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PUBLIC NOTICE NAS BRUNSWICK ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION NEWS SUMMER
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NAS Brunswick Environmental Restoration News

Summer 2010



Captain William Fitzgerald, US Navy NAS Brunswick Commanding Officer, RAB Co-Chair Message

Dear Midcoast Community Members:

With the departure of the last squadron and shutdown of airfield operations, the base reached another milestone towards closure. However, I want to let you know that in the midst of our Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process, I remain more committed than ever to ensuring that our environmental remediation program continues with the same focus that has been the standard at Naval Air Station (NAS) Brunswick.

As always, it's important to me that the environmental remediation process remains open and transparent. After all, this is a collaborative effort with the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members, the community, the regulatory agencies, the Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority, and the Brunswick Area Citizens for a Safe Environment (BACSE) that has led to much success in environmental remediation. It is through this collaboration that NAS Brunswick received a Chief of Naval Operations Environmental Award for an unprecedented three straight years – including two years in a row for the Environmental Restoration Award.

Through these efforts, we've been able to achieve incredible milestones, with many projects completed ahead of schedule and under budget while achieving remediation goals. I'm confident that we'll continue to move forward in this manner even as the base closes. Environmental remediation began prior to BRAC and it will continue for as long as necessary after final base closure in 2011.

I also would like to emphasize again that the

Navy is committed to ensuring that the base is prepared for redevelopment and re-use. With just about a year to go to closure, the Navy will continue to be good stewards of the environment.

And while we have worked hard to accelerate remediation for many projects, being good stewards of the environment and our taxpayer dollars also means that sometimes we must take a more deliberate road to meet a remediation goal.

For example, during recent discussions over the methods used to remediate the Eastern Plume, there were suggestions that the Navy eventually consider phyto-remediation combined with monitored natural attenuation as an option for remediating the groundwater contamination.

While we all greatly appreciate the work and recommendations of the review team, the Navy at this time has no plans to alter its current method for remediating the groundwater contamination in the Eastern Plume. In fact, the Navy has just completed a successful pilot study using a HiPOx® unit to remediate 1,4-dioxane and has installed two additional extraction wells to further remediate other areas of the Eastern Plume.

The Navy has been remediating the Eastern Plume since the mid 1990s, and the commitment will continue for as long as required. It will be through the prescribed regulatory and public review process that the remediation strategy will be accomplished – not unilaterally by the Navy, but by a consensus of stakeholders. This goes to the heart of the collaborative effort that has driven this process to date.

For only through this spirit of cooperation, collaboration and trust can we leave behind a legacy of environmental stewardship as we prepare for the next chapter of NAS Brunswick. As always, thank you all for your input, your passion and your involvement with the environmental remediation work. I look for-

ward to seeing you at the next RAB meeting. Sincerely,

Captain Will Fitzgerald, Commanding Officer

Suzanne Johnson, Esquire, Citizen RAB Co-Chair's Message



The RAB is the key mechanism used to disseminate information and encourage public participation and community involvement in the process of environmental remediation of a military installation. Meaningful participation by members of the public active in the oversight process would not be possible without

the guidance provided by the technical advisor to the citizens, a professional environmental hydrologist employed by the citizen group BACSE through grants received from the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Carolyn A. Lepage, C.G. and P.G., has served as the Technical Advisor to the citizens since inception of the RAB in 1991. However, her involvement with NAS Brunswick environmental activities actually started when she worked as a Senior Geologist at the Maine Department of Environmental Protection in the late 1980s. The length of her service to this property, and the breadth of her knowledge, combines the knowledge of many RAB professionals. One citizen member remarks, "Her institutional memory and long-standing service has led her to inject information about reports completed years earlier of which no one else in the room had personal knowledge."

She received her Bachelor's degree in Geology from Smith College in 1974, and her Master in Geological Sciences from the University of Maine at Orono (UMO) in 1982. While a graduate student at UMO, she was a field

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Suzanne Johnson's message - Continued from Page 1



Carolyn Lepage C.C. and P.G.,
RAB Technical Advisor

research assistant in Antarctica.

Carolyn began her career as a geologist with the State of Maine, working first for the Maine Geological Survey on a variety of geologic resource

and natural hazard projects. Then, at the Oil and Hazardous Materials Bureau, she provided technical assistance on Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act sites, as well as on leaking underground oil storage tanks and state uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Currently, she is a Maine Certified Geologist and a Licensed Professional Geologist in New Hampshire.

Carolyn continues to focus on hydrogeologic projects, with particular emphasis on groundwater contamination problems. She has conducted geologic mapping for the Maine Geological Survey, provided expert witness services to the State, and advised property owners affected by contamination from an adjacent industrial facility. Her many skills have been utilized in the variety of issues at NAS Brunswick, including the contaminated groundwater of the Eastern Plume.

