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NAS BRUNSWICK  
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FINAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT  
FOR BUILDING 309 WITH TRANSMITTAL LETTER NAS BRUNSWICK ME  
3/31/2011  
NAS BRUNSWICK

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

March 31, 2011

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 309

Dear Mr. Vigneault:

A copy of the Final RCRA Partial Closure Report for Building 309 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,



*for* LISA M. JOY  
Environmental Director

Enclosure: (1) Final RCRA Partial Closure Report for Building 309

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

**RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT  
for  
BUILDING 309 – GOLF PUMP HOUSE  
NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE  
USEPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ME8170022018  
MARCH 2011**

**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 Building 309 at Naval Air Station Brunswick (NAS Brunswick).

**2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

Building 309 is located at the Mere Creek Golf Course on Merriconeag Road, within the Golf Course Area. This area is located in the southwestern portion of NAS Brunswick (Figure 1).

Building 309, known as the Golf Pump House, is bordered to the north by an unnamed, ponded tributary to the Merriconeag Stream; to the east by Merriconeag Road, a forested area surrounding the unnamed tributary to Merriconeag Stream, and by landscaped, open areas of the golf course; to the south by the landscaped, open area of the golf course and by Merriconeag Road and Middle Bay Road; and to the west by the unnamed tributary to Merriconeag Stream and the surrounding forested area (Figure 2).

Building 309 is part of the Mere Creek Golf Course, which was operated by the NAS Brunswick Moral, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Department. It was constructed in 1954 and measures 180 square feet in area. It is a single-story, wood-framed structure on a concrete slab foundation. The building interior is unfinished and serves as a mechanical room for the golf course irrigation-system pumps and ancillary electrical and mechanical components. The pump intake pipe is located on the north side of the building and the discharge pipe exits the building on its south side. Building 309 is unheated and is not air-conditioned.

Photographs of the Building 309 exterior and interior are provided in an attachment.

The investigation conducted under this report applies only to the building footprint of Building 309 (footprint as shown on Figure 2). The RCRA Partial Closure Report for the Golf Course Parcel addresses the land surrounding and groundwater underlying Building 309.

**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 Building 309, including past use and operations at this 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 2006a) and site building lists for 1950, 1965, 1976, 2003, 2006, and 2008 (PWD, 1950, 1965, 1976, 2003, 2006b, and 2008a) were also reviewed.

The 1956 historical plan is the earliest to show the golf course area. This plan shows Merriconeag and Middle Bay Roads, but no other area features are present. Beginning with the 1957 historical plan, Building 309 is shown in its current location, and the area to the east, south and west is labeled as a golf course. No further changes are noted through the NAS Brunswick 2008 Facility List.

Based on a review of the historical building lists and on discussions with NAS Brunswick Environmental Department personnel, Building 309 was used as the golf course irrigation pump house since its construction in 1954.

According to MEDEP and NAS Brunswick spill records, no spills were reported in the vicinity of Building 309 (Environmental Department, 1999 and 2005; and MEDEP, 2010). There is no record of hazardous waste generation at Building 309 (Environmental Department, 2010).

The NAS Brunswick transformer database lists three non-polychlorinated-biphenyl (PCB) transformers for Building 309 (ID Numbers 309, 309.1 and 309.2), reported to contain less than 50 parts per million (ppm) PCB (PWD, 2009). No manufacturer or date of manufacture is provided in the transformer database; however, based on their serial numbers as reported by NAS Brunswick, 71AD3955, 71AD3953, and 71AD2057, these transformers were likely manufactured in 1971, prior to the 1979 PCB ban (typically, the first two digits of the serial number indicate the year a transformer was manufactured). As of July 1, 1979, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibited all manufacturing of new PCB electrical equipment (transformers and capacitors), according to an electrical utility guide for identifying non-PCB transformers (DTM, 2006). Based on the age of the building, it is likely that at some time, previous transformers at Building 309 have contained PCBs.

The NAS Brunswick Master/Historical Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Inventory lists no aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) or underground storage tanks (USTs) for Building 309 (Environmental Department, 2009).

