A
2.	Adequacy	☐ ICs are adequate ☐ ICs are	re inadequate	□ N/A
D. Ger	neral			
1.	Vandalism/trespassing Remarks Installation staf	Location shown on site map ff indicated that the Landfill fencing ha and was observed in good condition at		
2.	Land use changes on sin Remarks:	te 🛮 N/A		
3.	Land use changes off si Remarks:	ite 🛭 N/A		
		VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITI	IONS	
A. Roa	nds	☑ Applicable ☐ N/A		
1.	Roads damaged Remarks:	☐ Location shown on site map	□ Roads adequate □	□ N/A
B. Oth	er Site Conditions			
	Remarks			

	VII. L	ANDFILL COVERS ⊠ Applicable □ N/A
A. .	Landfill Surface	
1.	Settlement (Low spots) Areal extent Remarks:	Depth
2.	Cracks Lengths_ Remarks:	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Cracking not evident Widths ☐ Depths ☐
3.	Erosion Areal extent_ Remarks:	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Erosion not evident Depth ☐
4.	Holes Areal extent Remarks :	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Holes not evident ☐ Depth ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
5.	☐ Trees/Shrubs (indicat	☐ Grass ☐ Cover properly established ☐ No signs of stress size and locations on a diagram) g and figures depicting photo locations.
6.	· ·	ored rock, concrete, etc.) 🛛 N/A
7.	Bulges Areal extent Remarks:	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Bulges not evident Height
8.	Wet Areas/Water Dam ☐ Wet areas ☐ Ponding ☐ Seeps ☐ Soft subgrade Remarks:	ge
9.	Slope Instability Slamarks:	•
В.	Benches	☐ Applicable
		mounds of earth placed across a steep landfill side slope to interrupt the slope velocity of surface runoff and intercept and convey the runoff to a lined

C.	Letdown Channels	☐ Applicable	⊠ N/A		
					escend down the steep side
	slope of the cover and wi cover without creating er		water col	llected by the benches to r	nove off of the landfill
D.	Cover Penetrations	Applicable	□ N/A		
1.	Gas Vents	☐ Active	☐ Pass	ive	
	☐ Properly secured/lock ☐ Evidence of leakage a ☐ N/A Remarks		ctioning	☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Good condition
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes				
	☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Evidence of leakage a Remarks		ctioning	☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
3.	Monitoring Wells (withi	n surface area of 1	andfill)		
٥.	Properly secured/lock		ctioning	☐ Routinely sampled	☐ Good condition
	☐ Evidence of leakage a Remarks	penetration		☐ Needs Maintenance	⊠ N/A
4.	Leachate Extraction Wo	ells			
	☐ Properly secured/locked☐ Evidence of leakage a Remarks	ed 🔲 Fund	ctioning	☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
5.	Settlement Monuments	⊠ Loca	ated	☐ Routinely surveyed	□ N/A
		rds not located.			
E.	Gas Collection and Treatmen	ıt	licable	⊠N/A	
F.	Cover Drainage Layer	☐ Applicable		N/A	
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected		ctioning	⊠ N/A	
	Remarks			<u> </u>	
2.	Outlet Rock Inspected Remarks	☐ Fund	ctioning	⊠ N/A	
G.	Detention/Sedimentation Por	nds	licable	⊠ N/A	
	Retaining Walls	Applicable	⊠ N/A		
	Perimeter Ditches/Off-Site Di			licable 🛛 N/A	
		TICAL BARRIE			N/A
	, 111, , 111				

IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES Applicable N/A
A. Groundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A
B. Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A
C. Treatment System ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A
D. Monitoring Data
Monitoring Data
Monitoring data suggests:
E. Monitored Natural Attenuation
1. Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) □ Properly secured/locked □ Functioning □ Routinely sampled □ Good condition □ All required wells located □ Needs Maintenance □ N/A Remarks: □
X. OTHER REMEDIES
If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction. Remarks: None
XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS
A. Implementation of the Remedy
Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.). Remedies at each site were implemented to: 1) restore groundwater to its beneficial use of drinking water quality within a reasonable time frame, 2) reduce further migration of contaminated groundwater from the source area, 3) prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants at levels above federal MCLs and AWQS, and 4) use natural attenuation to attain AWQS. The landfill was capped, groundwater monitoring and ICs were implemented. Monitoring data indicates that remedy has reduced further migration of contaminated groundwater from the landfill site and prevented the use of groundwater containing contaminants above the site cleanup goals. Reductive dechlorination is occurring is site groundwater. It is too early to determine whether the remedy will restore groundwater to its beneficial use of drinking water quality. An AS/SVE system was operated at the Coal Storage Yard from 1997 to 2000. Groundwater monitoring was performed until COCs were not detected. Monitoring was discontinued in 2003. All RAOs identified in the Rod have been attained.
B. Adequacy of O&M
Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy. The scope and implementation of O&M procedures at the sites are adequate to assess current and long-term protectiveness of the remedies.

C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems

Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.

None.

D. Opportunities for Optimization

Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy. The five-year review concurs with recommendations provided in the 2014 Annual Sampling Report (FES 2014h) for the landfill. No other opportunities for optimization were identified. Five-year reviews should be discontinued at the Coal Storage Yard site.

