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NAS BRUNSWICK  
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FINAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT  
FOR BUILDING 294 WITH TRANSMITTAL LETTER NAS BRUNSWICK ME  
12/17/2010  
NAS BRUNSWICK

**ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT  
NAVAL AIR STATION  
437 HUEY DRIVE  
BRUNSWICK, ME 04011**

December 17, 2010

Mr. Edward Vigneault  
Maine Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Oil and Hazardous Waste Facilities Registration  
17 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0017

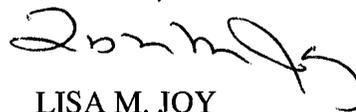
Subj: Final RCRA Partial Closure Report for Building 294

Dear Mr. Vigneault:

A copy of the Final RCRA Partial Closure Report for Building 294 at Naval Air Station Brunswick is provided as Enclosure (1).

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mike Fagan at 921-1717 or via e-mail at [michael.fagan1@navy.mil](mailto:michael.fagan1@navy.mil).

Sincerely,



LISA M. JOY  
Environmental Director

Enclosure: (1) Final RCRA Partial Closure Report for Building 294

Copy to:  
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic (B. Abraham)  
NAS Brunswick (M. Fagan/D. Smith)  
EPA Region I (M. Daly)  
MRRA (V. Boundy)  
Curtis Memorial Library (L. Oliver)  
Lepage Environmental (C. Lepage)  
BRAC PMO NE (P. Burgio)

**RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT**  
**for**  
**BUILDING 294 – SUPPLY WAREHOUSE PARCEL**  
**NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE**  
**USEPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ME8170022018**  
**DECEMBER 2010**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the findings and conclusions of the investigation conducted to determine if the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP) RCRA or hazardous waste closure requirements have been completed for the Building 294 parcel at Naval Air Station Brunswick (NAS Brunswick).

## 2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Building 294 parcel is located in the central portion of NAS Brunswick at the intersection of Fitch Avenue and Fourth Street (Figure 1). As shown in Figure 2, the approximately 7.5-acre parcel is bordered as follows:

- to the northwest, by Seahawk Avenue, the Building 124 (Water Storage Tank) parcel, the Building 42 (Pumphouse) parcel, and the Building 41 (Security Office) parcel; beyond Seahawk Avenue to the north and northwest is the Hangar 6 parcel.
- to the east, by 4th Street and the Building 223 (Navy and Marine Corps Intranet [NMCI] Building) parcel, and the Building 102 (Indoor Small Arms Range) parcel.
- to the south and southeast, by Fitch Avenue and the Building 585 (Chapel) parcel.
- to the southwest and west, by the Building 44 (Fitch Avenue Magazine) parcel, Pelican Street, and the Building 41 (Security Office) parcel. Across Pelican Street, to the west and southwest, is the Building 9 (Housing Office) parcel.

The parcel includes Building 294 (Supply Warehouse), associated paved parking and grass-covered areas, and Structures R (storage structure) and T4 (flammables storage locker).

Building 294 itself is located in the east-central portion of the parcel (Figure 2). It was constructed in 1956 and is 64,530 square feet in area. The building is two stories, with a steel-truss roof and concrete masonry block exterior on a concrete slab foundation. Building 294 has four dual-fired, hot-air furnaces, two of which are fueled by fuel-oil and two by natural gas. The layout of Building 294 is presented as Figure 3.

Two temporary structures, both precast-concrete sheds, are also located at the Building 294 parcel, and are described below:

Structure R is located near Fitch Avenue in the parking area south of Building 294, as shown on Figure 2. This structure measures 8 feet by 10 feet by 8 feet high, and housed base internet communications equipment.

Structure T4, located near the southeast corner of Building 294, measures 6 feet by 8 feet by 6 feet high, and was used for the storage of flammable materials and equipment for snow removal and landscaping purposes.

Photographs of Building 294 and Structures R and T4 are provided as an attachment to this report.

### 3. PROPERTY HISTORY AND RECORDS RESEARCH

The Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. (Tetra Tech) project team interviewed NAS Brunswick Environmental Department personnel and performed records research at both NAS Brunswick and the MEDEP office in Augusta, Maine to collect available information concerning the Building 294 parcel, including past use and operations at that location.

Records reviewed include historical aerial photographs, the NAS Brunswick Other Environmental Liabilities (OEL) Database, area-specific reports, facility plans and drawings, and hazardous waste records. Aerial photographs dated 1953, 1958, 1978, 1981, 1984, 1989, 1993 and 1997 (Sewall, 1953, 1958, 1978, 1981, 1984, 1989, 1993 and 1997) were reviewed. Public Works Department (PWD) site base maps dated 1943, 1946, 1952, 1956, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1989, and 2006 (PWD, 1943, 1946, 1952, 1956, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1989, and 2006) and site building lists for 1950, 1965, 1966, 1976, and 2006 (PWD, 1950, 1965, 1966, 1976, and 2006) were also reviewed.

