



Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council

Brownfield 101

Ben Brandeberry

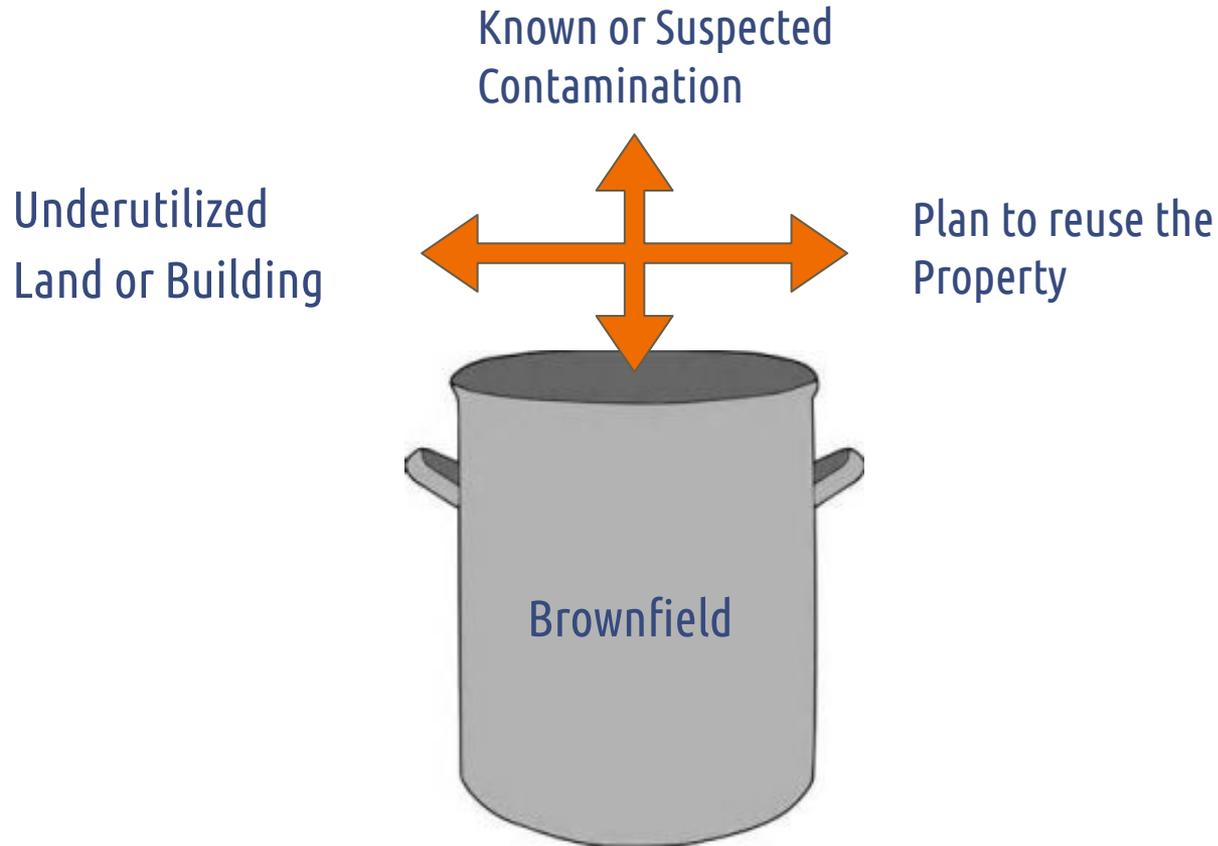
What is a Brownfield

According to the EPA definition: A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

- Known or Suspected Contamination
 - You only need to “feel” like its contaminated
 - Redevelopment or use impossible or unwanted due to contamination
 - Visible or Invisible pollutant, hazardous substance, or contaminant.



