

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION REPORT
FOR
HVALFJORDUR (WHALE BAY) FUEL FACILITY**

Prepared by:

Naval Air Station Keflavik, Iceland
Public Works Department
Environmental Division

September 2002

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- A Description of land boundaries with sketch, letter from Zophonias Palsson, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 26 Nov 91.
- B Soil sample results dated 09 Apr 02.
- C Letter dated 25 Apr 95 from the Icelandic Director of Defense regarding fuel spill cleanup at Whale Bay.

1.0 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The NATO Fuel Depot-Hvalfjörður (Whale Bay) was constructed in 1968 to supply bulk fuel storage for U.S. and NATO military operations. The facility is government owned/contractor operated (GOCO), currently being operated by Iceland Prime Contractors (IPC). This 120-acre site has been used for oil storage and distribution to the fleet since the late 1960's. In 1998, the site went into caretaker status. The Hvalfjörður fuel depot site is no longer required for bulk fuel storage and has become excess to U.S. military requirements and is scheduled for return to the Government of Iceland. In support of the land return, the following report was prepared to document the historical use of the area and to report the environmental conditions of the site. In 1991, Zophonias Paulsson, representative for the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provided the Defense Force with a summary of the areas at the Whale Bay site that were under the control of the Defense Force (Appendix A).

1.2 MISSION, OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Whale Bay is located 65 km northeast of NAS Keflavik and consists of a bulk storage area and adjacent marine transfer pier (Figure 1.2).

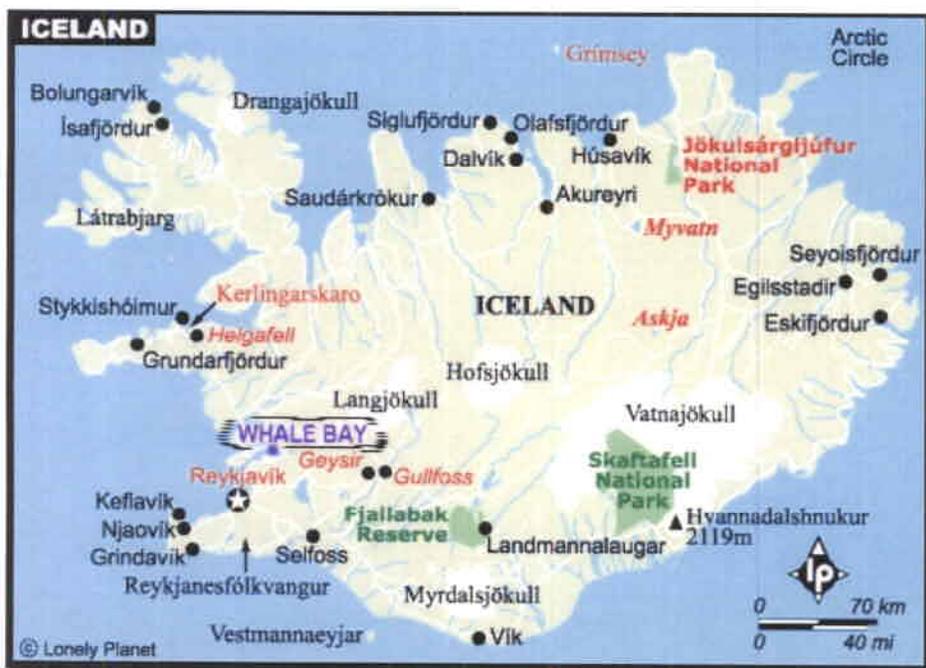


Figure 1.1 Facility Location

There are four 3,360,000 gallon (80,000 barrel) steel Under Ground Storage Tanks (UST), one 10,000-gallon UST, two 150-gallon Above Ground Storage Tanks (AST),

and one 250-gallon AST. In addition, there is one 1800-gallon MOGAS AST, one 840,000-gallon steel aboveground ballast tank, and a 10,000-gallon drain tank. The maximum POL storage capacity at this facility is 13,448,350 gallons (excluding the ballast tank). Table 1-1 provides a detailed list of existing USTs and ASTs.