Based on information available in building lists, maps, and other documents, since its construction in 1956, Building 294 has been used only as the NAS Brunswick main supply warehouse.

On the earliest historical site plan, dated 1943, the area is shown with former Buildings 11 and 12 (Aircraft Storehouses), former Building 74 (Lumber Shed), and 88 and 89 (Maintenance Trainer Buildings). Building 11 was located partially within the current footprint of Building 294, in the southwest portion of the footprint. Building 12 was located south of Building 11, adjacent to Fitch Avenue and south of the current footprint of Building 294. Former Building 74 was located in the southeast portion of the current footprint of Building 294 until 1975, when it was moved to just beyond the northwest corner of the current Building 294 footprint. Former Buildings 88 and 89 were located immediately west of the northwest corner of the current footprint of Building 294. A railroad line is shown running east/northeast-west/southwest through the parcel, between Buildings 11 and 12 (this railroad track was immediately south of the current location of Building 294). A loading platform for the railway is located near the northeast corner of former Building 12.

In the 1946 through 1956 maps, Buildings T-209 and T-210 (Public Works Storehouses) are shown. A coal pile associated with former Building 36 (Heating Plant, located west of Pelican Street) is also present in the western portion of the parcel, north of Building 44 (Fitch Avenue Magazine).

Beginning with the 1957 site map, Buildings 11, 88, 89, T-209 and T-210 are no longer shown. No further changes are noted until the 2006 map, which shows only Building 294. (Buildings 12 and 74 were demolished in 2000, as discussed in Section 4.)

Building 294 functioned for its entire history as the main supply building for NAS Brunswick. With the exception of weapons materials and hazardous waste, all material shipments received and shipped from the base were through the Supply Department located in Building 294. After materials were received at Building 294, they were loaded and delivered to the proper departments/buildings on base. Building 294 contained a wood shop that was used for the construction of packing crates for shipment of materials off base.

In 2010, the operations of the Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Management Program (CHRIMP) were transferred from Building 81 (which was then closed) to Building 294. The CHRIMP oversaw the use, supply, and collection of all hazardous materials used by the squadrons and maintenance organizations at NAS Brunswick, including materials such as petroleum products, cleaning solvents, and various paints and coatings. This centralized, hazardous materials program thereby controlled hazardous materials acquisition and inventory, reducing the generation and disposal of hazardous waste. Hazardous materials, typically small quantities (less than a week's supply), were signed-out from the Building 294 CHRIMP area, with unused/excess quantities also returned to the CHRIMP area in Building 294. Expired and

unserviceable hazardous materials were also returned to the CHRIMP for disposal as hazardous waste, including spent batteries, used and empty aerosol cans, and paint waste. Refer to the RCRA Partial Closure Report for Building 81 (CHRIMP Facility Parcel) for additional information on the types of materials that may have been handled at Building 294 in 2010 when it operated the CHRIMP activities (Tetra Tech, November 2010).

NAS Brunswick has a program in place that tracks hazardous waste to ensure proper handling and disposal. According to NAS Brunswick Hazardous Waste Manager, D. Bruce Smith, hazardous waste generation was tracked by squadron. The Hazardous Waste Department maintains a list of hazardous wastes generated by activity (department). The list summarizes materials generated by activities conducted in Building 294 from 2004 through 2009. The table below lists the hazardous waste quantities generated by supply activities.

**Building 294 Hazardous Waste Quantities (2004 through 2009)**

Description	Quantity (pounds)
aerosol cans	28.19
aerosol cans empty	2.73
battery lead	1,881
battery lithium	4.28
battery Ni-Cad	1,937
battery Ni-MH	4.92
cathode ray tubes (CRTs)	1,220
cleaners	512
fuel filters	161
gas soaked rags	13.64
grease	23.16
JP rags	54.00
lamps, fluorescent	69.92
oxidizer	5.28
paint, aircraft	4.78
paint, consolidation	181.00
paint, latex	72.12
paint, waste	0.30
POL rags	150
sealant	1.4
used oil	67,480

The NAS Brunswick Removed Transformer Database lists one non-polychlorinated-biphenyl (non-PCB)-containing electrical transformer for Building 294 (PWD, 2010). Pertinent information regarding the transformer is provided in the table below.

Transformer	Manufacturer	Serial No.	Manufacture Date	Notes
150-kVa non-PCB-containing, pad-mounted	Cooper	896003344 <sup>(1)</sup>	1989	Mineral Oil

(1) The first two digits of the serial numbers denote the year of manufacture (EES, 1998)

The serial number for the Cooper-manufactured unit indicates that it was manufactured in 1989; it is therefore unlikely to contain PCBs. As of July 1, 1979, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibited all manufacturing of new PCB electrical equipment (transformers and capacitors). However, due to the age of the building, PCB-containing transformers may have been in service in the past at the Building 294 transformer pad.