The Three Ingredients of a Brownfield



A Brownfield can look like this



Or this



Types of Contamination: Short Summary

Petroleum Products Examples

Gasoline

Diesel

Any Fuel

Lubricants

Oils



Hazardous Substance Examples

Lead

Asbestos

PCBS

Controlled Substances
(eg. Methamphetamine)

Refrigerant Gases



Eligible

- Abandoned Building
- Property Owner Forfeit
- Property Owner Cannot Clean
- Public Land
- Poses Immediate Health Risk
- Eligible is ultimately up to the EPA

Not Eligible

- Property is privately owned with deep pockets and is the responsible party
- Property is listed on the National Priority list NPL or part of Superfund Site
- Facility or Site has been court or EPA ordered to clean-up under CERCLA
 - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- Facility is subject to the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the US Government

Access

- Required for us or contractors to be able to access the site for assessments. These are written requests that we will send to and request from the property owner before or after the eligibility process.



Reuse

- What would you like to see in your community
- Hear from your community members/tribal council and hold a meeting
- Create a “vision” of what the site could look like
- Determine what is possible based on site conditions/cleanup conditions



Phase I Assessment

- Records Review
- Government Database review
- Visual Site Inspection
- Interviewing past owners, neighbors, workers, or essentially anyone in your community that may have reliable knowledge of site

Phase II Assessment

The purpose of a Phase II is to evaluate the presence, or absence of, petroleum products or hazardous substances in the subsurface of the site. This typically involves

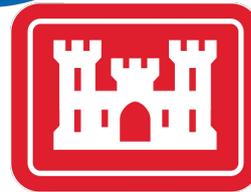
- Taking at least more than 10 samples at Brownfield Site
- Create Site Boundaries
- Determine exact Contamination/pollutant material
- Determine Extent of Contamination

ABCA Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives

- Information about the site and contamination
 - Exposure Pathways
 - Identification of contaminant sources
 - Environmental and Ecological hazards
- Federal, State, and Local Cleanup standards
- Applicable laws
- Proposed cleanup
- Clean up Alternatives

Funding

- What out there?



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EPA Funded Grants

- Tribal Response Program (TRP)
- Multipurpose, Assessment, RLF and Cleanup MARC Grants
- Clean Up Grants
- Environmental Justice Grants - Community Change Grant
- ANCSA Grant
- Targeted Brownfields Assessment Service



Alaska Department of Conservation



DBACs are services and technical support that DEC provides on a project-specific level. Depending on the needs of a specific project, DBAC services can include anything from environmental site assessments to cleanup planning to some cleanup activities. Examples of DBAC services include:

- Phase I/Phase II Environmental Site Assessments
- Hazardous Building Materials Surveys
- Cleanup Planning
- Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives
- Community Engagement and Facilitation
- Asbestos Abatement
- Soil/Groundwater Cleanup

Native Americans Land Environment Mitigation Program Grant (NALEMP)



Former Military Sites Impacting Tribal and/or Culturally Connected Lands

NALEMP is established under the National Defense Authorization Act. The purpose of the program is to address environmental impacts on Indian lands from former DoD activities with maximum tribal participation, through government-to-government consultation. Impacts that NALEMP helps address include:

- Hazardous Materials
- Munitions Debris
- Unsafe Buildings or Structures
- Lead-based Paint or Asbestos
- Abandoned Equipment

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) are properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense prior to October 1986.

These properties were used by the military prior to October 1986 to train and support Soldiers, Airmen, Sailors, and Marines, as well as to test new weapons and warfare capabilities.

The Department of Defense is responsible for environmental restoration of these properties. Under the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers executes environmental cleanup on eligible properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by DoD.



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How can YRITWC Help you with your Brownfield Site

- Brownfields Department
 - Community Engagement
 - Community Outreach
 - Work with Contractors to Complete Assessments
 - Technical Assistance Training
 - Working with Federal and State Partners



Submitting to YRITWC

After you've done your inventory send it over to Benjamin Small or Ben Brandeberry and we'll add it to our list of brownfield sites. Also feel free to reach out to us for blank inventory forms!



Thank you for coming!

- We at the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council are here to help through the entire process
- Our grant allows us to help you get assessments completed so you can get to clean up.
- We cannot fill out clean up funding application, but we can help you with technical assistance during that time
- Always feel free to contact us with any question or to report a potential brownfield

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