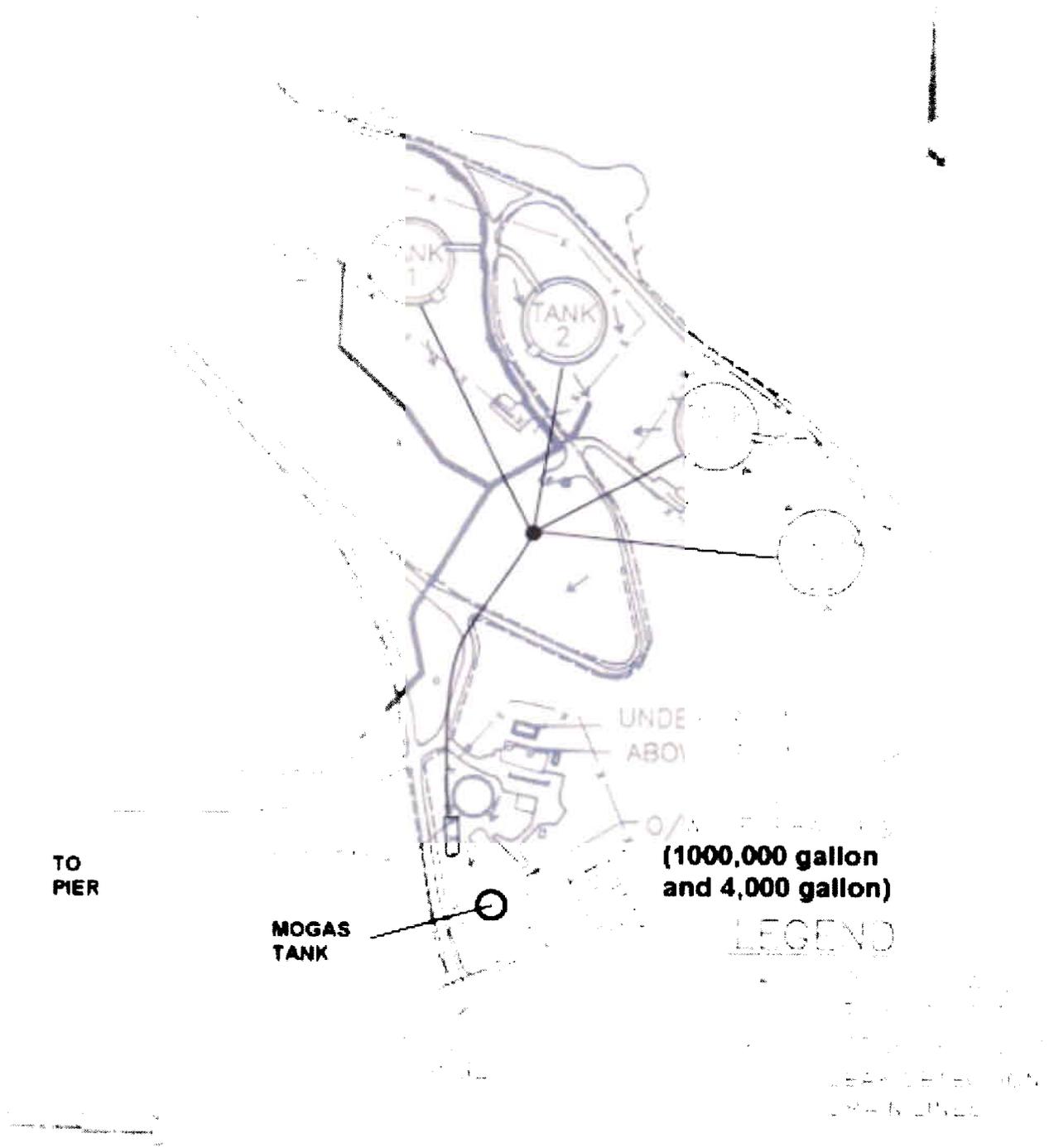


Figure 1.2 Site layout for Whale Bay facility

Table 1-1 Inventory of USTs and ASTs.