No septic system is present at Building 309, which is not connected to the base-wide sanitary sewer system (Navy, 2006). The NAS Brunswick Revised Oil/Water Separator List indicates no oil/water separators for Building 309 (PWD, 2008b).

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

A site visit was conducted for Building 309 on November 3, 2010 by Mr. Brian Geringer, Mr. James Forrelli, P.E., and Mr. Brandon Smith, P.E., of Tetra Tech. The purpose of the visit 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 309 was unoccupied and in poor to fair condition.
- No evidence of current or past hazardous waste generation activities 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.
- One container of pump coolant was observed.
- Three utility-pole-mount-type transformers on a concrete pad on the east side of the building were observed, within a fenced and secure area. No evidence of a past leak from these transformers was observed.

- Peeling and flaking paint was observed on the exterior, but not on the interior of the building.
- The asphalt roofing shingles were observed to be in the process of de-laminating.
- Three electric-powered water pumps supplying the golf course irrigation system were observed within the structure.
- No sink or bathroom facilities were observed within the building.
- The building is unheated with no air conditioning.

If paint peels, flakes, or is removed, the paint-chip waste material may be a hazardous waste, subject to RCRA requirements. Paint wastes exhibiting the "toxicity characteristic" as measured using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) must be handled and disposed of in conformance with hazardous waste laws and regulations.

Based on the Building 309 date of construction, site visit observations, and records research findings, environmental samples were collected at Building 309 to investigate the potential presence of hazardous waste residue that may be associated with peeling paint observed on the building exterior, and with the potential historic use of PCB-containing transformers. The investigation sample results are discussed below.

#### Paint-Chip Sampling

A composite sample of the loose paint material was collected from each exterior wall of Building 309 on December 15, 2010. The sample was sent for analysis of TCLP RCRA 8 metals by Tetra Tech's subcontracted analytical laboratory, Katahdin Environmental Services, Scarborough, Maine (Katahdin). The analytical results underwent limited data validation consisting of blank contamination evaluation and completeness evaluation. TCLP RCRA 8 metals results for the paint-chip sample are presented in Table 1.

As indicated in Table 1, lead was reported in the paint-chip sample at 63.6 mg/L, over twelve times the associated TCLP limit of 5 mg/L. No other RCRA 8 metals exceeded the TCLP limits. Closure actions were required at the Building 309 exterior to remove peeling and chipping paint containing elevated levels of lead, exceeding the TCLP limit.

#### Soil Sampling

Due to the age of the building, and because previous transformers at the pad may have contained PCBs at sometime in the past, soil sampling was conducted to evaluate the possibility of a past PCB release. On December 15, 2010, hand-augers were used to collect soil samples adjacent to the transformer pad, from the north, east, and south sides of the pad (Figure 3). At each location, soil samples were to be collected from the 0- to 6-inch interval and the 6- to 24-inch interval below ground surface (bgs); however, as shown in Table 2, the sample depths were limited by auger refusal in each of the borings (total depths were 16 inches, 6 inches, and 10 inches bgs, respectively, for SB01, SB02, and SB03 sample locations).

The soil samples were submitted to Katahdin for PCB analysis. The analytical results underwent limited data validation consisting of blank contamination evaluation and completeness evaluation. As presented in Table 2, PCBs were not detected in any of the soil samples. The EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) for Residential Soil are included in Table 2 for informational purposes (EPA, 2010).

### **5. HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE**

Based on the records research, site visit observations, and NAS Brunswick Environmental Department personnel interviews, with the exception of universal waste, no hazardous waste generation or hazardous waste accumulation or storage was conducted at Building 309. However, based on the results of TCLP RCRA 8 metals analysis of peeling paint sampled from

the Building 309 exterior walls, the paint contains lead at a level exceeding the associated TCLP limit for lead. Therefore, the areas of peeling paint were addressed by the closure actions described in Section 6.

**6. CLOSURE ACTIONS**

Based on the results of paint=chip sampling, as discussed in Section 4, closure actions were required at Building 309 to satisfy the MEDEP hazardous waste closure requirements. The closure actions were designed to remove lead-contaminated loose paint and paint chips waste. Closure actions were conducted at Building 309 on March 29, 2011, as discussed below.