Carolyn explains and interprets information that would otherwise be virtually incomprehensible. According to Ed Benedikt, BACSE President, "Even scientists new to NASB cleanup can't just jump in, but with Carolyn's involvement, we all stay current, informed and able to advocate for effective remedies."

Sincerely,

Suzanne Johnson, Esquire, RAB Co-Chair

Work Completed in 2009/Ongoing/ Planned Activities for 2010

2009 was a busy year for environmental remediation activities at NAS Brunswick. A number of environmental investigation and/or cleanup projects were performed, as well as property transfer-related activities as the base prepares to transition to non-Department of Defense ownership in 2011. Throughout this process, the United States Navy, United States Environmental Protection Agency, and Maine Department of Environmental Protection are continually interacting with RAB community representatives to ensure that the Navy's efforts are in alignment with the redevelopment priorities of the Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority,

the organization formed by the Maine State Legislature to oversee redevelopment and reuse of the Topsham and Brunswick properties. In 2010, property transfer-related activities (Findings of Suitability to Lease/Findings of Suitability to Transfer [FOSLs/FOSTs]) are being initiated, along with addressing potential munitions-related issues and developing final paths forward for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act sites. The following is a brief description of activities completed in 2009, as well as activities underway or planned for 2010.

Site 2

A Site Investigation Report for the Orion Street Landfill, Site 2, northern area is being prepared, summarizing the field work conducted during the fall of 2008. The report will be finalized in 2010.

Site 7

Site 7 is the former location of an acid/caustic disposal pit. Recent work at Site 7 included a supplemental site investigation that consisted of 30 soil borings with soil and groundwater sampling as well as x-ray fluorescence screening in the field followed by fixed-base laboratory analysis.

A Supplemental Investigation Report was prepared in June 2010. Recommendations from the supplemental investigation are: to compare sampling results from the investigation to final background concentrations when the background study report is completed; to determine if there is a need to further delineate the extent of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon exceedance of the residential regional screening level and establish institutional controls for surface and subsurface soil; collect groundwater samples to delineate the extent of cadmium exceedances to determine a restrictive boundary; assess the protectiveness of the current remedy in the Five-Year Review currently under review.

The current Five-Year Review has determined that the remedy is protective with the land use controls in place and that long-term monitoring should continue.

Long Term Monitoring

Long term monitoring semi-annual sampling was performed at Sites 1 and 3, 2, 7, 9, and the Eastern Plume. A site inspection, which is an on-site investigation conducted to determine if there has been a release or if the potential for a release exists, and to determine the nature of the associated threats, was also performed at Sites 1 and 3. Long term monitoring plans are in the process of being revised for Sites 1 and 3, 2, 9, and the Eastern Plume. Long term monitoring sampling is also ongoing at the Old Navy Fuel Farm.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Five-Year Review Update

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Five-Year Review is required for sites where the remedy, as documented by a Record of Decision, does not allow for unlimited land use and unrestricted exposure. The purpose of the review is to evaluate the remedy to determine if it continues to be protective of human health and the environment. The first Five-Year Review was completed in 2000 and the second in 2005. The sites included in these reviews were Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 9 and the Eastern Plume. Sites 12 and 17 do not have Records of Decision and have only been included in the Five-Year Review report as appendices to provide information about their status in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process.

The Navy currently has a draft of the third Five-Year Review Report undergoing review by the stakeholders. The final report is to be signed by September 2010. Public Notices announcing the review process were posted early-February 2010, in The Portland Press Herald, The Forecaster, The Coastal Journal, and The Times Record. Public involvement in the Five-Year Review process is encouraged. If you would like to participate in the process or would like more information, you may contact:

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BRAC PMO Northeast
4911 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19112-1303
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Email: todd.bober@navy.mil

or

Mr. John Ripley
Public Affairs NASB
1251 Orion Street
Brunswick, ME 04011-5008
Telephone: (207) 921-2000
Email: john.ripley.ctr@navy.mil

Background Study Status

A Background Study has been initiated by the Navy to characterize background levels of chemical constituents in soil, surface water, sediment, seeps, and groundwater at NAS Brunswick. This information will be used as a tool, along with site sampling data, to determine appropriate clean-up levels. Suitable sampling locations, both on base and off, were identified based on research and a series of site visits, with the goal of selecting areas for sampling that are representative of typical, unimpacted environmental conditions for the local area. Study

Continued on Page 3

Background Study - Continued from Page 2

field work was performed in two stages. In fall 2009, all background soil sampling was completed, along with Round 1 of the groundwater, surface water, sediment, and seep sampling. In April 2010, the second round of groundwater, surface water, sediment, and seep sampling was completed. To expedite the use of the soils background data, the Navy prepared an Interim Background Study Report for soils, which was released in April 2010. A comprehensive Background Study Report that will provide background data for all environmental media included in the background study is currently under preparation and planned for release in fall 2010.