Type	Size (Gal.)	Material of Construction	Year Built	Contents	Level Indicator	Secondary Containment	Overfill Protection (Alarm)
UST *	3,360,000	STEEL/ CONCRETE	1968	(Empty)	NO	NO	YES
UST *	3,360,000	STEEL/ CONCRETE	1968	(Empty)	NO	NO	YES
UST *	3,360,000	STEEL/ CONCRETE	1968	(Empty)	NO	NO	YES
UST *	3,360,000	STEEL/ CONCRETE	1968	(Empty)	NO	NO	YES
AST	840,000	STEEL	1968	Ballast	Inoperable	NO	NO
UST	100,000	STEEL	1987	(Drain Tank)	YES	YES	YES
AST	10,000	FIBERGLAS S	1998	JP-5	YES	YES	YES
AST	1800	STEEL	UNK	MOGA S	NO	YES	Inoperable
AST	500	STEEL	1998	JP-5	YES	YES	YES
AST	250	STEEL	1968	JP-5	NO	YES	NO
AST	150	STEEL	1968	JP-5	NO	YES	NO
AST	150	STEEL	1968	JP-5	NO	YES	NO

Table 1-2 List of Support Facilities.

FACILITY Number	FACILITY NAME	YEAR BUILT
2904	VEHICLE FUEL	1978
2906	OIL WATER SEPARATOR	1968
1846	WATER DIST PIPELINE FAC.	1955
2902	STRIPPER PUMP HOUSE	1968
2905	FIRE EQUIP GARAGE	1968
2907	ADMIN BLDG	1968
2920	WEST PUMP HOUSE	1968
2921	EAST PUMP HOUSE	1968
2931	MESS HALL	1966
2931	MESS HALL	1966
2936	CIVILIAN BARRACKS	1966
2940	BOILER HOUSE	1966
2900	FUELING PIER/NATO	1967

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM AREA STATUS

2.1 AIR EMISSIONS SOURCES

Operations at the Whale Bay site have been in caretaker status for approximately 4 years and the large USTs have been empty since 1993. Potential air emission sources at the site are one 1500 kW emergency generator, one 100 kW emergency generator, two 90 kW fir pumps and all fuel storage tanks listed in Table 1-1.

2.1.1 Findings

There are no significant or relevant findings related to air emissions at the Whale Bay site.

2.1.2 Proposed Action

No action proposed.

2.2 UNDERGROUND/ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

Spill prevention was engineered into the current facility. Spill prevention has also been supported by inspections and maintenance of leak detection devices, containment features and alarm systems as part of the NASKEF Planned Maintenance System. In addition, personnel at Hvalfjordur follow detailed operating procedures as found in the Hvalfjordur Operations Manual which are aimed at preventing spills during tanker off-loading and filling of tanker trucks. Ground water drainage is monitored with hydrocarbon sensors; the flow continuously runs through a 12,000-gallon oil water separator.

2.2.1 Spill History

There is a history of regular maintenance at the Whale Bay Facility. The Station Manager, Mr. Guðjón Hafliðason, has worked at the facility since it was opened and has provided essential historical information on spills at the site.

There are 3 documented POL spills and leaks that have occurred at the facility since the early 1970s:

1. In 1975, according to IPC personnel, approximately 1,000–4,000 gal of oil leaked from a crack near the bottom of Tank No. 2. The spill impacted the facility drainage system in place at the time. No remaining evidence of this spill was observed at the time of the site visit on April 4, 2002. Three samples were taken below tank 2 (Figure 2.1) and analyzed (Appendix B.) No traces of oil products were found in any of the three samples.