The NAS Brunswick Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) and Underground Storage Tank (UST) inventory records for Building 294 indicate that one AST has been associated with the building (Environmental Department, 2009). The 6000-gallon, double-walled steel AST (A294.0) was

used to store No. 1 heating oil and is located near the northeast corner of the building. It was installed in 1999 and closed in 2009.

No oil/water separators (OWS) have been associated with Building 294 (PWD, 2008b).

No septic systems were identified within this parcel, which has historically been (and is currently being) served by the base-wide sanitary sewer system (Navy, 2006).

No groundwater investigations have been conducted at the Building 294 parcel; therefore, groundwater characterization information for the parcel is not available. Information on known NAS Brunswick groundwater contamination areas was reviewed to determine if groundwater under the Building 294 parcel could potentially be impacted by another (off-parcel) source. Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Site 17 (Former Pesticide Shop, Building 95) and the Old Navy Fuel Farm (ONFF) Site are approximately 700 to 900 feet east of the Building 294 parcel. Information available from studies relating to these two IRP sites is presented below.

According to information available from groundwater sampling conducted in relation to Site 17, several compounds were detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding applicable criteria, including two pesticide compounds at one monitoring well location, and diesel-range organics (DRO) at several well locations. According to groundwater level measurements conducted in relation to Site 17, groundwater flows from that location towards the southeast. Since the Building 294 parcel is located to the west of Site 17, groundwater underlying this parcel is unlikely to be impacted by contaminants from Site 17 (Tetra Tech, 2009).

The ONFF was decommissioned in 1993 and remediated in 2000. The April and October 2008 monitoring results for the ONFF site indicate that groundwater flows from the ONFF to the southeast, across Fitch Avenue. Therefore, potentially-impacted groundwater flowing from the ONFF site source is unlikely to impact groundwater underlying the Building 294 parcel, which is located to the west of the ONFF (ESI, 2009).

#### **4. SITE VISIT AND INVESTIGATION**

Site visits were conducted for Building 294 on October 14, 2010 and October 20, 2010 by Mr. James Forrelli, P.E., and Mr. Brandon Smith, P.E., of Tetra Tech. The purpose of the visits was to verify information gathered during the records search and to collect additional information as necessary to prepare this closure report. Tetra Tech personnel were accompanied by Mr. D. Bruce Smith, the NAS Brunswick Hazardous Waste Manager. The building was visually inspected for signs of hazardous waste generation or storage. Site visit observations, recorded on the attached Building Inspection Form <sup>(1)</sup>, are summarized below:

- At the time of inspection, Building 294 was in fair condition; supply equipment, hazardous materials in the CHRIMP area, and materials being shipped off base were present.
- No evidence of hazardous waste residues was observed.
- No signs of a past release (staining, unusual odors, stressed vegetation, etc.) nor structural modifications that could conceal signs of a past release were observed.
- No floor drains were observed in Building 294.
- No peeling or flaking paint was observed on the exterior or interior of the building, except for a localized area of flaking paint was observed along the southwest side of the building.
- Structure R contained equipment for the Navy Marine Corps Intranet (NMCI) system and was in fair condition; no evidence of hazardous waste residues was observed.
- Structure T4 contained snow removal and grounds maintenance tools and was in poor condition; no evidence of hazardous waste residues was observed.

Based on the records research and site visit observations, the following conclusions were made regarding the potential for hazardous waste residues to be present at the Building 294 parcel.

Former Building 11, demolished around 1956, served as an aircraft storehouse for its entire service timeframe. Based on its use as a storehouse, it is unlikely that any activities within the Building would have generated hazardous waste. Therefore, the location of the former building was not targeted for further investigation.

Former Building 12, demolished in 2000, served as an aircraft storehouse and Public Works storehouse for its entire service timeframe. Based on its use as a storehouse, it is unlikely that any activities within the Building would have generated hazardous waste. Therefore, the location of the former building was not targeted for further investigation.

Former Building 74, removed in 2000, served as a lumber storage shed for its entire history. Storage of pressure-treated wood that possibly occurred at the former building may have resulted in residual metals-contaminated dust. It is likely that demolition and removal of the building would have removed any potential residues that may have existed related to the former lumber storage. Therefore, the location of the former Building 74 was not targeted for further investigation.

Former Buildings 88 and 89, demolished around 1956, served as maintenance trainer buildings for their entire service timeframe. With the exception of universal waste, it is unlikely that activities previously conducted at Buildings 88 and 89 would have generated hazardous waste. These former buildings were located immediately west of the northwest corner of the current footprint of Building 294, and these locations would have been significantly re-worked during demolition activities and Building 294 construction activities; possible residue related to the former buildings would be very difficult to locate and identify. Therefore, the site of the former Buildings 88 and 89 was not targeted for further investigation.

Former Buildings T-209 and T-210, demolished around 1956, served as Public Works storehouses for their entire service timeframe. With the exception of universal waste, it is unlikely that activities previously conducted at Buildings T-209 and T-210 would have generated hazardous waste. These former buildings were located within the footprint of the current Building 294, and these locations would have been significantly re-worked during demolition activities and Building 294 construction activities; potential residue related to the former buildings would be very difficult to locate and identify. Therefore, the site of the former Buildings T-209 and T-210 was not targeted for further investigation.