Site 9 Data Gap Soil Sampling

A Technical Memorandum is being developed for Site 9, the Neptune Drive Disposal Area, to evaluate existing site data and identify gaps for which data are needed to determine the nature and extent of impacted soils in order to calculate current site exposure risks. The memorandum is currently under stakeholder review. A human health risk assessment methodology summary and additional site investigation are included in this document.

Site 17 Soil Removal

Historically, Site 17 was the location of the NAS Brunswick pest control operations. In 1990, the Navy collected four surface soil samples for analysis. The results indicated that contaminated soil was present at the site. Subsequently, a baseline risk assessment was conducted and it was determined that exposure to these herbicides and pesticides present in the soil posed a risk to both human and ecological receptors.

Based on soils that exceeded the preliminary remediation goals, excavation areas were determined. In March 1994, the Navy completed the initial soil removal action. A total of 1,310 cubic yards of soil were excavated and removed to an incineration facility for disposal. Post-excavation soil samples collected indicated that site contaminants ex-



Site 17 prior to excavation. The area to be excavated is defined by red pin flags and Avenue B to the right. Polyethylene sheeting is for stockpiling the top 2 feet of clean topsoil for reuse.



Top 2 feet of clean soil were removed and stockpiled (to the left) on plastic sheeting. Original geotextile fabric covering the relocated soil is shown exposed by the excavation. The fabric was removed and the relocated soil was excavated and disposed off-site.

ceeding the remediation goals were still present at the limits of excavation. At this time, it was also discovered that surface soil at an area immediately south of Avenue B exceeded the remediation goal but that subsurface soil did not. This surface was excavated and the soil placed in a 6 inch lift in the excavated area south of Avenue B that had been designated a Soil Relocation Area (Soil Strip). Geotextile was placed to delineate the soil layers.



Twenty-five confirmatory soil samples were collected from the bottom and sidewalls of the excavation.

In July 2009, a total of 120 tons of the pesticide-contaminated soil that had been relocated in 1994 was removed and transported for disposal by thermal incineration. The area was over-excavated in an attempt to ensure complete removal of the relocated contaminated soil but post-excavation soil analysis determined that contaminated soil is still present within the excavated area.

The Navy believes that a third soil removal action for this site will reduce risks significantly and will be consistent with the overall remedial strategy. Therefore, preliminary remediation goals were updated in April 2010, a proposed path forward (additional excavation) has been identified, and tasks established for the remediation process.

Task 1 involves the preparation of a Remedial Action Work Plan, to present the remediation goals and the methods planned for reaching those goals, including the disposition of the contaminated material. A Time-Critical Action Memo, which is prepared



The photos above and below show the Site 17 excavation with both layers of new geotextile fabric and clean backfill in between. The fabric was used to provide optimum visibility and to delineate the layers in the event that additional soil would need to be removed.



when it has been determined that contaminant removal must take place within six months, is also part of this task.

Task 2 is supplemental soil sampling. Shallow soil samples will be collected from the Soil Removal Area, the Soil Relocation Area, and the Utility Trench along the former utility excavations between the soil relocation area and Avenue B. Samples collected will be analyzed in a laboratory for the presence of pesticides.

Task 3 involves the actual soil removal action and disposal. Approximately 280 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be excavated from the area north of Avenue B; 150 cubic yards is planned for removal from the Soil Relocation Area Soil Strip; and an additional 15 cubic yards is planned for removal from the Utility Trench Area. The final quantity of pesticide-contaminated soil removed will be determined by the Task 1 supplemental soil sampling analytical results. This third task also involves the site restoration process of backfilling, grading, and seeding, returning the site to its pre-excavation condition.

Finally, Task 4 will be the completion of a Remedial Close-Out Report that will present, in report format, the field activities conducted and documents generated throughout the remediation effort.

Upon completion of the four tasks, the following reports will be prepared: a Revised Remedial Investigation, a Proposed Remedial Action Plan, and a Record of Decision. These will document the site conditions after the removal action.



Naval Exchange Service Station Clean-up

The Naval Exchange Service Station Soil Cleanup was completed in December 2009. As part of this Cleanup, three 10,000 gallon underground storage tanks and associated piping were removed from the service station site.

The work involved demolition and removal of



Above photo - underground storage tank removal excavation in progress at the Naval Exchange Service station.



Above photo is the removal of one of the underground storage tanks from the Naval Exchange Service Station.



View facing the Childhood Center of the Naval Exchange Service after clean-up and site restoration.

the pump island, excavation and disposal of 7,500 tons of petroleum contaminated soil, excavation dewatering and disposal of 54,000 gallons of pumped water, collection of confirmation samples from the sidewalls and bottom of the excavation, excavation backfilling, and site restoration.

The Navy will continue to monitor the groundwater at this site until samples indicate that the cleanup is complete.



View from Burbank Street of the Naval Exchange Service Station after clean-up and site restoration.