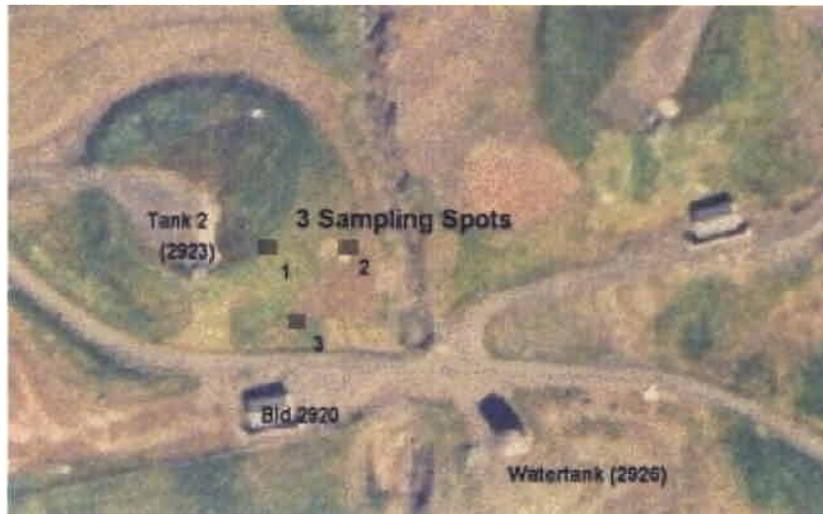


Figure 2.1 Sampling Sites

2. In 1990, a small 5–10 gal oil leak was discovered in a supply line located 200m inland from the stripper pump house at the pier. An oil slick in the drain appeared but was cleaned up with no visible contamination remaining.
3. The most recent oil leak occurred on November 23, 1994, at Building 2909. The leak was discovered when a fuel smell and an oil sheen were reported during the excavation and removal of a 5,000 gal UST (UST 2911-1). The source of the leak was from two 1-inch underground fuel lines that ran underneath Building 2909 from a 500-gallon day tank that connects to four generators and two boilers located within the building. These lines had previously been taken out of service due to suspected leaks and both pipes failed a pressure test on 28-29 November 1994. It was determined by Environmental personnel that minimal cleanup would be required. The contractor was asked to pump water from the excavation and process it through the on-site oil/water separator. The Sudurnes Public Health Authority (SPHA) was notified of the spill and their representative, Snorri P. Snorisson, inspected the site. Captain W.C. Spearman, Deputy Commander Iceland Defense Force, received a letter from SPHA on 25 Apr 1995, which stated that there was no need for extensive clean up of this area (Appendix C). Environmental inspections have shown no sign of soil or groundwater contamination. NASKEF Environmental checked the area in question on the inspection trip of April 4, 2002, and did not find any traces of oil or oil components.

2.2.2 Findings

Interviews with contractor and station personnel indicate that the operations at the Whale Bay Facility have been done in accordance with best available spill prevention practices. Documented spills have been adequately contained and cleaned up.

2.2.3 Proposed Actions

No actions proposed.

2.3 LEAD-BASED PAINT (LBP)

There have been no LBP surveys done for the Whale Bay facility. In the 1990's tanks 2922-25 were upgraded and it was determined that the old surface coatings were LBP. These coatings were removed and replaced with a lead-free surface. A second project to renovate the pier was also completed during this time frame. LBP was also found and replaced with a lead free coating.

2.3.1 Findings

There are no significant or relevant findings related to Lead Based Paint at the Whale Bay site.

2.3.2 Proposed Action

No action is proposed.

2.4 ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS (ACM)

Historical records indicate the NASKEF Safety Office conducted a friable asbestos survey in 1989. There has not been a survey of nonfriable asbestos containing material done for this facility. Friable asbestos was removed from 8 buildings (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1 List of asbestos removal.

BLDG #	Year Built	COMMENTS	Abatement FINISH DATE
2907	1968	2 vibration isolators	11/10/1988
2909	1968	Hot water pipe-boiler rm	3/20/1995
2909	1968	Hot water pipe-boiler rm	3/20/1995
2909	1968	Hot water pipe-boiler rm	3/20/1995
2909	1968	Hot water pipe boiler rm	3/20/1995
2909	1968	Hot water pipe	3/20/1995
2909	1968	Hot water pipe	3/20/1995
2909	1968	Hot water pipe	3/20/1995
2909	1968	Generator exhaust	3/22/1995
2909	1968	Generator exhaust	3/22/1995
2920	1968	Hot water pipe	3/27/1995
2921	1968	Hot water pipe	3/27/1995
2922	1968	Oil pipe insulation	8/8/1994
2923	1968	Oil pipe insulation	8/8/1994
2924	1968	Oil pipe insulation	8/8/1994
2925	1968	Oil pipe insulation	8/8/1994

2.4.1 Findings

There are no significant or relevant findings related to asbestos-containing materials at the Whale Bay facility.

2.4.2 Proposed Action

No action is proposed.

2.5 DRINKING WATER

The installation receives potable water from a single well, located just outside the installation fence. An additional well is located within the installation fence, which is inactive and the well casing has collapsed. It is unclear where individual mains in the system are located as no drawings could be found. Figure 2.2 is provided as an estimation of where the water mains are located based on the buildings and interviews with long-term employees. Building #2909 houses a boiler and serves as a power plant, building #2905 houses a mechanical shop and fire department, and building #2931 houses a kitchen and employee facilities. The drinking water at this facility does not undergo chemical treatment; water flows directly to a storage tank, located on the hillside above the buildings in use.