I. SITE INFORMATION				
Site name: OU-5 WQFS, EQFS, Area 1A (BHTF), and Open Burning/Open Detonation Area	Date of inspection: 11 August 2015			
Location and Region: Fairbanks, Alaska	EPA ID: AK6210022426			
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District	Weather/temperature: Overcast/55-65°C±			
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply) Landfill cover/containment				
Inspection team roster: Mr. Brian Adams, Fort Wainwright Restoration Project Manager Dr. Karen Keil, USACE Buffalo Risk Assessor Ms. Holly Akers, PE, USACE Buffalo Project Engineer Attachments: ⊠ Site map attached				
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)			
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by p	totation Program Manager Title Date chone Phone no. e interview form 10-12 August 2015 Date (907) 361-4512			
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by p	toration Project Manager Title Date phone Phone no. e interview form			
office, police department, office of public health deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fil Agency <u>USEPA</u> Contact <u>Sandra Halstead</u> Name_	encies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response a or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of l in all that apply. deral Facilities RPM			
Problems; suggestions; Report attached No	<u>t present</u>			

4.	Other interviews (optional) 🖂 Reports attached.					
Bob Ha	Bob Hazlett, Environmental Scientist (USACE Alaska)					
	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)					
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date☐ Up to date☐ Up to date☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A		
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan ☐ Contingency plan/emergency response p Remarks: The Site-Specific Health and Safe		Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A contractor, FES.		
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks: O&M and OSHA training records	☐ Readily available ords are maintained by cont	Up to date ractors working o	⊠ N/A n FWA.		
4.	Permits and Service Agreements ☐ Air discharge permit ☐ Effluent discharge ☐ Waste disposal, POTW ☐ Other permits_RCRA permit (OB/OD) Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A		
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A		
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A		
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks:	⊠ Readily available	☑ Up to date	□ N/A		
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A		
9.	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A		
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A		

	IV. O&	kM COSTS	
1.	O&M Organization		
	☐ PRP in-house ☐ Contract	ctor for State ctor for PRP ctor for Federal tine O&M tasks	
2.	O&M Cost Records (Not applicable)		
	☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ Funding mechanism/agreement in place Original O&M cost estimate: Total annual cost by year for revi		☐ Breakdown attached vailable (not available)
	From To	-	☐ Breakdown attached
	Date Date T	otal cost	_
	From To Date T	otal cost	☐ Breakdown attached
	From To Date T	otal cost	☐ Breakdown attached
	FromTo		☐ Breakdown attached
	FromTo	otal cost	☐ Breakdown attached
	Date Date T	otal cost	
3.	Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Cos	sts During Rev	view Period
	Describe costs and reasons: Not applic	able.	
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL O	CONTROLS	⊠ Applicable □ N/A
A.	Fencing		
1.	Fencing damaged	on site map	☐ Gates secured ☐ N/A
	Remarks:		
B. Oth	er Access Restrictions		
1.	Signs and other security measures	Location sho	wn on site map N/A
	Remarks: Signs are present around select pour the Birch Hill Tank Farm ASTs). See the annual select pour the Birch Hill Tank Farm ASTs.		ite (for example, signage is present around r more detail.

C. Ins	titutional Con	rols (ICs)					
1.	Site conditio	ion and enforcement as imply ICs not properly im as imply ICs not being fully	enforced	C	☐ Yes		□ N/A □ N/A
	Frequency A Responsible	toring (e.g., self-reporting, c least annually party/agency Federal facility pseph Malen Restoration Pr Name	<u>L</u>	-	_	<u>(907) 36</u>	
	Reporting is Reports are v	up-to-date erified by the lead agency			⊠ Yes ⊠ Yes		□ N/A □ N/A
	Violations ha	rements in deed or decision ve been reported ns or suggestions:	documents he		⊠ Yes ⊠ Yes		□ N/A □ N/A
2.	Adequacy	☑ ICs are ade	quate [☐ ICs are inade	quate		□ N/A
D. Ge	neral						
1.		respassing			vandalism Open Bur		<u>Detonation</u>
2.	Land use ch Remarks:	anges on site 🛛 N/A					
3.	Land use ch Remarks:	anges off site N/A					
		VI. GENER	AL SITE CO	ONDITIONS			
A. Ro	ads		□ N/A				
1.	Roads dama Remarks:	ged \times Location sh OU-5 OB/OD road modified			ds adequa <u>years.</u>	te	□ N/A
B. Otl	her Site Condi	ions					
	Remarks	-					
	VII. LANDFILL COVERS ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A						
		VIII. VERTICAL BARRI	ER WALLS	☐ Applicab	le 🛛 N	J/A	

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES ⊠ Applicable □ N/A					
A.	Groundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A					
В.	Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A					
C.	Treatment System ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A (Treatment systems not operational)					
D.	Monitoring Data					
1.	Monitoring Data ☑ Is routinely submitted on time ☐ Is of acceptable quality					
2.	Monitoring data suggests: ☐ Groundwater plume is effectively contained ☐ Contaminant concentrations are declining					
E.	Monitored Natural Attenuation					
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) ☑ Properly secured/locked ☑ Functioning ☒ Routinely sampled ☒ Good condition ☑ All required wells located ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks :					
	X. OTHER REMEDIES					
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction. Remarks: A boom was deployed in the Chena River.					
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS					
A.	Implementation of the Remedy					
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).					
	Remedies were implemented at the WQFS and EQFS sites to: 1) restore groundwater to its beneficial use within a reasonable time frame, 2) reduce or prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater from source areas, 3) ensure that there is no risk to aquatic receptors through control of contaminant movement through groundwater to the Chena River, 4) remove LNAPL to the extent practicable to eliminate film or sheen from groundwater, 5) prevent use of groundwater containing contaminants above SDWA MCLs or AWQS, 6) prevent the migration of soil contaminants to groundwater at levels above SDWA, non-zero MCLGs, or AWQs, 7) reduce sources of contaminant releases to the Chena River, 8) Meet AWQS for the Chena River, 9) perform an aquatic assessment of the Chena River, 10) collect Chena River benthic macroinvertebrates for toxicological studies and bioassays, and 11) determine the reductions of contaminant load into the Chena River from the remedial actions and the associated changes to aquatic organisms. The remedies at these sites consisted of: 1) operating AS/SVE systems and an AS curtain (WQFS2), 2) seasonal deployment of a boom in the Chena River to collect sheen, 3) abandonment of fuel pipelines, 4) groundwater monitoring and natural attenuation, 5) implementing ICs.					