Tetra Tech's cleaning subcontractor, TK&K Services (TK&K), removed loose paint and paint-chip from the at the Building 309 exterior on March 29, 2011. All loose paint was manually scraped off using metal scrapers and wire brushes. Paint chips and dust were then swept and then vacuumed with a high-efficiency, particulate-absorbing (HEPA) vacuum, placed in one 30-gallon drum, and transferred to the NAS Brunswick hazardous waste department for disposal. Upon completion, the Tetra Tech field representative performed a visual inspection of the paint removal areas.

**7. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

No ASTs, USTs or oil/water separators have been associated with Building 309, according to NAS Brunswick records. Any electrical transformers known to be associated with Building 309 are discussed in Sections 3 and 4. No other transformers were observed in the immediate vicinity of the building.

**8. LIMITATIONS**

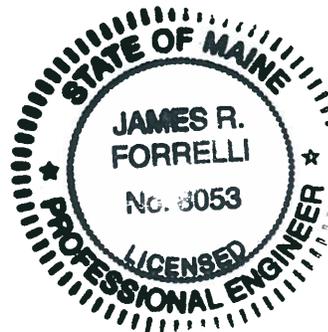
This investigation of the hazardous waste closure requirement applies to the footprint of Building 309 (as shown on Figure 2), only. It does not apply to the land surrounding or the groundwater underlying Building 309.

**9. CERTIFICATION**

Based on the findings of this investigation, there have been no activities resulting in the generation, accumulation, or storage of hazardous waste at Building 309, NAS Brunswick, Maine. Closure actions were conducted to remove lead-contaminated loose paint and paint chip waste from the Building 309 exterior to meet the MEDEP-requirements for these RCRA Partial Closure activities. Therefore, the hazardous waste closure of Building 309 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 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**

DTM (Distribution Transformer Manufacturers), 2006. "Distribution Transformer Manufacturers and Available Polychlorinated Biphenyl Information". Elizabethton Electric System, Updated January.

Environmental Department, 1999. Environmental Incident Log - Book No. 1, July 1988-November 1999, Environmental Department, NAS Brunswick, Maine.

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Environmental Department, 2009. Master/Historical Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Inventory. NAS Brunswick, Maine. February.

Environmental Department, 2010. Hazardous Waste Database, Naval Air Station Brunswick Environmental Department, Brunswick, Maine.

MEDEP, 2010. MEDEP Spills Database. Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Augusta, Maine.

Navy (Department of the Navy, Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office), 2006. "Final (Revision 2) Environmental Condition of Property Report for the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine," NAS Brunswick, Maine. May 30.

PWD (Public Works Department), 1943. "US Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, Building Site Plan Showing Locations of Underground Water Distribution Lines and Hydrants," NAS Brunswick, Maine. September 4. (Revised 8-20-45)

PWD, 1946. "Map of US Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, Showing conditions on June 30, 1946," NAS Brunswick, Maine. June 30.

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PWD, 1956. General Station Map, Enclosure 2. NAS Brunswick, Maine.

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## FINAL

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PWD, 2006a. Brunswick Naval Air Station, NAS Brunswick, Maine.

PWD, 2006b. "NASB Facilities List," US Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, NAS Brunswick, Maine. September 29.

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PWD, 2009. Master Transformer Database. NAS Brunswick, Maine. June 24.

Sewall (James W. Sewall Company), 1953. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. June 29.

Sewall, 1958. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. October 9.

Sewall, 1978. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. November 22.

Sewall, 1981. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. October 17.

Sewall, 1984. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. April 23.

Sewall, 1989. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. April 2.

Sewall, 1993. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. November 8.

Sewall, 1997. NAS Brunswick Aerial Photographs. James W. Sewall Company, Old Town, Maine. May 27.