Building 294 served as a supply warehouse for its entire service timeframe, and with the exception of universal waste and those wastes identified in Section 3, no hazardous waste was generated there. Therefore, other than the soil PCB sampling related to the transformer area and discussed below, Building 294 was not targeted for further investigation.

Because Building 294 was constructed prior to 1979 (in 1956), the transformer pad, located south of the building, could potentially be an area of PCB soil contamination if there had been an historical transformer leak. On November 23, 2010, Tetra Tech collected eight surface soil samples from four locations surrounding the transformer pad. A hand auger was used to collect four samples from 0 to 6 inches below ground surface (bgs) and four samples from 6 to 24 inches bgs. Sample locations are presented on Figure 2.

All soil samples were submitted for PCB analysis by Tetra Tech's subcontracted analytical laboratory, Analytics Environmental Laboratory (Analytics), Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Resulting analytical data underwent limited data validation, consisting of an evaluation of field duplicate(s), blank contamination, and completeness. As presented in the attached Table 1, PCB levels are compared to the MEDEP RCRA standard for total PCBs in soil, 1 part per million (ppm). PCBs were not detected in any of the soil samples collected at Building 294. The EPA Regional Screening Levels [RSLs] for Residential Soil are included in Table 1 for informational purposes (EPA, 2009).

Based on a review of known groundwater contamination at NAS Brunswick with respect to the Building 294 parcel location, as well as the review of available information on historical activities that occurred at the parcel, it is unlikely that groundwater underlying the Building 294 parcel has been adversely impacted by a release, either from within the parcel or from the nearest (off-parcel) source areas.

**5. HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE**

The records research, site visit observations, NAS Brunswick Environmental Department personnel interviews, and investigation results document that hazardous waste was generated at Building 294 while the building was in service. As discussed in Section 3, NAS Brunswick tracks hazardous waste to ensure proper handling and disposal. According to NAS Brunswick personnel, in addition to universal waste, hazardous waste generated at Building 294 included used oil, spent solvents and aerosols; waste paint; lead-acid batteries; lithium, nickel-cadmium battery, and nickel-metal hydride batteries; and cathode ray tubes.

In addition, Building 294 operated the CHRIMP activities for a short period of time (in 2010, only), and stored small quantities of hazardous waste for short periods during that time.

**6. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The only electrical transformer and AST known to be associated with the Building 294 parcel are discussed in Section 3 and/or 4. No additional transformers or tanks are known of and no others were observed in the immediate vicinity of the Building 294 parcel.

**7. LIMITATIONS**

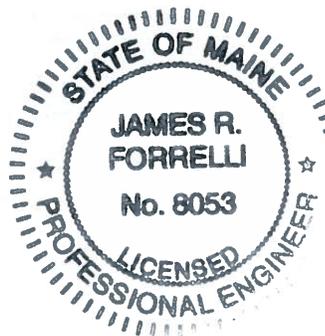
This investigation of the hazardous waste closure requirement applies to the Building 294 parcel (as shown on Figure 2) only.

**8. CERTIFICATION**

Historical operations resulted in the generation of hazardous waste at the Building 294 parcel, NAS Brunswick, Maine. Based on the findings of the investigation as reported in this Partial Closure Report, the hazardous waste closure of the Building 294 parcel was completed in accordance with the provisions of MEDEP Regulations Chapter 851, Standards for Generators of Hazardous Waste, Section 11.

*James R. Forrelli*

James Forrelli, P.E.  
Senior Project Engineer  
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.



<sup>(1)</sup> The Building Inspection Form provides preliminary information collected during the building inspection, including information from visual observations, Navy personnel interviews, and from documents reviewed during file reviews. It does not reflect any additional information provided at a later date that further clarifies or corrects preliminary information collected during the building inspection and file reviews.