A remedy was implemented at the BHTF ASTs site to limit human health and terrestrial receptor exposure to lead contaminated soil. The remedy consisted of implementing ICs. In addition, excavation and disposal of lead contaminated soil will be performed after the ASTs are removed (milestone date is 2016). Groundwater contaminant levels at the WQFS remain above the cleanup goals and soil sampling data collected after active treatment indicates the presence of a smear zone that likely contributes to groundwater contamination. Groundwater monitoring in four areas known as Flowpaths A, B, C, and the Apple Street Hotspot has been discontinued because all groundwater cleanup goals have been attained. Groundwater at Flowpath D indicates that all COC concentrations have been attained, although a DRO exceedance was observed during the previous monitoring episode in 2010. An intermittent sheen continues to be observed on the Chena River. ICs are in place at all OU-5 sites and are functioning as intended. Treatment systems are not operated and monitoring is not performed at the OB/OD area.

B. Adequacy of O&M

Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.

O&M activities at the WQFS sites consist of monitoring well inspections and maintenance (if necessary), and deployment and maintenance of the Chena River boom. O&M activities at the EQFS sites consist of monitoring well inspections during the groundwater sampling events (every five years) and maintenance (if necessary). There are no O&M activities associated with the OU-5 BHTF ASTs.

C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems

Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.

The Chena River boom was lifted off its supports in 2014 as a result of high water level. Measures should be implemented to prevent future displacement of the boom.

D. Opportunities for Optimization

Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.

Opportunities for optimization were not identified.

I. SITE INFORMATION				
Site name: Former Communications Site, OU-6	Date of inspection: 11 August 2015			
Location and Region: Fairbanks, Alaska	EPA ID: AK6210022426			
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: US Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District	Weather/temperature: Overcast/55-65°C±			
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply)				
Inspection team roster: Mr. Brian Adams, Fort Wainwright Restoration Project Manager Dr. Karen Keil, USACE Buffalo Risk Assessor Ms. Holly Akers, PE, USACE Buffalo Project Engineer				
Attachments: Site map attached II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)			
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by p	storation Program Manager Title Date phone Phone no. e interview form 10-12 August 2015 Date (907) 361-4512			
Name Interviewed ⊠ at site ⊠ at office □ by p	Title Date Phone Phone no. e interview form Date 10-12 August 2015 Date Date			
3. Local regulatory authorities and response agencies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response office, police department, office of public health or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fill in all that apply.				
Name_	deral Facilities RPM Title Date Date (907) 271-1218			
	ADEC RPM Title Date Phone no. t present			
4. Other interviews (optional) ☐ Reports attached	ed.			

Bob Hazlett, Environmental Scientist (USACE Alaska)				
III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)				
1.	O&M Documents O&M manual As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan ☑ Contingency plan/emergency response p Remarks: The Site-Specific Health and Safe		Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A contractor, FES.
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks: O&M and OSHA training records	☐ Readily available ords are maintained by con	Up to date tractors working o	⊠ N/A n FWA.
4.	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks:	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks: No post-remedial groundwate and associated groundwater monitoring even			□ N/A y includes MNA
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A
9.	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks:	☐ Readily available ☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	⊠ N/A ⊠ N/A
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks: Access and security are control	Readily available blled at the installation acce	Up to date ss points.	⊠ N/A

IV. O&M COSTS					
1.	O&M Organization				
	☐ State in-house ☐ Contractor for State ☐ PRP in-house ☐ Contractor for PRP ☐ Federal Facility in-house ☐ Contractor for Federal Facility ☐ Other: Contractors are used to perform routine O&M tasks while repair work is completed by installation staff.				
2.	O&M Cost Records (Not Applicable)				
	☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ Funding mechanism/agreement in place Original O&M cost estimate: ☐ Breakdown attached Total annual cost by year for review period if available (not available)				
	FromTo	☐ Breakdown attached			
	Date Date Total cost From To	☐ Breakdown attached			
	Date Date Total cost From To	☐ Breakdown attached			
	Date Date Total cost				
	From To Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached			
	From To Date Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached			
3.	Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Re	view Period			
	Describe costs and reasons: Not applicable.				
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS				
Α.	Fencing				
1.	Fencing damaged	☐ Gates secured ☐ N/A			
	Remarks: Access is controlled to all sites by installation fencing.				
B. Other Access Restrictions					
1.	Signs and other security measures	own on site map N/A			
	Remarks:				

C. Institutional Controls (ICs)						
1.	Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A			□ N/A □ N/A		
	Type of monitoring (<i>e.g.</i> , self-reporting, drive by) Contractor-performed inspections & reporting Frequency At least annually Responsible party/agency Federal facility Contact Joseph Malen Restoration Program Manager 10-12 August 2015 (907) 361-4512 Name Title Date Phone no.				<u>61-4512</u>	
Reporting is up-to-date $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$				_ "		
	Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met Violations have been reported					
2.	Adequacy	☑ ICs are adequate	☐ ICs are inad	lequate	□ N/A	
D. Ger	neral					
1.	Vandalism/trespassing Remarks	g ☐ Location shown on s	ite map 🔲 No	vandalism evident		
2.	2. Land use changes on site □ N/A Remarks: Residential occupation began in July 2015.					
3.	Land use changes off s Remarks:	site 🛛 N/A				
		VI. GENERAL SITE	CONDITIONS			
A. Roa	ads	✓ Applicable ☐ N/.	A			
1.	Roads damaged Remarks:	☑ Location shown on s	ite map 🛛 Ro	ads adequate	□ N/A	
B. Oth	B. Other Site Conditions					
	Remarks					
VII. LANDFILL COVERS ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A						
VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A						

