



Brownfields 2006 Grant Fact Sheet

A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority, Tyan, Guam

EPA Brownfields Program

EPA's Brownfields Program empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. A brownfield site is real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. On January 11, 2002, President George W. Bush signed into law the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act. Under the Brownfields Law, EPA provides financial assistance to eligible applicants through four competitive grant programs: assessment grants, revolving loan fund grants, cleanup grants, and job training grants. Additionally, funding support is provided to state and tribal response programs through a separate mechanism.

Community Description

The A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority was selected to receive three brownfields cleanup grants. Located on the Island of Guam (population 154,805), a U.S. Territory in the Pacific Ocean, the Authority is a unit of local government in Guam, where per capita income of residents is the lowest in the United States. The 15 percent unemployment rate is almost triple that of the United States, and 20 percent of residents live below the poverty level.



Cleanup Grants



\$600,000 for hazardous substances

EPA has selected the A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority for three brownfields cleanup grants. Hazardous substances grant funds will be used to clean up the following sites: the 5.27-acre POI-3, the former Aircraft Graveyard at the corner of Admiral Sherman Boulevard and Neptune Avenue; OI-6, the former Ground Support Equipment Maintenance Facility on Neptune Avenue; and POI-18, VQ-5 Interceptor Drainage site on Neptune Avenue. The former Aircraft Graveyard is contaminated with volatile organic compounds, arsenic, and chromium. The former Ground Support Equipment Maintenance site consists of two buildings separated by a concrete apron where vehicle parts, machinery, and equipment were stored and parked. It is contaminated with PCBs, arsenic, cadmium, copper, and thallium. The Interceptor Drainage site contained an oil-water interceptor, an oil-water separator, and two large unlined drainage ditches. It is contaminated with volatile organic compounds, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, and manganese. The contaminants have the potential to migrate into Guam's sole source drinking water aquifer. All three sites are part of the former Naval Air Station Agana. Funds for all three sites also will be used for community outreach.

Contacts

For further information, including specific grant contacts, additional grant information, brownfields news and events, and publications and links, visit the EPA Brownfields web site at: www.epa.gov/brownfields.

EPA Region 9 Brownfields Team

415-972-3092

<http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/brown/index.html>

Guam has a sole source aquifer, which provides approximately 90 percent of all drinking water for the island. With Guam's land area totaling 212 square miles, the entire island population would be impacted by any adverse environmental impacts on the aquifer. The protection of the aquifer is the most essential element to the health and economic diversity of the island. Brownfields cleanup will protect this highly valuable resource. Redevelopment of brownfields will increase reuse of formerly contaminated properties, reduce development pressure on greenfields, increase investment opportunities, and provide an opportunity for potential economic benefits through new jobs, an increased tax base, and higher property value.

Grant Recipient: A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority, GU
671-642-4639

The cooperative agreement for this grant has not yet been negotiated; therefore, activities described in this fact sheet are subject to change.