**REFERENCES**

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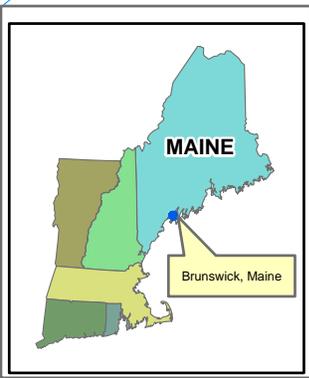
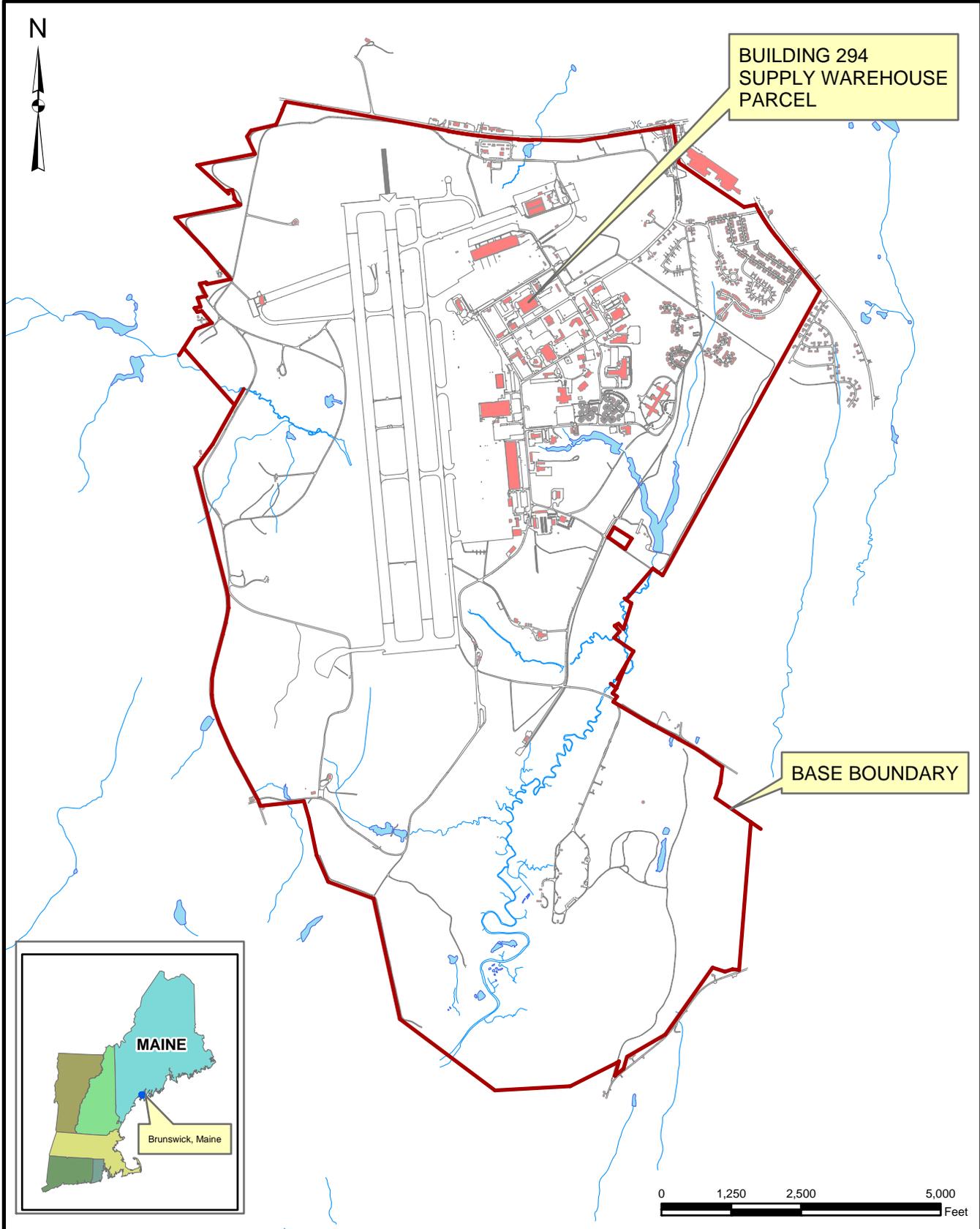
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2010. Regional Screening Levels (RSL) for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites. <http://www.epa.gov/region9/superfund/prg/>. May.

**TABLE 1**  
**SOIL SAMPLE PCB RESULTS**  
**RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT**  
**BUILDING 294 – SUPPLY WAREHOUSE PARCEL**  
**NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE**

SAMPLE ID <sup>(1)</sup>	EPA RSLs <sup>(2)</sup> (µg/kg)	B294- SB01-0006	B294- SB01-0624	B294- SB02-0006	B294- SB02-0624	B294- SB03-0006	B294- SB03-0006 (duplicate)	B294- SB03-0624	B294- SB04-0006	B294- SB04-0624	
LOCATION		south side transformer pad	south side transformer pad	east side transformer pad	east side transformer pad	north side transformer pad	north side transformer pad	north side transformer pad	west side transformer pad	west side transformer pad	
MATRIX		soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	soil	
DEPTH		0-6 inches bgs	6-24 inches bgs	0-6 inches bgs	6-24 inches bgs	0-6 inches bgs	0-6 inches bgs	0-6 inches bgs	6-24 inches bgs	0-6 inches bgs	6-24 inches bgs
SAMPLE DATE		11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10	11/23/10
PCB (µg/kg)											
Aroclor-1016	3,900	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	
Aroclor-1221	140	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	
Aroclor-1232	140	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	
Aroclor-1242	220	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	
Aroclor-1248	220	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	
Aroclor-1254	220	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	
Aroclor-1260	220	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	
Total PCB <sup>(3)</sup>	1,000	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	16.5 U	18 U	16.5 U	18 U	