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES ☐ N/A				
A. Grou	ndwater Extraction V	Wells, Pumps, and	Pipelines	☐ Applicable	⊠ N/A
B. Surfa	ce Water Collection S	Structures, Pumps,	and Pipelines	☐ Applicable	⊠ N/A
C. Treat	tment System	☐ Applicable	⊠ N/A		
D. Moni	toring Data		□ N/A		
	Monitoring Data (none ☐ Is routinely submitt	ed on time	☐ Is of a	cceptable quality	
	Monitoring data sugge ☐ Groundwater plume		ined Conta	minant concentration	ns are declining
E. Moni	tored Natural Attenu	ation 🖂 App	olicable N	Ī/A	
	Monitoring Wells (na ☑ Properly secured/lo ☑ All required wells lo Remarks :	cked 🛛 Fur		outinely sampled	⊠ Good condition □ N/A
		X. OT	HER REMEDI	ES	
If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.					
Re	Remarks :				
		XI. OVERA	LL OBSERVA	TIONS	
Α.	Implementation of th	e Remedy			
Ве	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).				
use the of	The remedy for OU-6 includes institutional controls to restrict excavation of soil and prohibit groundwater use and MNA. Groundwater monitoring will be used to assess the effectiveness of natural attenuation and the degradation processes and to track the extent of any contaminant migration; however, this component of the remedy has not yet been implemented. No intrusive activities were observed at OU-6 indicating that this portion of the remedy is effective and functioning as designed.				

B. Adequacy of O&M

Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.

O&M procedures at OU-6 include sampling, monitoring and analysis of groundwater; IC inspections; routine maintenance; and, reporting. Groundwater monitoring work plans were recently approved by the USEPA and will be implemented in 2016. No groundwater monitoring was conducted from remedy selection in January 2014 to current (May 2016). Monitoring is an essential component of the remedy and should be conducted on a routine basis.

Annual IC inspections and maintenance of the groundwater monitoring well network has been performed as required.

C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems

Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.

No early indicators of potential remedy problems were identified.

D. Opportunities for Optimization

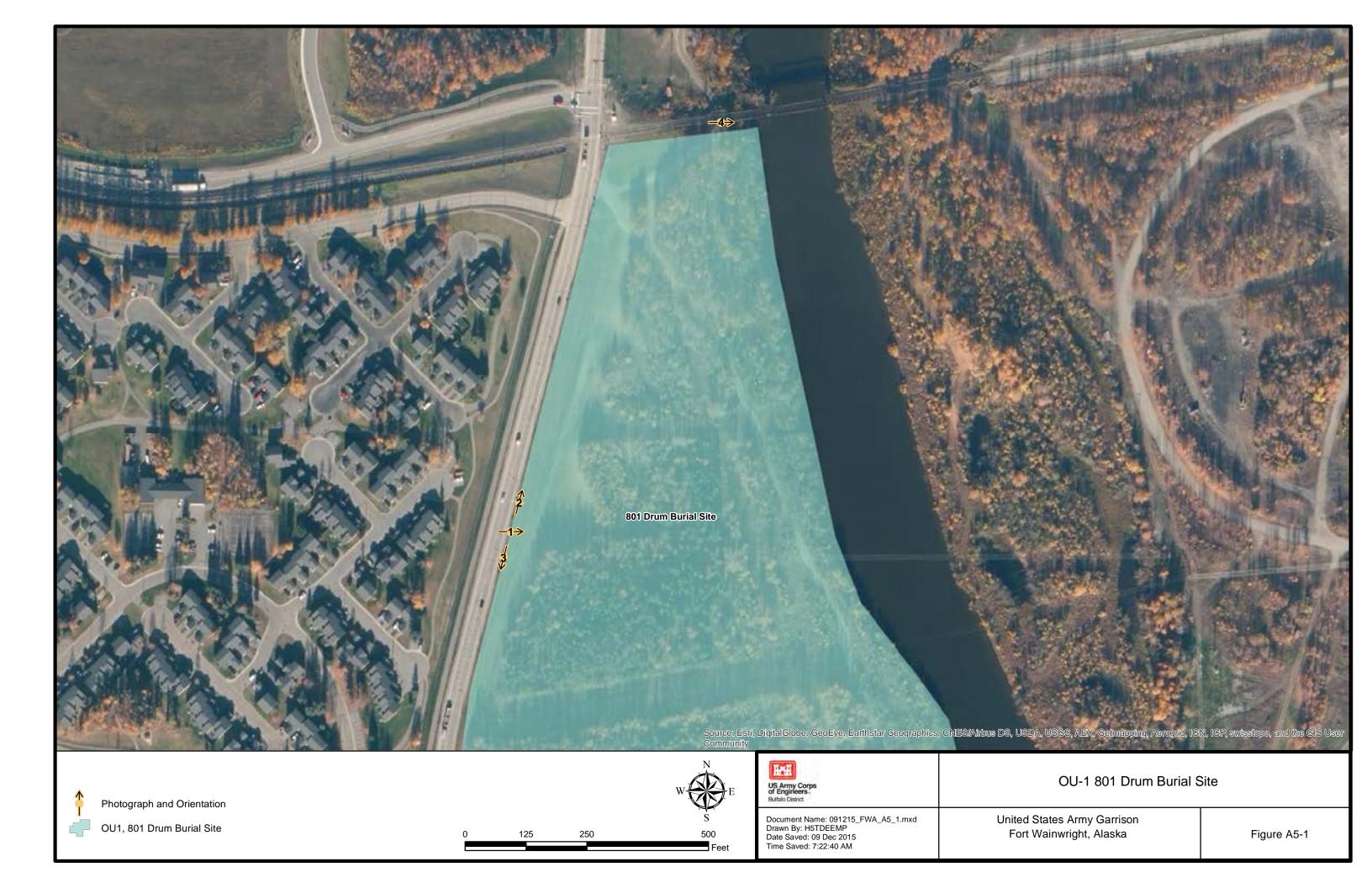
Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.