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

**TABLE 1**  
**INVESTIGATION PAINT-CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS – TCLP METALS**  
**RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT**  
**BUILDING 309 – PUMPHOUSE**  
**NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE**

<b>SAMPLE ID<sup>(1)</sup></b>		B309-PC01
<b>DATE</b>		12/15/10
<b>LOCATION</b>		exterior (white paint)
<b>MATRIX</b>		paint chip
		<b>CRITERIA</b>
<b>METALS (mg/L)</b>	<b>TCLP Limit (mg/L)</b>	
arsenic	5	0.0239 J
barium	100	0.126
cadmium	1	0.221
chromium	5	0.0027 J
lead	5	63.6
mercury	0.2	0.0001 U
selenium	1	0.035 U
silver	5	0.02 U

## Notes:

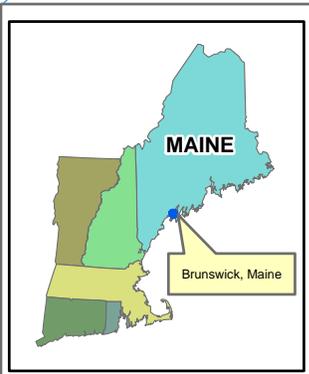
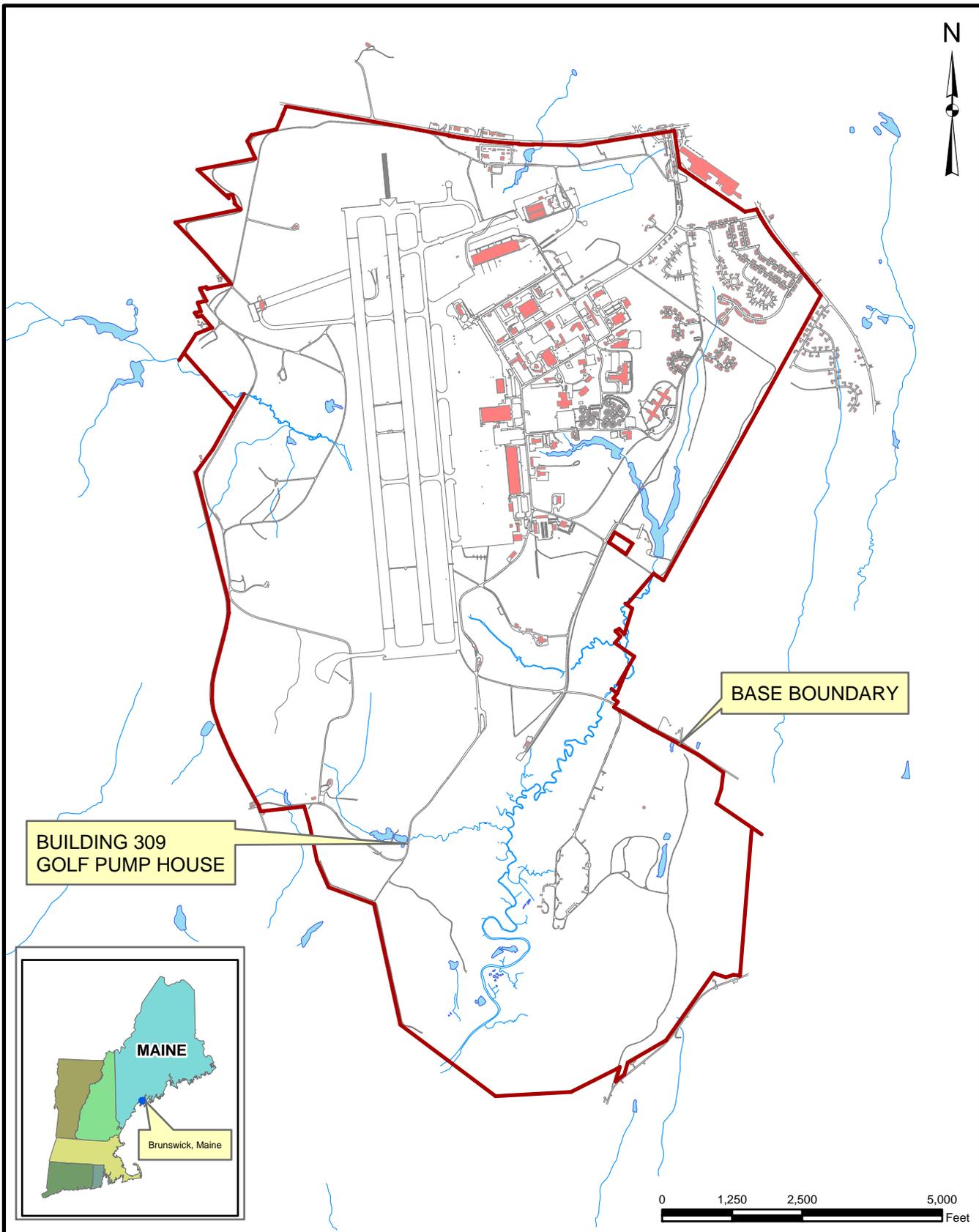
- (1) Sample prefix "NASB" is not shown.  
mg/L milligram per liter  
J estimated  
U not detected (with associated detection limit)  
shading indicates criteria exceeded