## Notes:

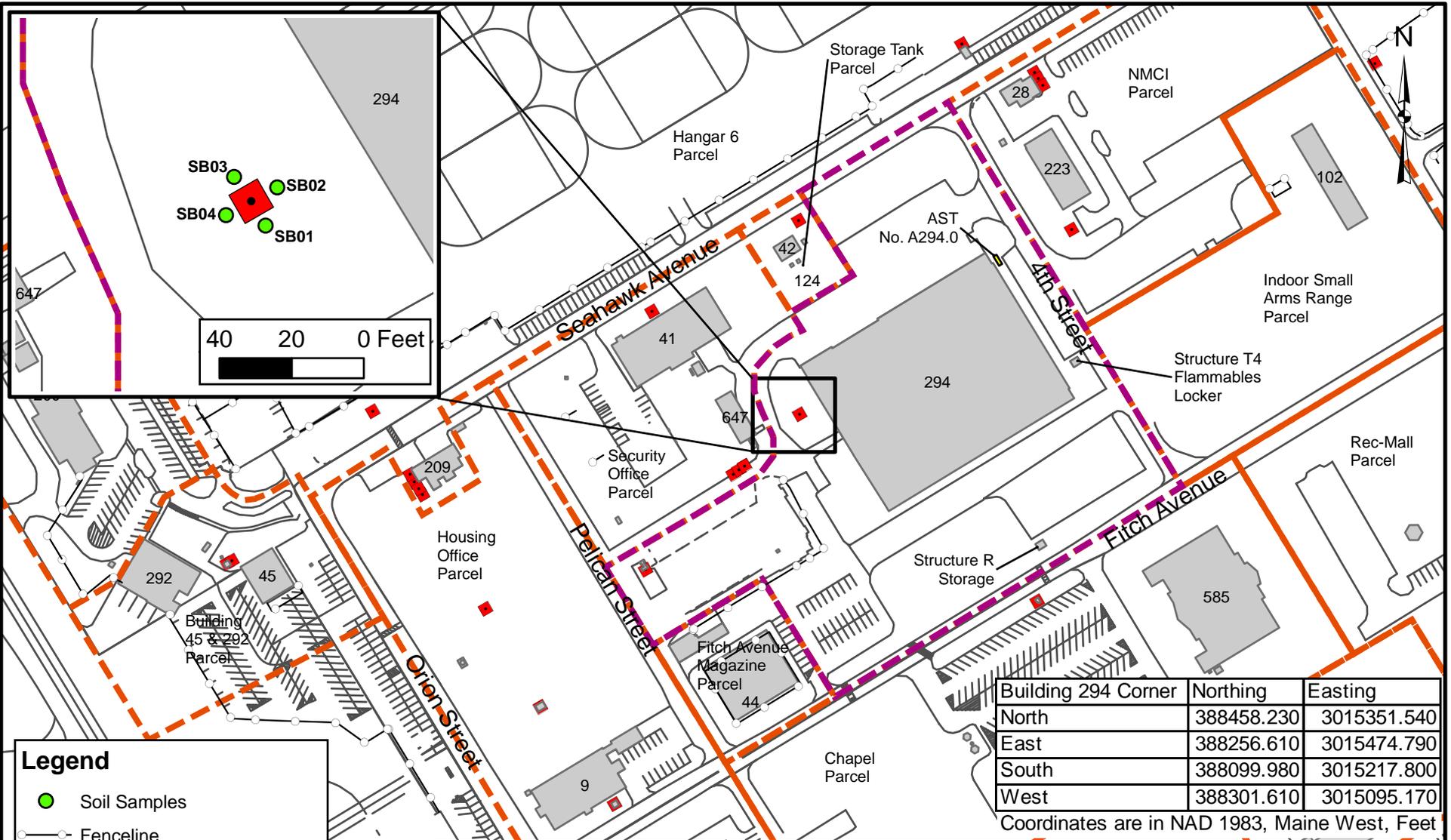
- (1) Sample prefix "NASB" is not shown  
(2) EPA Regional Screening Levels [RSLs] for residential soil provided for informational purposes only  
(3) MEDEP action limit for PCB spill (1 milligram per kilogram)  
bgs below ground surface  
µg/kg micrograms per kilogram  
U not detected (with associated detection limit)  
PCB polychlorinated biphenyl



Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.