Munitions

Munitions cleanup and investigations are ongoing at several of the NAS Brunswick areas of concern. A munitions constituents site inspection has been completed at the Topsham and NAS Brunswick skeet ranges and at the machine gun bore sight range. Preparation of a Munitions Constituent Site Inspection Report is underway for these three areas of concern. A Site Inspection Report for the Site 12 Explosives Ordnance Disposal Area, Former Munitions Bunker West Area, and the Quarry was prepared in 2009. The Site Inspection Report recommended that detector aided surface sweeps be performed at all three areas. Explosives Safety Submissions for Munitions and Explosives of Concern Investigations were prepared for Site 12 and for Former Munitions Bunker West, and may be required for the Quarry, pending further investigation. Surface clearance of munitions and limited trenching will be conducted the summer of 2010 at Site 12, along with Munitions and Explosives of Concern clearance activities at the Former Munitions Bunker West. A limited subsurface investigation of anomalies by means of trenching is targeted for fall 2010 completion at the Quarry.

NAS Brunswick Historical Radiological Assessment

The Department of the Navy is preparing a Historical Radiological Assessment for NAS Brunswick in preparation for base closure. Through research, interviews, and site visits, the Historical Radiological Assessment will document, refine, and expand on the history of radiological activities, storage and disposal at NAS Brunswick to facilitate transfer of the

property for civilian redevelopment.

Smoke detectors, static eliminators, and biological and chemical agent detectors are a few of the items containing radioactive materials that were used. The Historical Radiological Assessment will identify sites impacted by radioactive materials that require further action and recommend actions that will lead to the site closure.

The completed Historical Radiological Assessment was prepared in accordance with federal and state guidelines, is currently under review by the Navy, and is expected to be finalized by fall of 2010.

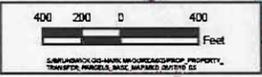
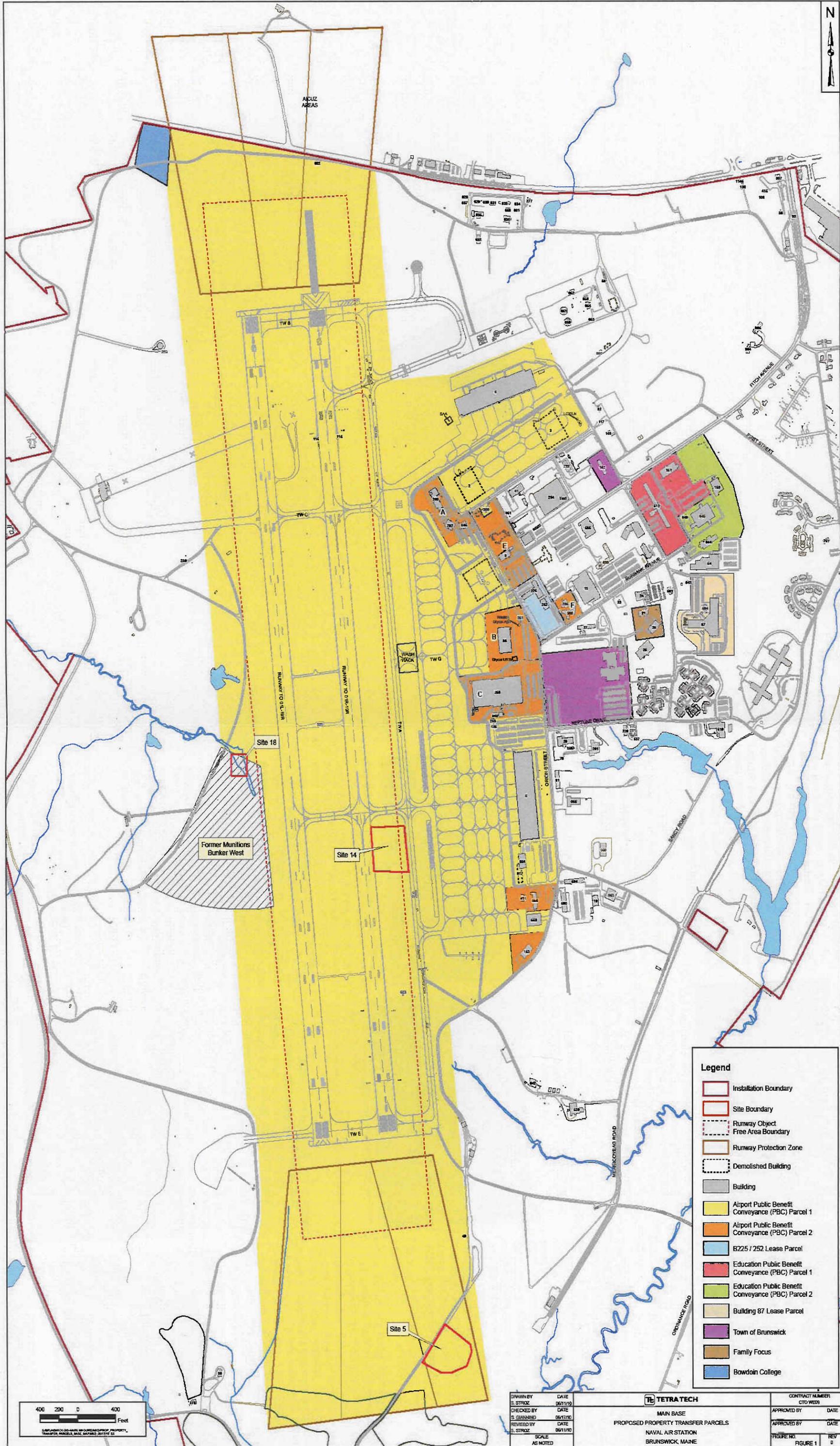
Finding of Suitability to Transfer and Finding of Suitability to Lease