**TABLE 2**  
**SOIL SAMPLE PCB RESULTS**  
**RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT**  
**BUILDING 309 – PUMPHOUSE**  
**NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE**

SAMPLE ID <sup>(1)</sup>	EPA RSLs <sup>(2)</sup> (µg/kg)	B309-SB01-0006	B309-SB01-0624	B309-SB02-0006	B309-SB03-0006	B309-SB03-0624
LOCATION		north side transformer pad	north side transformer pad	east side transformer pad	south side transformer pad	south side transformer pad
MATRIX		soil	soil	soil	soil	soil
DEPTH		0-6 inches bgs	6-16 inches bgs	0-6 inches bgs	0-6 inches bgs	6-10 inches bgs
SAMPLE DATE		12/15/10	12/15/10	12/15/10	12/15/10	12/15/10
PCB (µg/kg)						
Aroclor-1016	3,900	9.6 U	9.3 U	9.6 U	10 U	9.2 U
Aroclor-1221	140	9.6 U	18 U	9.6 U	10 U	9.2 U
Aroclor-1232	140	11 U	9.3 U	11 U	12 U	11 U
Aroclor-1242	220	9.6 U	9.3 U	9.6 U	10 U	9.2 U
Aroclor-1248	220	9.6 U	9.3 U	9.6 U	10 U	9.2 U
Aroclor-1254	220	9.6 U	9.3 U	9.6 U	10 U	9.2 U
Aroclor-1260	220	9.6 U	9.3 U	9.6 U	10 U	9.2 U
Total PCB <sup>(3)</sup>	1,000	16.95 U	16.48 U	16.95 U	17.75 U	16.4 U