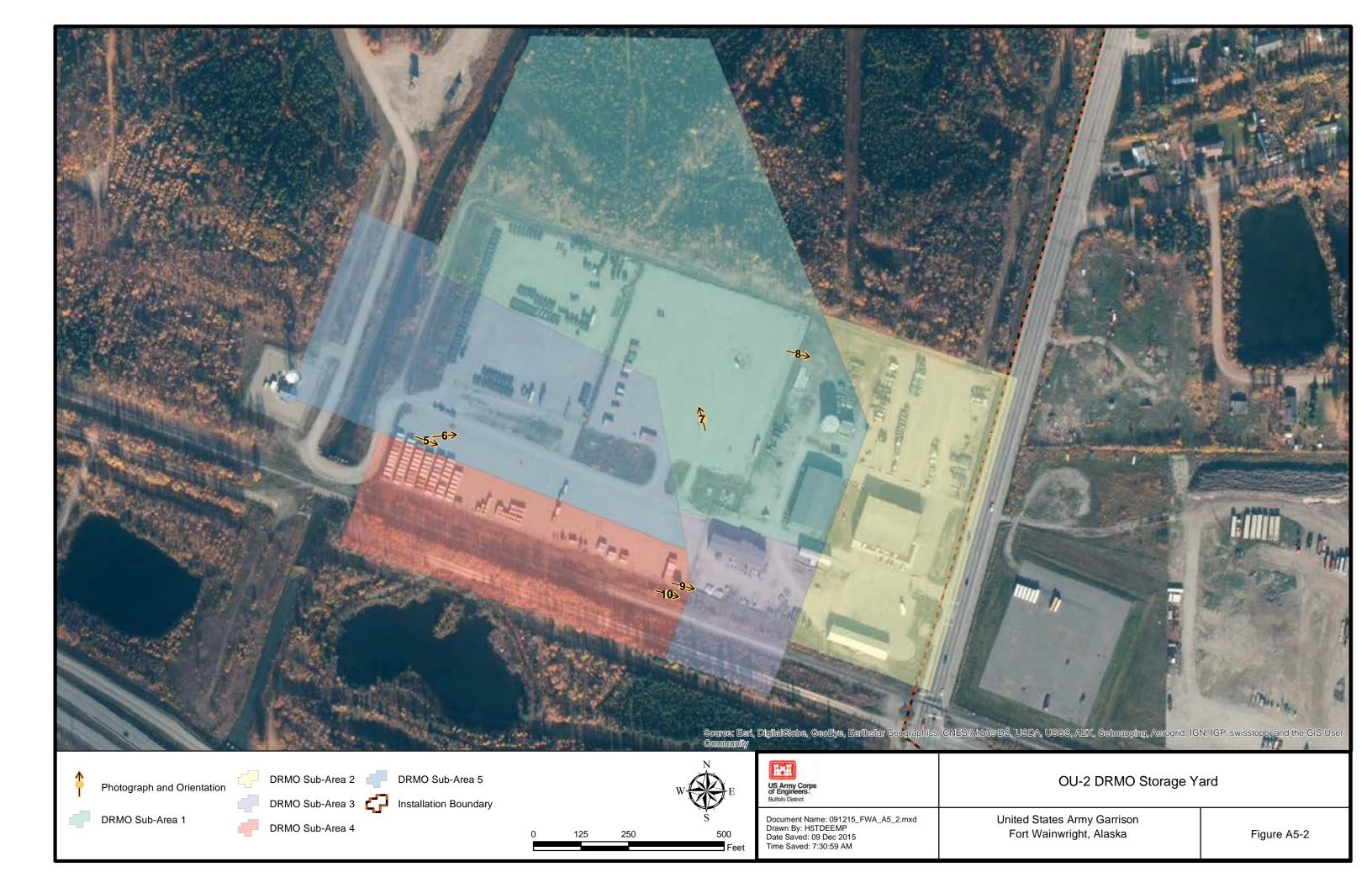
No opportunities for optimization were identified.