Findings of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) or Findings of Suitability to Lease (FOSL) present the Navy's determination that specific properties are environmentally suitable to transfer or lease, respectively. The purpose of a FOST is to document that the property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed in accordance with requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and Department of Defense guidance for transfer of Federal property to non-government entities. It summarizes how applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and notifications for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act hazardous substances, petroleum products, and other regulated materials (e.g., asbestos) have been satisfied. A FOST reports findings regarding storage or release of hazardous substances on the property and cites documentation that all remedial actions, if necessary, have been taken or that a remedy is in place. These findings support the requirements of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Section 120(h) that the Navy notify the transferee of hazardous substance activity that took place on the property; provide a covenant in the deed that all remedial action necessary to address hazardous substance activity on the property has been taken before the transfer; include a deed covenant that the Navy will return and perform any additional response action that may be required if hazardous substance contamination attributed to the Navy is discovered after transfer; and retain a right of access necessary to do such additional response actions.

The FOSL process was developed to ensure that BRAC military property was suitable to lease to private parties. In accordance with Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Section 120 (h)(3), a suitability determination is required to lease BRAC property. The FOSL documents that the property is suitable for lease; that the uses contemplated for the lease are

Continued on Page 5





Legend	
[Red outline]	Installation Boundary
[Red outline]	Site Boundary
[Dashed red outline]	Runway Object Free Area Boundary
[Red outline]	Runway Protection Zone
[Dashed black outline]	Demolished Building
[Grey fill]	Building
[Yellow fill]	Airport Public Benefit Conveyance (PBC) Parcel 1
[Orange fill]	Airport Public Benefit Conveyance (PBC) Parcel 2
[Light blue fill]	B225 / 252 Lease Parcel
[Red fill]	Education Public Benefit Conveyance (PBC) Parcel 1
[Light green fill]	Education Public Benefit Conveyance (PBC) Parcel 2
[Light tan fill]	Building 87 Lease Parcel
[Purple fill]	Town of Brunswick
[Brown fill]	Family Focus
[Blue fill]	Bowdoin College

DRAWN BY S. STROZ	DATE 06/11/10
CHECKED BY S. GANNING	DATE 06/17/10
REVIEWED BY S. STROZ	DATE 06/11/10
SCALE AS NOTED	

TETRA TECH	
MAIN BASE	
PROPOSED PROPERTY TRANSFER PARCELS	
NAVAL AIR STATION	
BRUNSWICK, MAINE	

CONTRACT NUMBER CTO WEBR	
APPROVED BY	DATE
APPROVED BY	DATE
FIGURE NO.	REV
FIGURE 1	0



FOST/FOSL - Continued from Page 4

consistent with protection of human health and the environment; and that there are adequate assurances that all necessary remedial action has been taken, or will be taken, after the execution of the lease. FOSTs and FOSLs provide the information needed to develop appropriate provisions, notifications, conditions, or restrictions that may be necessary for real estate documents (e.g. deed or lease) based on the environmental condition of the property. Property transfer documents including deeds, leases, surveys, or transfer agreements are typically prepared after the FOST or FOSL is signed by the Navy.

Status of Transfer/Lease Parcels

The Navy is currently planning to transfer four parcels at NAS Brunswick and potentially lease several others. A newsletter insert has been provided showing the locations of several of the parcels and buildings discussed below.

Airport Public Benefit Conveyance Parcels

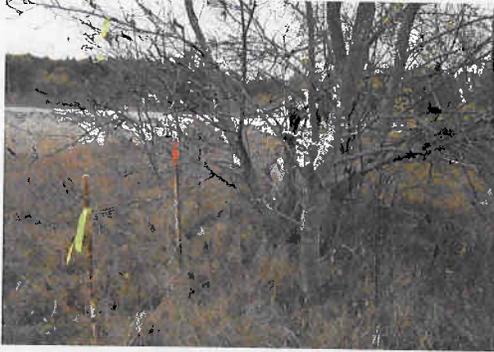


The land use districts designated in the NAS Brunswick Reuse Master Plan as the Airport and Aviation-Related Business parcels have been partitioned into two parcels. The Navy plans to transfer these parcels to the Mid-coast Regional Redevelopment Authority via a public benefit conveyance (PBC). The 840-acre AP-PBC-1 Parcel may be available for transfer this fall. The 36-acre AP-PBC-2 Parcel will require more time to complete environmental condition evaluations. Environmental Condition of Property updates and other evaluations are currently being prepared for multiple buildings and land parcels to support FOST/FOSL determinations. The Navy may change parcel boundaries for transfer depending upon the findings of the Environmental Condition of Property updates and environmental evaluations and/or based on stakeholder input.