## Notes:

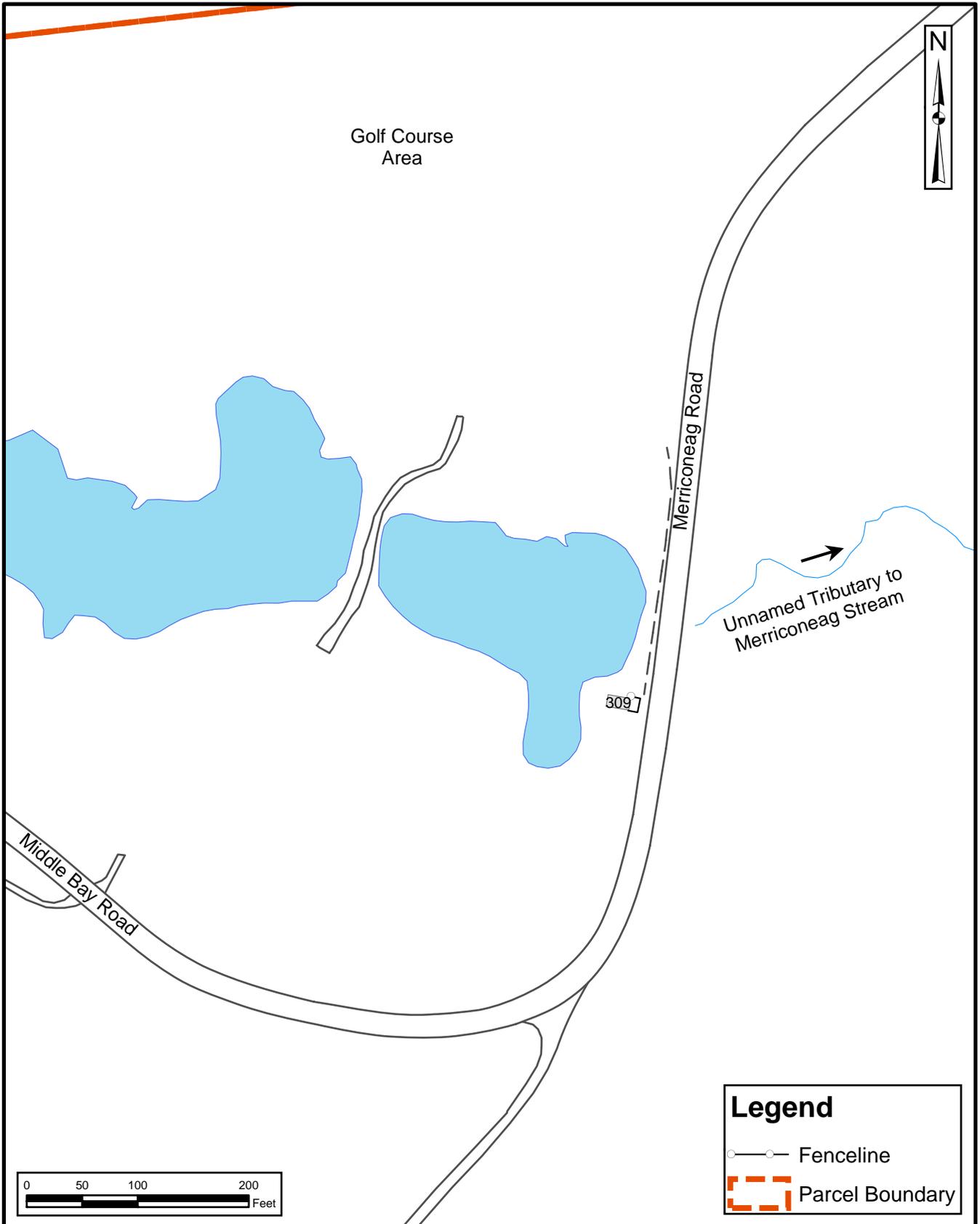
- (1) Sample prefix "NASB" is not shown  
(2) EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) for residential soil provided for informational purposes  
(3) MEDEP action limit for PCB spill (1 milligram per kilogram)  
bgs below ground surface  
µg/kg micrograms per kilogram  
U not detected (with associated detection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



Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.

**SITE LOCATION MAP**  
**BUILDING 309 - GOLF PUMP HOUSE**  
**RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT**  
**NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE**