ATTACHMENT 5

Photographic Record

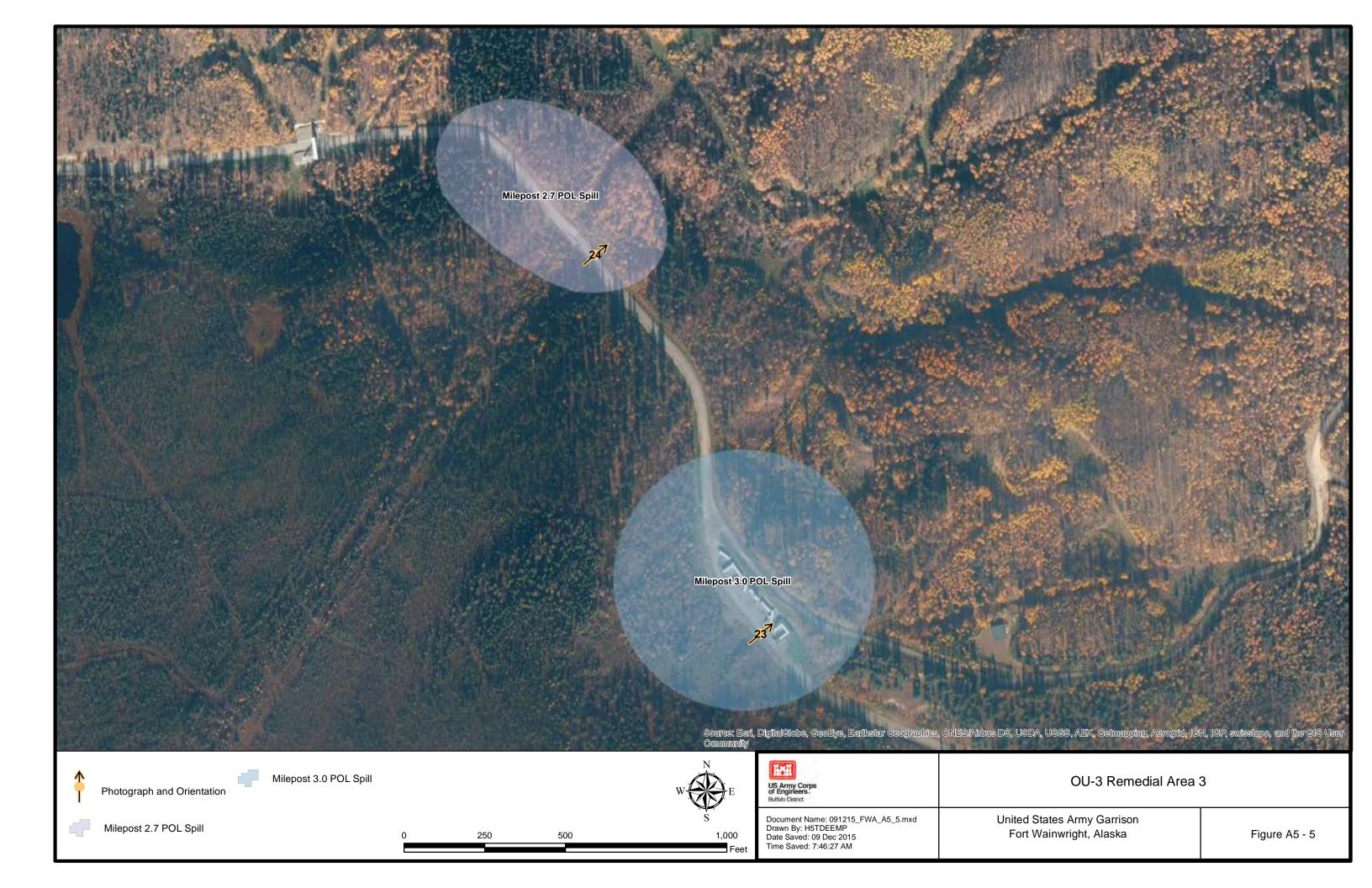
	Fourth Five-Year Review Report Fort Wainwright
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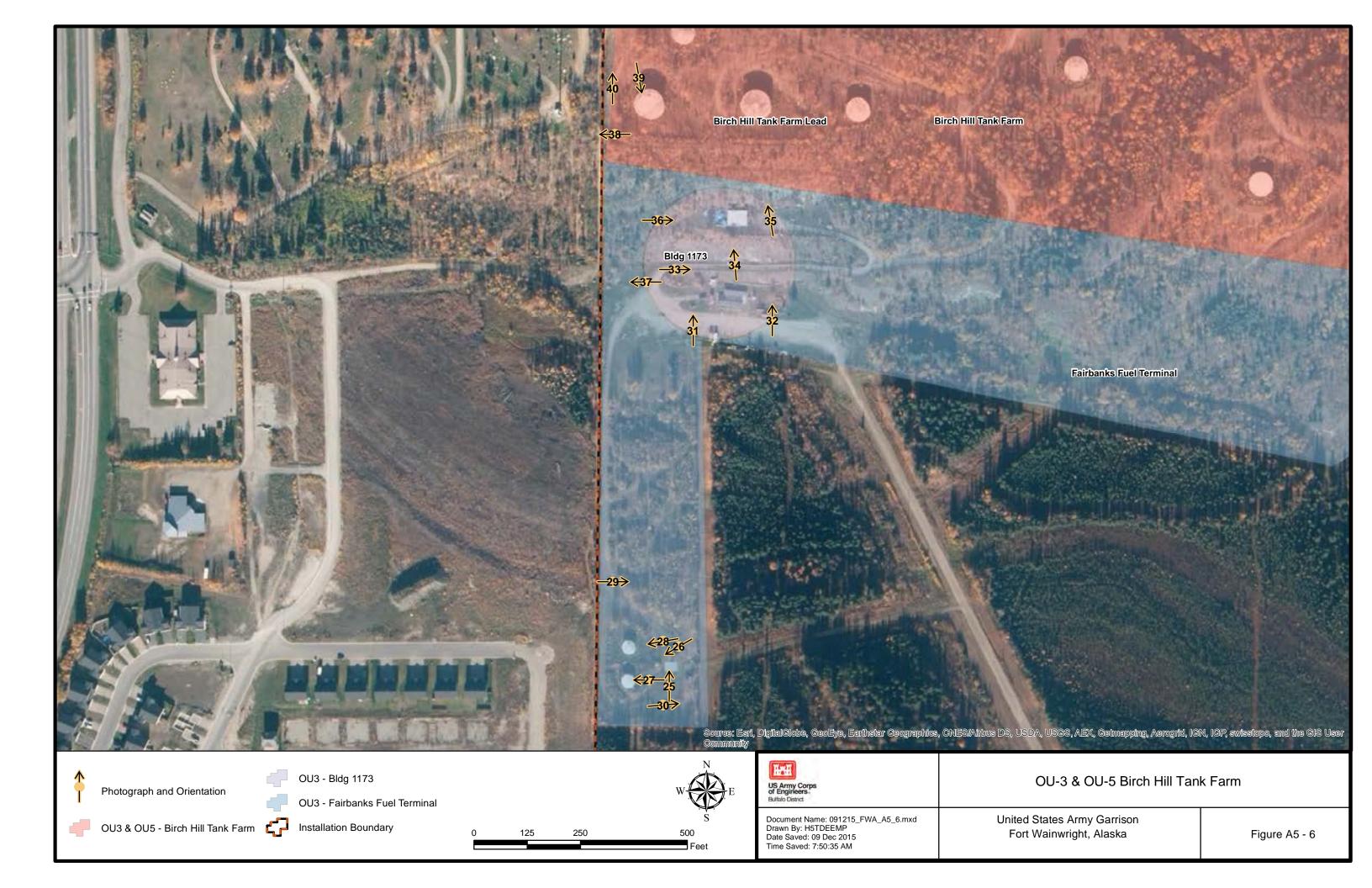