East Brunswick Remote Radio Transmitter Transfer Parcel

The East Brunswick Remote Radio Transmitter Transfer Parcel (66 acres) is slated for transfer to the Town of Brunswick for recreational use through a public benefit conveyance enabled by the Department of the Inte-

Soil sample location at the East Brunswick Remote Radio Transmittal Parcel.



rior National Park Service. Surface soil, sub-surface soil, and groundwater were sampled in November 2009 at the former antenna field and transmitter facility to assess the environmental condition of the property. The Navy report to the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Maine Department of Environmental Protection recommended execution of environmental "housekeeping" cleanup at a small septic tank and debris area prior to transfer. A Final FOST is targeted for late August 2010.



Test Pit Excavation at the East Brunswick Remote Radio Transmitter Property.

Education Public Benefit Conveyance Parcels

Two Education public benefit conveyance parcels are currently being evaluated for transfer. The Navy will prepare a FOST by late June for Buildings 151 (photo below) and 512 (photo top right) which comprise the ED-PBC-1 Parcel (Approximately 10 acres). The ED-PBC-2 Parcel (5.1 acres) includes Buildings 644, 645, 649 and 150. Southern Maine Community College (SMCC) and Bowdoin College are slated to use these buildings.



The environmental evaluation process is nearing completion for ED-PBC-1 and is underway for Buildings 644, 645, and 649. Building 150 is still occupied by the Navy.