SCALE AS NOTED	
FILE	
I:\WASB_BLDG_309_LOCUS.MXD	
REV	DATE
0	03/30/11
FIGURE NUMBER	
1	



**Legend**

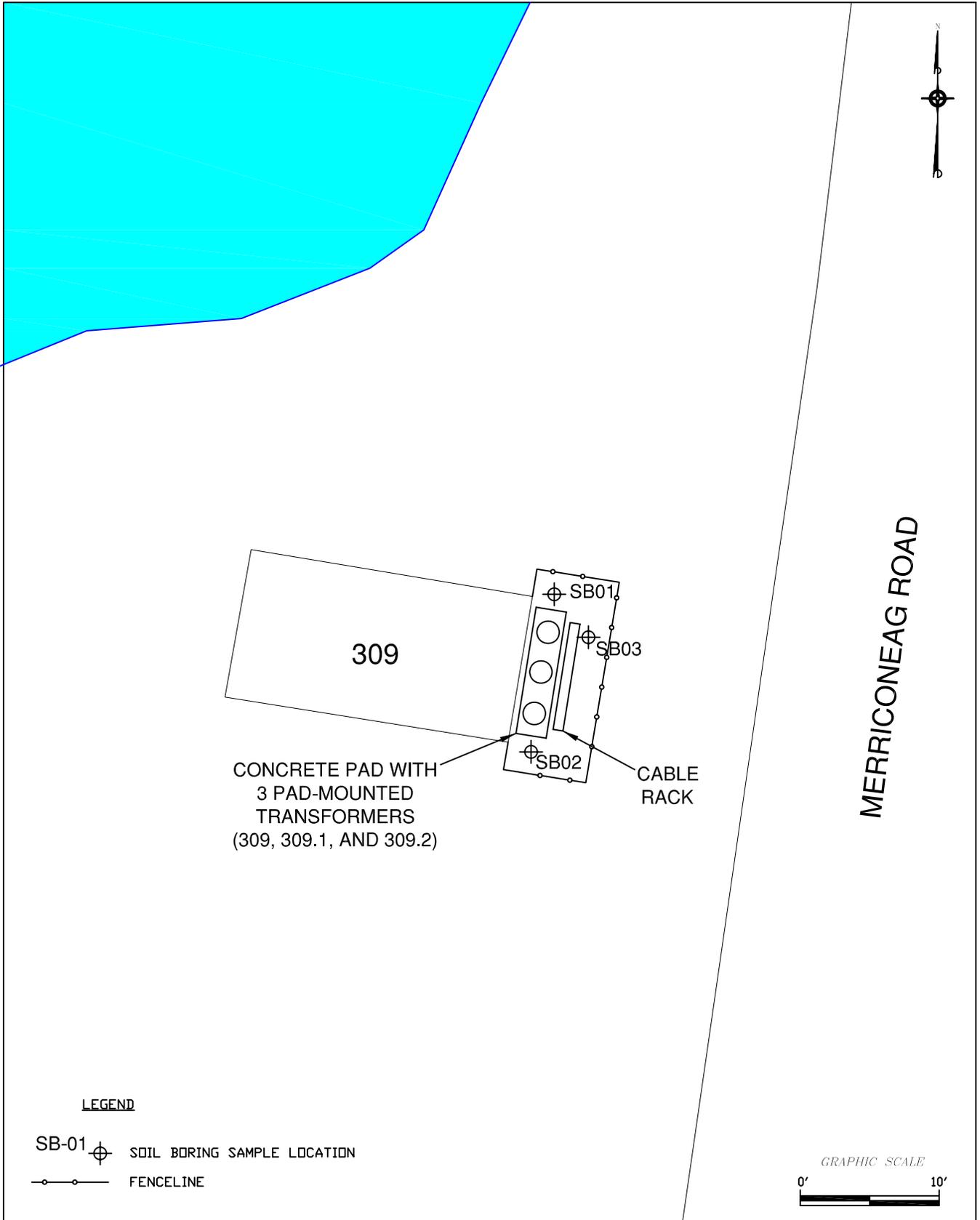
- Fenceline
- Parcel Boundary



Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.

SITE MAP  
 BUILDING 309 - GOLF PUMP HOUSE  
 RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT  
 NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE

SCALE AS NOTED	
FILE I:\NASB_BLDG_309_SITE_MAP.MXD	
REV 0	DATE 03/30/11
FIGURE NUMBER 2	



**LEGEND**

- SB-01 SOIL BORING SAMPLE LOCATION
- FENCELINE



**SAMPLE LOCATIONS**  
**BUILDING 309 - GOLF PUMP HOUSE**  
**RCRA PARTIAL CLOSURE REPORT**  
**NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE**