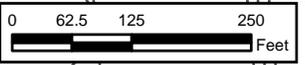
SITE LOCATION MAP  
 BUILDING 294 - SUPPLY WAREHOUSE PARCEL  
 RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT  
 NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE

SCALE AS NOTED	
FILE I:\WASB_BLDG_81_LOCUS.MXD	
REV 0	DATE 11/24/10
FIGURE NUMBER 1	



**Legend**

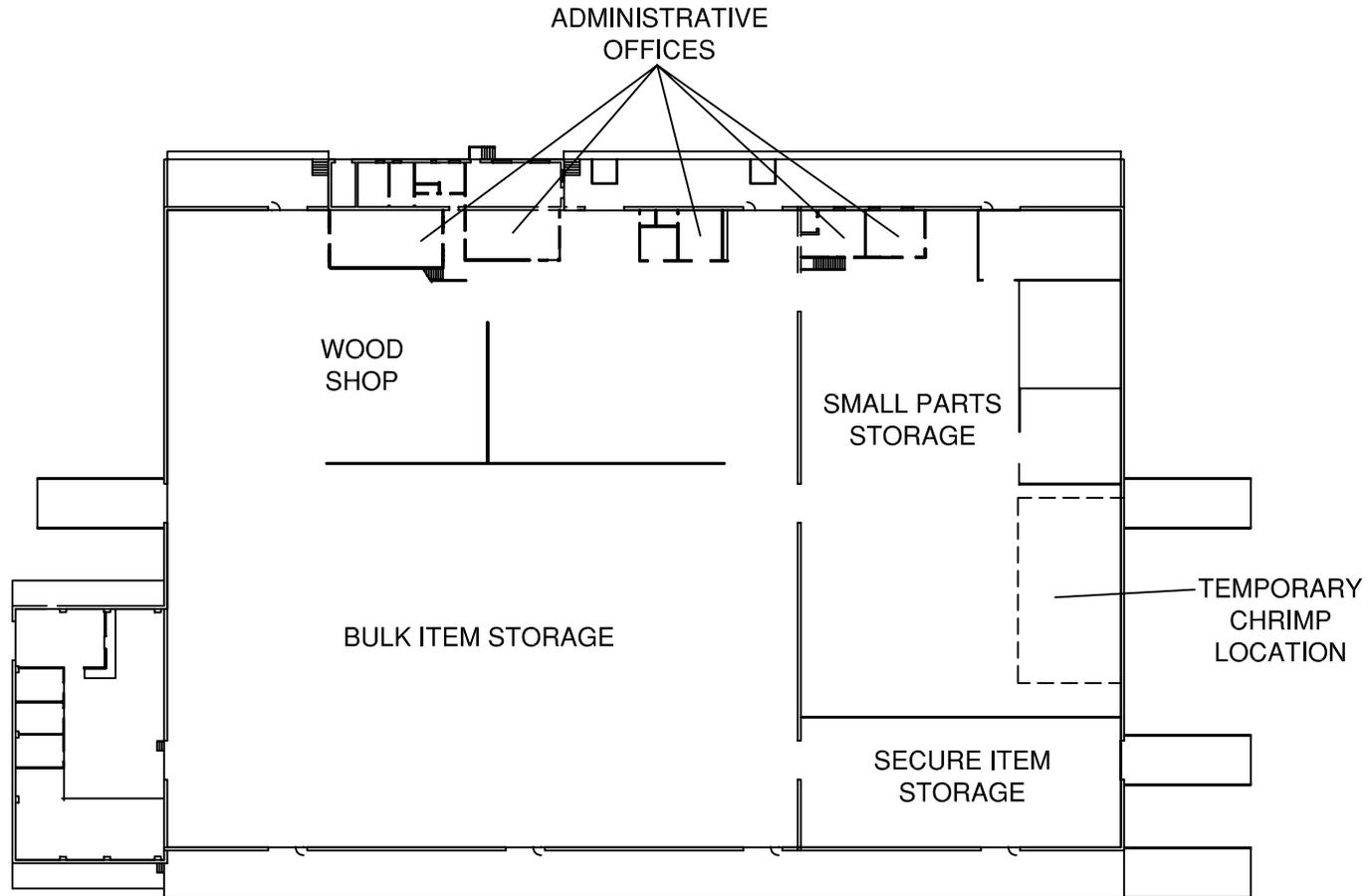
- Soil Samples
- Fenceline
- Building 294 Parcel Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- ◆ Transformer Pad



Building 294 Corner	Northing	Easting
North	388458.230	3015351.540
East	388256.610	3015474.790
South	388099.980	3015217.800
West	388301.610	3015095.170

Coordinates are in NAD 1983, Maine West, Feet

<p><b>TETRA TECH</b></p>	<p><b>SITE PLAN</b></p> <p><b>BUILDING 294 - SUPPLY WAREHOUSE PARCEL</b></p> <p><b>RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT</b></p> <p><b>NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE</b></p>	<p>SCALE AS NOTED</p> <p>FILE \\NASB_BLDG_294_SITE_MAP.MXD</p> <p>REV      DATE 0          12/15/10</p> <p>FIGURE NUMBER FIGURE NO. 2</p>
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TETRA TECH NUS, INC.