Buildings 225/252 Lease Parcel Status

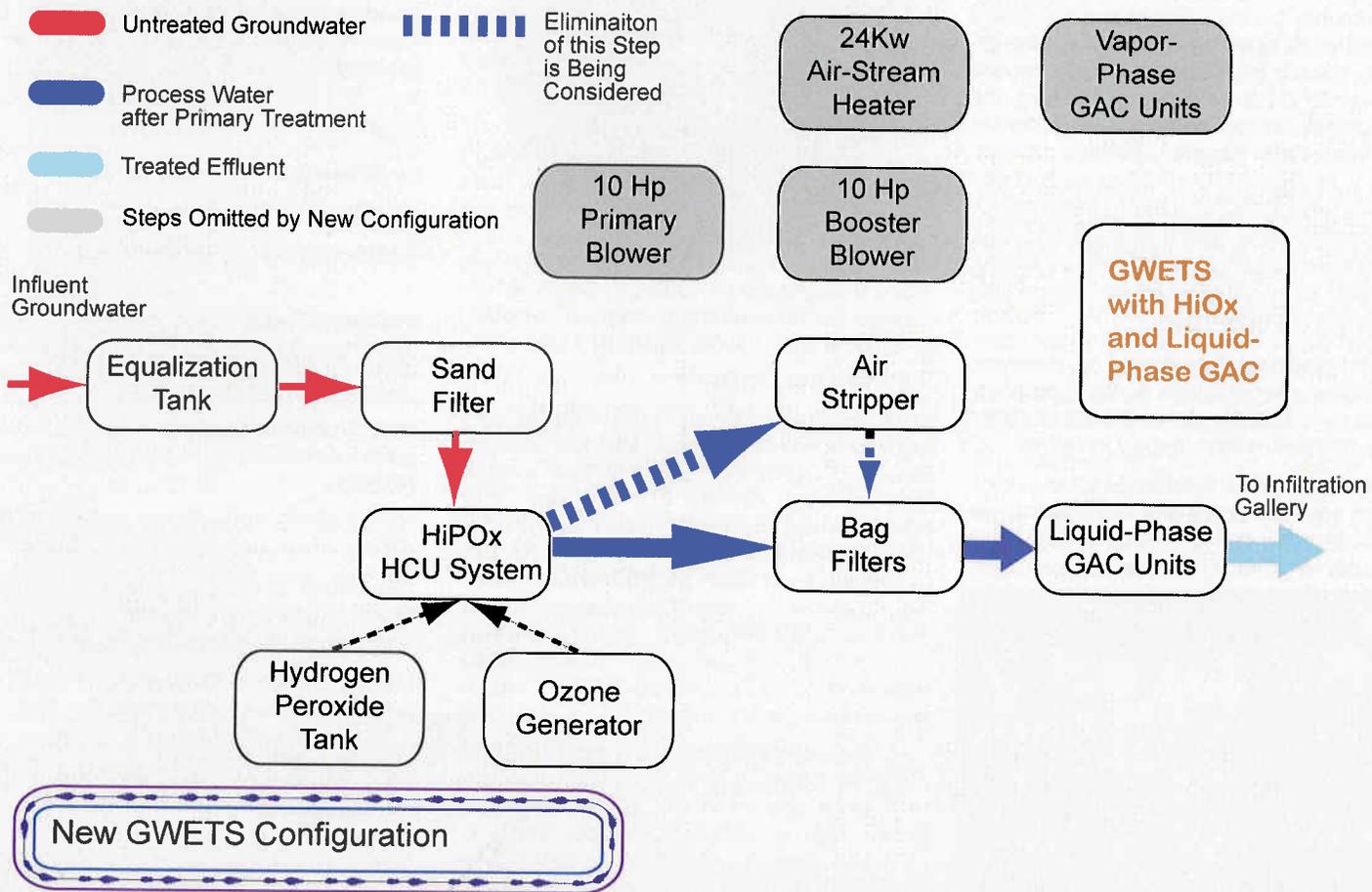
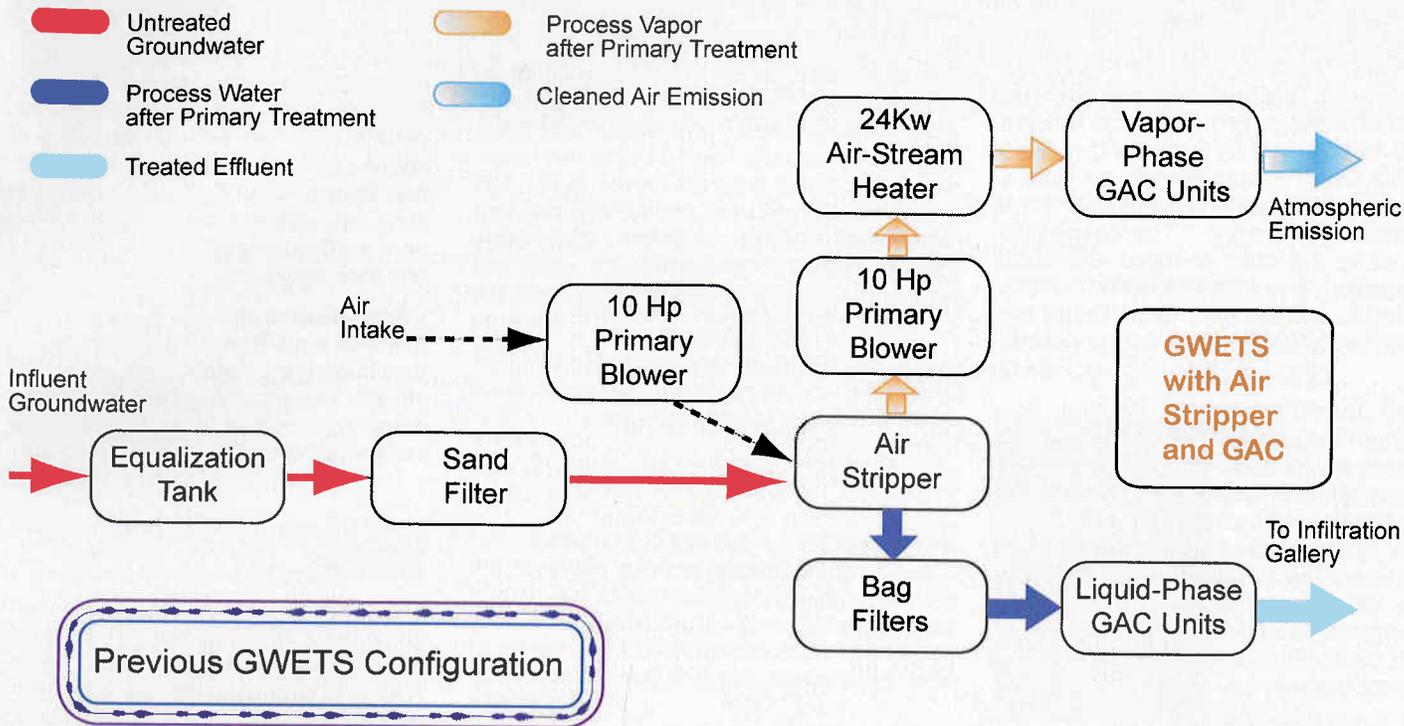
The Draft FOSL for the Building 225/252 Parcel (3.5 acres) was issued in mid-February 2010. Regulatory comments included a request for a vapor intrusion assessment. A fast-track work plan was prepared in cooperation with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and United States Environmental Protection Agency, and field work to sample for vapor intrusion parameters was expedited. Based on the field and laboratory data, a Technical Memorandum describing the findings of the vapor intrusion assessment indicated that these buildings did not pose vapor intrusion concerns for their intended use and the Final FOSL was signed in May 2010.