Figure 2.2 Estimated distribution system layout

PWD Environmental has performed limited monitoring of the drinking water. Three sample results are in table 2-2, these results indicate that the water is in compliance with lead and copper standards.

Interviews with employees indicated that the local health inspector in Akranes and the NASKEF hospital have sampled the water. These parties do not have any records of sampling at the installation.

Table 2-2 Historical drinking water sampling performed by PWD Environmental.

Date	Location	Chemical	Result	Unit	MCL
13 Oct 1977	Building #2931, kitchen sink	Lead	4.8	µg/l	50
28 Dec 1992	Building #2931, kitchen sink	Copper	54	µg/l	1300
28 Dec 1992	Building #2931, kitchen sink	Lead	0	µg/l	50

As a part of the inspection, samples were drawn from two locations within the drinking water system, and from the active well. Results are in table 2-2 and 2-3.

In addition, the water was tested for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and none were found. Results from water testing performed in September 2002 indicate that the water supplied from the well to the facility meets drinking water standards.

Table 2-3 Lead and copper sampling values (Drinking Water Standards)

Date	Location	Chemical	Result	Unit	MCL
08 Aug 02	Building #2931,toilet sink	Lead	3	µg/	50
08 Aug 02	Building #2931, toilet sink	Copper	105	µg/	1300
08 Aug 02	Building #2909, toilet sink	Lead	9.8	µg/	50
08 Aug 02	Building #2909, toilet sink	Copper	440	µg/	1300

Table 2-4 Compliance Sampling

PARAMETERS	Date	Result	Unit	MCL
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES				
THMs	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	100
VOCs				
Benzene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	5
Carbon tetrachloride	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	5
o-Dichlorobenzene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	600
cis-1,2 - Dichloroethylene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	70
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	100
1,1-Dichloroethylene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	7
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	200
1,2-Dichloroethane	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	5
1,2-Dichloropropane	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	5
Ethylbenzene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	700
Monochlorobenzene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	100
para-Dichlorobenzene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	75
Styrene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	100
Tetrachloroethylene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	5
Trichloroethylene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	5
Toluene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	1000
Vinyl chloride	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	2
Xylene (total)	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	10000
PESTICIDES/PCBs				
Chloradane	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	2
Endrin	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	0.2
Heptachlor	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	0.4
Heptabhlorepoixide	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	0.4
Lindane	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	0.2
Methoxychlor	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	40

PARAMETERS	Date	Result	Unit	MCL
PCBs (as decachlorobiphenyls)	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	0.5
oxaphene	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	3
INORGANICS				
Arsenic	08 Aug 02	0.6	µg/L□	50
Antimony	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	6
Barium	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	1000
Beryllium	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	2000
Cadmium	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	10
Chromium	08 Aug 02	6.8	µg/L□	50
Nitrate	08 Aug 02	440	µg/L□	10000
Nitrite	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	1000
Selenium	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	10
Lead	08 Aug 02	0.2	µg/L□	50
Copper	08 Aug 02	3.3	µg/L□	1300
Thallium	08 Aug 02	BDL	µg/L□	2

2.5.1 Findings

There are no significant or relevant findings related to drinking water/ground water at the Whale Bay facility.

2.5.2 Proposed Action

No action is proposed.

2.6 WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

Sewage from the majority of the facility is discharged via an outfall into Whale Bay adjacent to the pier. Sewage from the powerhouse and office buildings is discharged into a tidal field located north of Bldg. 2906. No evidence of contamination at the sewer outfall or tidal field has been reported or observed. This type of rudimentary sewer system is standard for Iceland.

Drainage water from under the fuel tanks travels to an oil-water separator. This separator is also equipped with a device capable of identifying fuel in the drainage water and subsequently sounding an alarm. The effluent of the oil-water separator is connected to the sewer system near building #2905.



Figure 2-3 Estimated sewer layout

2.6.1 Findings

There are no significant or relevant findings related to wastewater at the Whale Bay facility.

2.6.2 Proposed Action

No action is proposed.

2.7 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Until approximately 1995, solid waste management practices at the facility used to entail collection of solid wastes into drums that were stored for a period of time. The drums were transported to the contractor facility on the main Station and disposed of properly. Since the mid 1990s, waste has been brought directly to the contractor area and disposed of in accordance with Station policy.