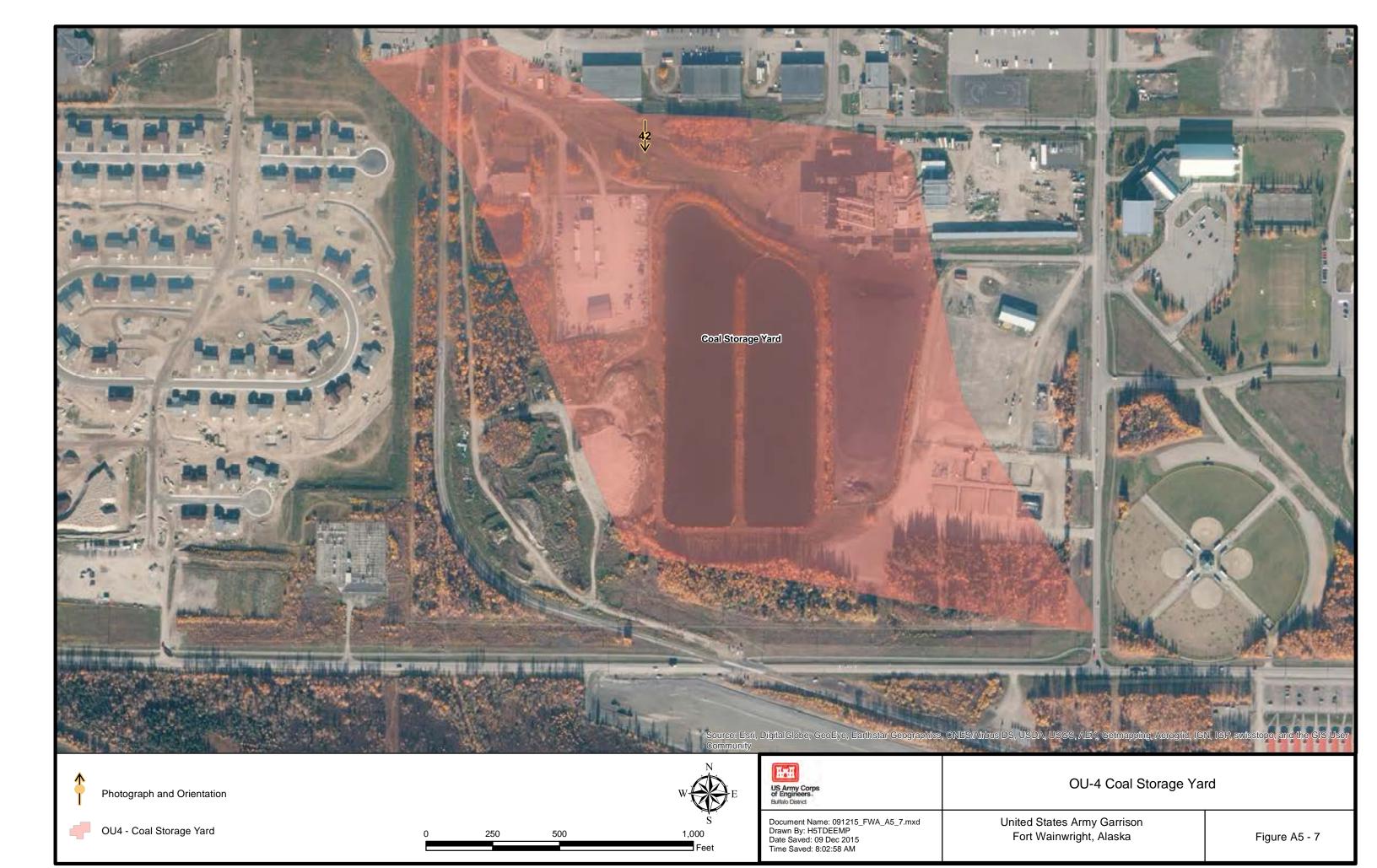


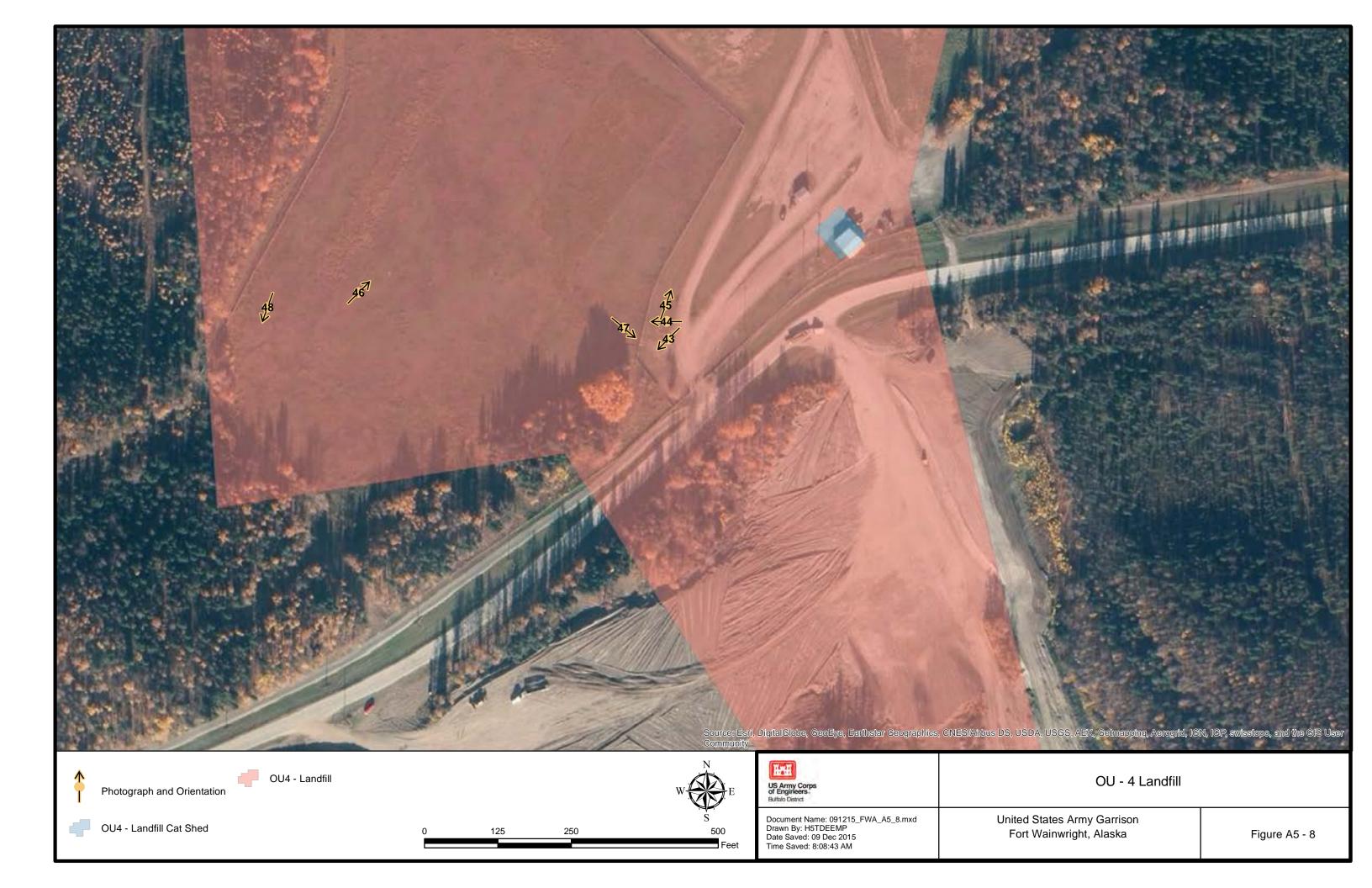




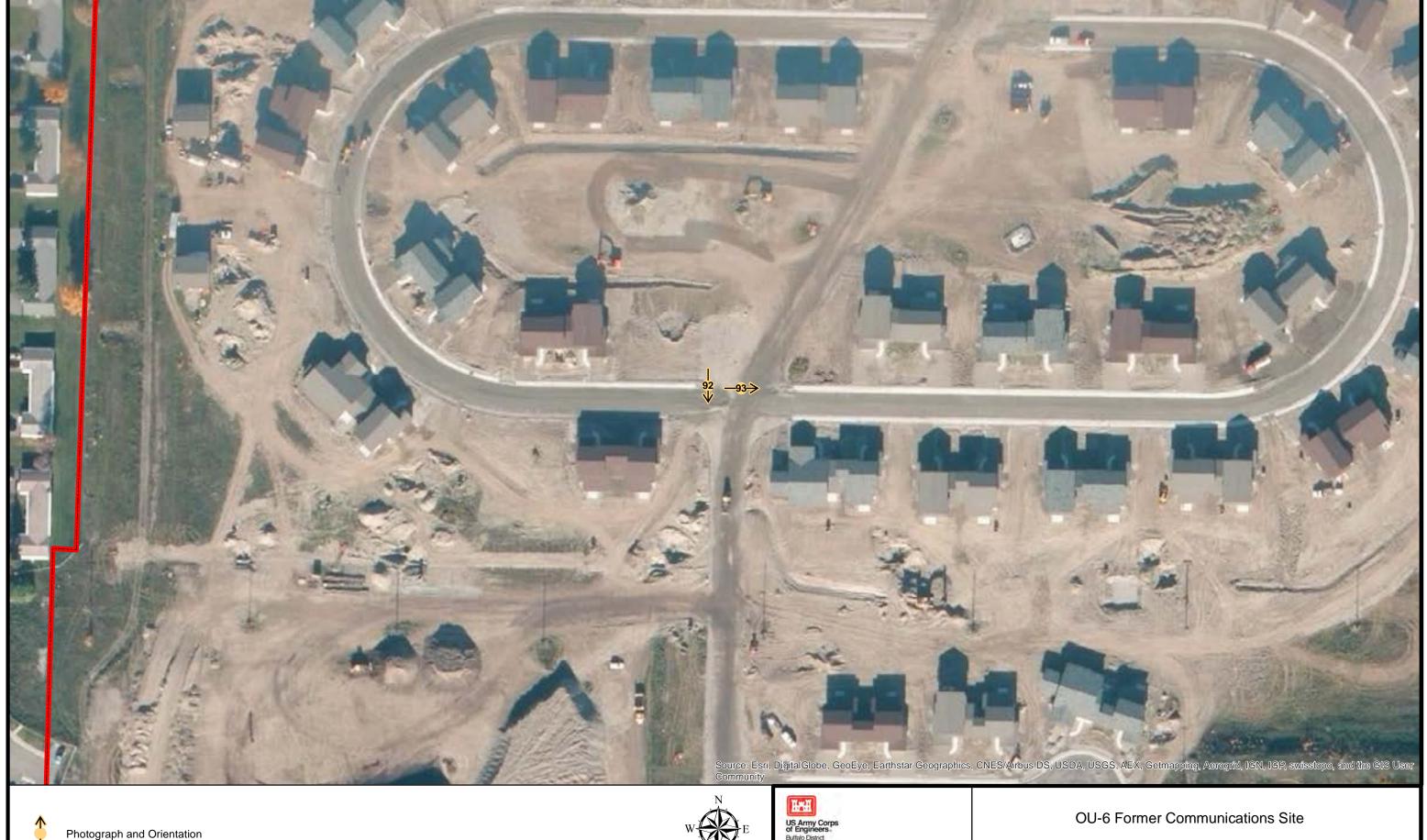
















OU-6 Boundary



US Army Corps of Engineers Buffalo District

Document Name: 091215_FWA_A5_10.mxd Drawn By: H5TDEEMP Date Saved: 16 May 2016 Time Saved: 4:36:00 PM

United States Army Garrison Fort Wainwright, Alaska

Figure A5 - 10