Sabino Hill Rake Station No. 1 Parcel Status

The Sabino Hill Rake Station No. 1 Parcel (0.23 acres) is located in Phippsburg, Maine, approximately 14 miles southeast of the NAS Brunswick Main Base. The parcel was used by the Navy to observe and score the success of training missions performed off the coast. Tower demolition was required to cost effectively and safely address the flaking lead-based paint issues. This project, which included some soil removal, was completed in April 2010. The Final FOST is targeted for late August 2010.



Sabino Hill Tower, used to observe and score off-shore training missions.



Chief of Naval Operations Environmental Award Fiscal Year 2009

NAS Brunswick has been awarded the Chief of Naval Operations Environmental Restoration Installation Award for the second year in a row. This award is presented to an installation that has made a significant contribution to environmental restoration. The competition, sponsored by the Chief of Naval Operations Environmental Readiness Division, recognizes ships, installations, and individuals/teams for exceptional environmental stewardship.

Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Gary Roughead recognized 25 Navy individuals, ships, and installations for their exceptional environmental stewardship during his Environmental Awards ceremony (photo below) held June 1. The awardees were recognized for reducing or eliminating hazardous materials, working with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to conserve natural resources, preserving land, and restoring plant and animal species.

"I have been most impressed this year with the degree to which the commands and individuals partnered with civic leaders, students and volunteers from local communities," said Roughead. "Because they're not only preserving the environment, they're leading the Navy, indeed, to be a more responsible neighbor and community builder." Roughead discussed the relationship between the creative and innovative 'green' tactics used by the award winners and how they can help achieve the Navy's overall energy conservation goals set by Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus.

"It is through your example, through your skill, through ingenuity, through your dedication, through your involvement with those who can introduce us to new and better ways of doing things, that we can meet those goals," said Roughead to the awardees.

Roughead identified the importance of staying technologically progressive in the 'green' industry and continuing to build on the award winning environmentally friendly initiatives.

"I applaud all of the Sailors [and Navy civilians] that are here today, who are the leaders in environmental conservation in their own right," said Roughead.



Information Repository

For over 15 years, the Navy has maintained an Information Repository for NAS Brunswick that contains project documents and other reference materials related to the investigation and cleanup program for the base. The repository is updated periodically as new information becomes available. Repository records may be accessed at:

Curtis Memorial Library
23 Pleasant Street
Brunswick, Maine 04011
(207) 725-5242
www.curtislibrary.com

Hours: Monday through Thursday,
9:30 AM to 8:00 PM
Friday, 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM
Saturday, 9:30 AM to 5:00 PM
(June to Aug until 1:00 PM)
Sunday, 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM
(June to Aug - closed)



Institutional Controls

Institutional controls are administrative and legal tools typically divided into four categories: 1) Government Controls that include local laws and permits; 2) Proprietary Controls are those involving property use restrictions (easements and covenants); 3) Enforcement Tools such as documents requiring or prohibiting specific actions (consent decrees, unilateral orders, permits); and 4) Informational Devices which include deed notices or public advisories used to inform and educate the community.

The purpose of institutional controls is to minimize exposure of humans and the environment to contaminants. In order to be effective, controls should fit the specific needs of a site and the surrounding community. Local citizens, because of their awareness of

the community's needs, are important in identifying future land uses for a site in order to provide the most benefit to the area. With future land use in mind, citizens provide important input into the selection and maintenance of effective controls. The citizens are the "eyes and ears" of a community and, as such, are able to provide important feedback on the effectiveness of the selected controls and their maintenance.

Parties responsible for a site are able to maintain a good working relationship with the community by getting the community involved, keeping the public informed and, in doing so, creating an effective institutional control system.

2010 Restoration Advisory Board Meetings

The RAB consists of representatives of the community, the Navy, and state and federal regulatory agencies. The purpose of the RAB is to determine the best course of action concerning environmental cleanup issues and strategies for NAS Brunswick. The public is invited to attend the RAB Meetings to learn more about the Navy's work at NAS Brunswick. Meetings are held in the evenings from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM, within the Town of Brunswick at various locations. The meeting location is published in the Brunswick Times Record before each NAS Brunswick RAB meeting.

RAB Meetings for 2010

10 February 2010, Wednesday
12 May 2010, Wednesday
September, date to be determined

Website Links

Naval Air Station Brunswick – <http://www.cnic.navy.mil/brunswick>

NAS Brunswick Environmental Cleanup Program Website – <http://nasbrunswick.navy-env.com/>

Navy's BRAC Program Management Office (PMO) – <http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/>

Department of Defense Base Realignment and Redevelopment Manual – http://www.dod.mil/brac/pdf/4165-66-M_BRRM.pdf

US Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure 2005 Website – <http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/index.html>

Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority – <http://www.mrra.us/>

Brunswick Area Citizens for a Safe Environment – <http://www.curtislibrary.com/BACSE/>