2.7.1 Findings

There are no significant or relevant findings related to solid waste at the Whale Bay facility.

2.7.2 Proposed Action

There are no proposed actions.

2.8 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB)

The Icelandic electrical grid supplies 480v power to the Whale Bay facility. A dry transformer is used to step down the electrical voltages to 340v, 208v, and 110v.

2.8.1 Findings

There are no known PCBs at the Whale Bay facility.

2.8.2 Proposed Action

3.0 SUMMARY

The NATO Fuel Depot-Hvalfjordur (Whale Bay) is no longer required to support the mission of the Iceland Defense Force (IDF) and is scheduled for return to the Government of Iceland. In support of the land return, the report documents the historical use of the site by the U.S. military and the environmental conditions of the site prior to its return.

A SUMMARY

Over those areas of land which have been purchased or leased for radar stations or other uses for the Defense Force or for NATO, outside the Keflavik area.

1. A lot from the farm Miðsandur in Hvalfjörður, a government property since 1952, approximately 15 hectares turned over to the Defense Force in 1952.

2. A lot from the same farm, approximately 33 hectares, in direct continuation of lot # 1 provided for NATO in 1966, where an oil pier was built, 4 large underground oil storage tanks, a pump equipment building and repair shop buildings. These installations are inside a strong fence. Caretakers at this location are employees from Iceland Prime Contractors.

3. A lot from the farm of Gufuskálar in the township of Nes utan Ennis, owned by the government, approximately 35,5 hectares, provided in 1975 for a Loran C station. This lot is fenced off. In addition to transmission antenna masts there are residential houses there which are used by staff members of the Post and Telecommunications department, which is in charge of operation of the station. The operation of the station is according to a treaty between Iceland on the one hand and the USCG and IDF on the other hand, signed on 9, September 1975. It is planned to take this facility out of use in the very next years and Global Positioning System will replace positioning by Loran.

4. A lot from the land of Horn at Hornafjörður, approximately 143 hectares, leased for a radar station in 1954. In addition to the radar station proper a few buildings have been built there to accommodate Defense Force members who have operated the station so far. This station is surrounded by a sound fence.