FLOOR PLAN  
 BUILDING 294 - SUPPLY WAREHOUSE  
 RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT  
 NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE

SCALE  
 AS NOTED

FILE  
 \..\NASB\_BLDG\_294\_FP.DWG

REV	DATE
0	12/16/10

FIGURE NUMBER  
 3

**HWSA INSPECTION FORM  
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREAS CLOSURE  
NAS BRUNSWICK  
BRUNSWICK, MAINE  
CTO WE22**

**Inspection Date: 10/14/10 and 10/20/10**

**Personnel: Brandon Smith, P.E. / James Forrelli, P.E.**

**Weather: Clear, 40s**

**GENERAL BUILDING INFORMATION / USES**

Building Name: Building 294 – Supply Warehouse

Function: Main NAS Brunswick supply warehouse

Size: 64,530 SF

Year of Construction: 1956

Building 294 is located at NASB Brunswick and is bordered to the north by Buildings 41 and 647 and Seahawk Avenue, to the east by 4<sup>th</sup> Street, to the south by Fitch Avenue and Building 44, and to the west by Pelican Street. It was constructed in 1956 and served as the main supply warehouse for NAS Brunswick. Building 294 is a 64,530-square foot single story steel-truss roof with CMU block wall structure on a concrete slab foundation. The building interior consists of large, open warehouse space, including a woodworking shop, offices, and a mezzanine with restrooms. After the closure of Building 81 (CHRIMP) in 2010, all hazardous materials stored in Building 81 were moved to Building 294. The building is heated with four dual-fired, hot-air furnaces, two of which are fueled by fuel oil and two by natural gas.

**HWSA INSPECTION / CONDITION**

At the time of inspection, Building 294 was in fair condition.

Hazardous waste was generated during the operations at Building 294; and disposed of through Hazardous Waste Department.

No evidence of hazardous waste residues was observed.

No signs of a past release (staining, unusual odors, stressed vegetation, etc.) were observed.

No modifications to the structure, which may conceal signs of a past release, were observed.

**POTENTIAL PCB-CONTAINING TRANSFORMERS**

The following transformers are associated with Building 294 according to the NASB database:

150 kVa pad-mounted Cooper transformer (serial no. 896003344) containing mineral oil (1989)

**APPLICABLE REPORTS / DOCUMENTS**

Available historical aerial photos and base maps were reviewed for past uses:  
1943 Map – Building 11, 12 (Aircraft Storehouses), 74 (Lumber Shed), 88, and 89 (Maintenance Trainer Buildings) present.  
1946 Map – Same as 1943, with two small, unlabeled buildings east of B89.  
1952 Map - Same as 1946 map.  
1956 Map - Same as 1952 map; two unlabeled buildings thought to be T-209 and T-210 (Public Works Storehouses)  
1957 Map – Building 12 (Aircraft Storehouse) and Building 294 present.  
1958 aerial – Building 12, 74, and 294 present.  
1975 Map – Building 12, 74, and 294 present.  
1978 Map – Only Building 294 present.  
1978 aerial - same as 1958 aerial.  
1979 Map – Building 12, 74, 294, and 647 (Bottled Gas Storage Building) present.  
1981 aerial - – Building 12, 74, 294, and 647 present  
1983 Map – Same as 1979 map.  
1984 aerial - same as 1981 aerial.  
1989 Map – Buildings 12, 74, and 294 present.  
1989 aerial – Buildings 12, 74, 294, and 647 present. Addition of pest-control office to 647 shown.  
1993 aerial - same as 1989 aerial.  
1997 aerial - same as 1993 aerial.  
2006 Map - Building 294 and 647 present.

There are no underground storage tanks (USTs) or oil-water separators (OWS) registered to Building 294.

The following ASTs were associated with Building 294:

A294.0 - 6000-gallon DWS – No. 1 Heating oil - 1999, inactive (dual-fuel heating system)

**HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE RECORDS**

Hazardous waste quantities records for period 2004 through 2009 disposed of through Hazardous Waste Department according to NAS Brunswick Hazardous Waste Manager, D. Bruce Smith.

The Tetra Tech personnel were accompanied on the inspection by D. Bruce Smith, Hazardous Waste Manager.

(SEE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS)

INSPECTOR SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_



**PHOTOGRAPHS**



No. 1 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Supply Warehouse northwestern elevation



No. 2 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Supply Warehouse southeastern elevation. Structure T4 (flammable locker) in the foreground



No. 3 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Supply Warehouse northeastern elevation; closed fuel-oil AST at northeast corner of building



No. 4 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Building 294 – Supply Warehouse northwestern elevation; transformer at left of frame



No. 5 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Supply Warehouse parcel (parking area) looking southwest; Building 294 in left background



No. 6 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Main warehouse area; crated items awaiting shipping



No. 7 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Main warehouse area



No. 8 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Main warehouse area with shipping containers awaiting pickup



No. 9 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Wood shop; used for shipping crate for construction



No. 10 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Hazardous materials storage area; temporary location of CHRIMP operation



No. 11 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Structure T4 – flammable storage cabinet exterior



No. 12 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Structure T4 – flammable storage cabinet interior



No. 13 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick October 20, 2010  
Structure R – Communications equipment storage exterior



No. 14 Building 294 – Supply Warehouse Parcel, NAS Brunswick November 23, 2010  
Structure R – Communications equipment storage interior