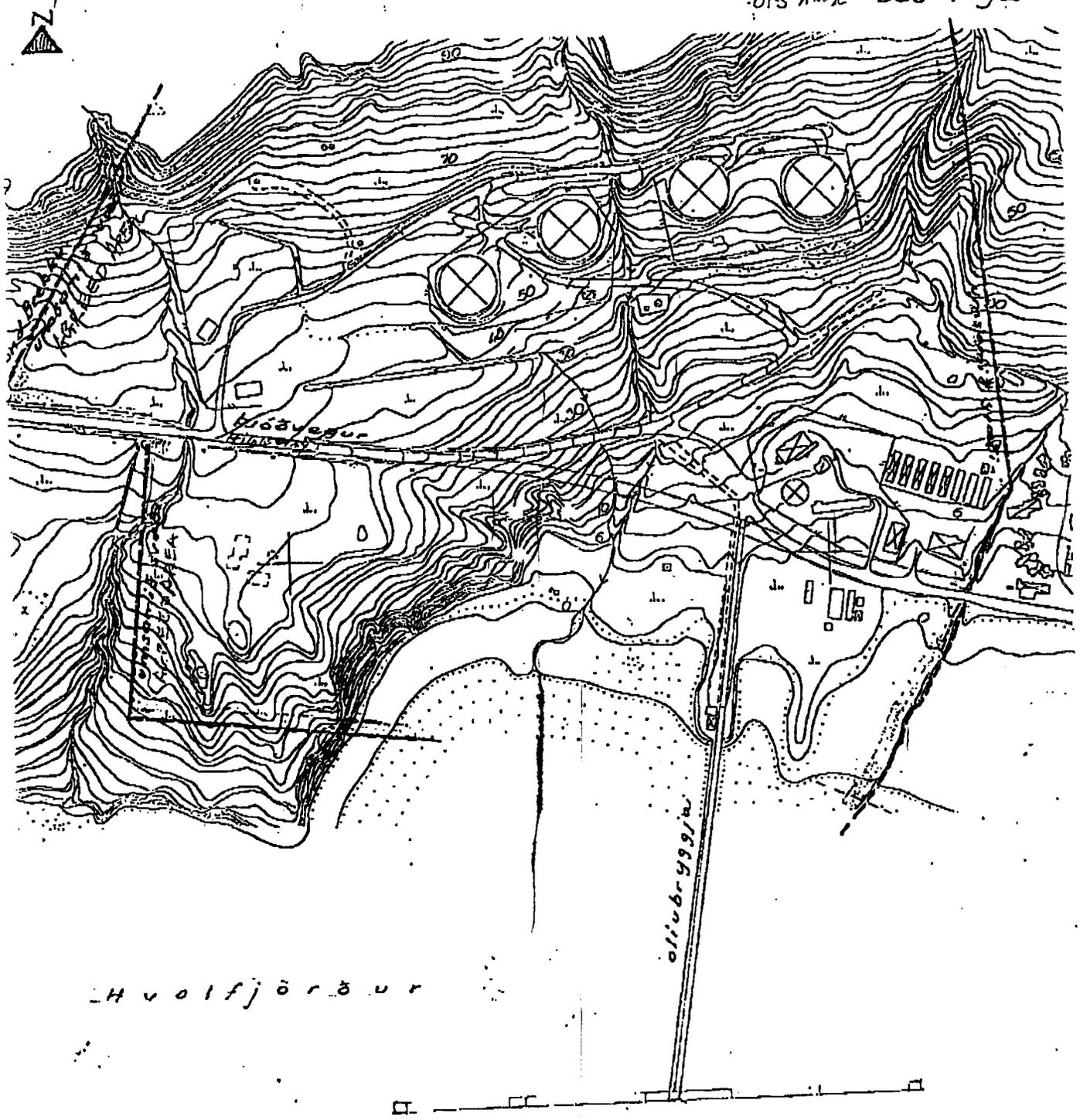
5. A lot from the farm Hóll in Bolungarvík atop Bolafjall mountain approximately 7 hectares in size, leased in 1985. This facility is still under construction at the end of 1991.

6. A lot from the land of Gunnólfsvík in North Múla County, approximately 8,5 hectares in size, for a radar station. The lot is atop Gunnólfsvíkurfjall, a mountain, and the radar station is still under construction at the end of 1991.

7. A lot from the farm of Járngerðarstaðir and Hóp at Grindavík, approximately 400 hectares in size, bought in 1952. Additional lots leased in 1953 and 1973. The lot, which is fenced off, is used for a communications facility. There is a large installation and quite a few houses on the lot. These are constantly manned by members of the Defense Force. This lot is regarded as an Agreed Area.

Reykjavík, 26, November 1991.
Zóphónías Pálsson.

LOTS 1-2 200 1094



NATO Oil Supply DEPOT
 Óliubryggjastöð NATO
 LOT 1 & 2 OF 1 AND OF 2
 LÖG UR LANDI MÍÐSANDS
 í Hvalfirði
 Umsamið svæði ca 48 ha
 Mkv. 1:4000
 Gert eftir korti frá Hnit
 og eigin mælingum

Reykjavik, April. 9. 2002.

Geir Gunnarsson
US Naval base/Environmental division
Box 23
235 Keflavikurflugvöllur.



UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND

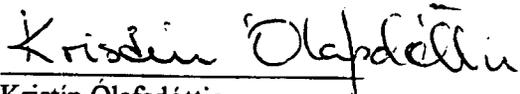
INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY,
PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY
Department of Pharmacology
and Toxicology

The analysis of TPH in three samples of soil.

The result of the analysis of TPH in three soil samples is reported. The samples were received on April. 8. 2002 and came in a screw capped glass jars marked sample IDs 368-2094-1500; 369-2094-1500; 370-2094-1500.

The samples were analyzed by a Nordtest method (Nordtest Technical Report 329). For extraction, 2 x 5 g of the samples were suspended in a 0.5 M sodium pyrophosphate solution and extracted with pentane p.a. (from Merck, Germany) by shaking for 2 hours. Bromobenzene was used as an internal standard. A sample of a similar type of soil that had previously been determined to be free of volatile organics was used as a blank. Different concentrations of petroleum products were added to the blank soil and extracted in the same way as the samples. The phases were separated by spinning and 1 μ l of the pentane extract was analyzed by gas chromatography (HP5890, FID, column: DB-1, 15 m, 0.25 mm i.d., 1 μ m film). The measurement uncertainties are about \pm 20%.

No traces of petroleum products could be detected in any sample. The detection limits were at least 2 ppm of lighter petroleum products (gasoline or jet fuel) but closer to 10-20 ppm for heavier products like lubricating oils.


Kristin Ólafsdóttir



**MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DEFENCE DEPARTMENT**

Reykjavik
25 April 1995

Ref.GMS/ks
76.D.15.d.

Dear Capt. Spearman,

With reference to your letter dated February 17, 1995, please find enclosed a letter from the Suðurnes Public Health Authority, which confirms that substantial cleaning operations due to soil contamination under building 2909 in Hvalfjörður are not necessary.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Grétar Már Sigurðsson".

Grétar Már Sigurðsson
Director, Defence Directorate

Capt. W.C. Spearman
Deputy Commander
Iceland Defence Force
Box 1
235 KEFLAVÍKURFLUGVÖLLUR

APPENDIX C



HEILBRIGÐISEFTIRLIT SUÐURNESJA

SUÐURNES PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITY

19. apríl 1995

Utannrkisráðuneytið
varnarmálaskrifstofa
b.t. Bjarna Vestmann
Rauðarárstíg 25
105 Reykjavík

DAGS: 24.4.95		
TIL:	SFD:	AFGR:
B.A.	AN	
S.A.		
H.V.		
Á.F.A.		
LÖG.		
DAGB: 76.6.15. d		

Efni: Olfumengun við hús 2909, Hvalfirði.

Heilbrigðiseftirlit Suðurnesja kannaði olfumengun við byggingu 2909 í olfustöðinni í Hvalfirði. Þar hafði olfumengunar orðið vart þegar skipta átti um olfugeymi í nóvember 1994. HES barst vitneskja um mengunina í janúar 1995, en vegna veðurfars og þó einkum þrálátra snjóalaga voru ekki aðstæður til könnunar fyrr. Könnunin fór fram 7. apríl 1995. Olfumengaður jarðvegur fannst undir húsinu eins og við var að búast en hann virtist hvorki vera mikið mengaður né var sú mengun útbreidd. Á meðan könnunin fór fram var dælt grunnvatni úr holunni og til að halda henni þurri. Ekki varð vart við olfu í grunnvatni eða vatni sem dælt hafði verði úr holunni. Holan hefur verið opin í nokkra mánuði og ef olfumengunin undir húsinu væri mikil ætti olfubræk að sjást á grunnvatninu. Hún sást ekki.

Heilbrigðiseftirlit Suðurnesja telur ekki ástæðu til að leggja umfangsmiklar hreinsunaraðgerðir vegna þeirrar olfu sem er að finna í jarðvegi undir byggingu 2909 í Hvalfirði.

Virðingarfyllt

Suoni P Snorrason
Snorri P Snorrason

Afrit sent umhverfiseið Public Works.

The Sudurnes Public Health Authority

April 19, 1995.

To: The Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Defense Department.
C/o Bjarni Vestmann
Raudararstigur 25.
105 Reykjavik.

SUBJECT: Oil contamination at building # 2909 in Hvalfjordur.

The Sudurnes Public Health Authority checked oil contamination at building # 2929 at the oil depot facility in Hvalfjordur. Oil contamination in the ground was detected when an oil tank was to be changed out in November of 1994. The SPHA received information on this contamination in January of 1995, but due to inclement weather conditions and primarily heavy and persistent snow in the area it was not possible to check the contamination until now.

The contamination study was carried out on 7, April 1995. Oil contaminated top soil was under the building as was to be expected, but the contamination does not appear to be great nor spread out. While the contamination was being examined ground water was pumped out of the hole to keep it dry. Oil was not detected in ground water nor in water pumped out of the hole. The hole has been open a few months and were the oil pollution heavy under the building there ought to be a visible oil slick on the ground water. There were no signs of an oil slick on the water.

The Sudurnes Public Health Authority does not find a reason to undertaken extensive clean up operations due to the oil contamination found in the ground under building # 2909 in Hvalfjordur.

Respectfully,

Snorri P. Snorrason.

CC: Public Works Environment Department.