SCALE AS NOTED	
FILE \\.\NASB_BLDG_309_SAMP.DWG	
REV 0	DATE 3/30/11
FIGURE NUMBER 3	

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

**Inspection Date:** 11/3/10

**Personnel:** Brian Geringer / James Forreli, P.E. / Brandon Smith, P.E. /

D. Bruce Smith (NAS Brunswick)

**Weather:** Partly Cloudy

**GENERAL BUILDING INFORMATION / USES**

Building Name: Building 309 – Pumphouse Building

Function: Golf course irrigation pump house

Size: 180 SF

Year of Construction: 1954

Building 309 is located in the south-central portion of NAS Brunswick and is bordered to the north by an unnamed tributary to the Merriconeag Stream (golf course irrigation water impoundment), to the east by Merriconeag Road, to the south by open landscaped area of the golf course, Middle Bay Road beyond, and to the west by an unnamed tributary to the Merriconeag Stream, and open landscaped and forested areas of the golf course. It was constructed in 1954 and served as a pumphouse for the golf course irrigation system at NAS Brunswick. Building 309 is a 180-square foot single story wood sided and framed structure on a concrete slab foundation. The building interior houses three electric powered water pumps, and associated electrical/mechanical equipment, providing water to the golf course irrigation system. The building is unheated.

**HWSA INSPECTION / CONDITION**

At the time of inspection, Building 309 was vacant and in poor to fair condition. No evidence of current or past hazardous waste generation was observed. No evidence of hazardous waste residues was observed. No signs of a past release (staining, unusual odors, etc.) were observed. No modifications to the structure, which may conceal signs of a past release, were observed.

All exterior surface coatings appeared to be in poor condition, with chipping and peeling paint observed; along with de-lamination of asphalt roofing shingles.

No hazardous waste storage areas or hazardous waste accumulation areas were observed.

**POTENTIAL PCB-CONTAINING TRANSFORMERS**

Three transformers are listed in the NASB transformer database for the Building 309 (ID Nos. 309, 309.1 and 309.2) as non- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Three pole-mount style transformers were observed pad-mounted and located within a fenced security area to the east of Building 309. These transformers may have been manufactured prior to the PCB ban in 1979, based on their NASB reported serial numbers (71AD3955, 71AD3953, and 71AD2057, respectively); and are reported to contain less than 50 parts-per-million (ppm) of PCBs. No additional information was available on the transformers; however, due to the age of the building, the transformer pad may have had PCB-containing transformers located there.

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

**APPLICABLE REPORTS / DOCUMENTS**

Available historical aerial photos and base maps were reviewed for past uses:

1943 map – None shown, area of current Building 309 not on map.  
1946 map – Same as 1943 map.  
1950 building list – None listed.  
1952 map – Same as 1943 map.  
1953 aerial – None present, vacant land.  
1956 map – None present, vacant land.  
1957 map – Building 309 shown (Pumphouse/Irrigation, Golf Course).  
1958 aerial – Building 309 not shown; however, area is shown as a golf course.  
1965 building list – Building 309 (Pumphouse (water)) listed.  
1975 map – None shown, area of current Building 309 not on map.  
1976 building list – Same as 1965 list.  
1978 map – Building 309 shown (Pumphouse/Irrigation, Golf Course).  
1978 aerial – Building 309 present.  
1979 map – None shown, area of current Building 309 not on map.  
1981 aerial – Same as 1978 aerial.  
1984 aerial – Same as 1978 aerial.  
1989 map – Building 309 is not shown; although unnamed tributary to Merriconeag Stream located north of B309 is shown; along with area labeled golf course.  
1993 aerial – Same as 1978 aerial.  
1997 aerial – Same as 1978 aerial.  
2003 building list – Building 309, Pumphouse/Irrigation is listed.  
2006 map – Building 309 (Pumphouse/Irrigation) is listed; at 180 sf, an increase from 76 sf in 1976.  
2008 building list – Same as 2006 list.  
Current Google aerial – Current site configuration.

According to NASB records, no above ground storage tanks (ASTs), underground storage tanks (USTs), or oil-water separators (OWS) were registered to Building 309. Building 309 does not have bathroom or sink facilities, and is not connected to the NASB sanitary sewer system.

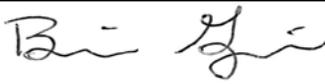
**HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE RECORDS**

No hazardous waste was generated during the operations at Building 309 disposed of through Hazardous Waste Department according to NAS Brunswick Hazardous Waste Manager, D. Bruce Smith, or per hazardous waste quantities records for period 1990 through 2009.

**MISCELLANEOUS NOTES**

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

Water pump piping was observed extending through the northern wall of the structure, with a minor quantity of flexible piping observed randomly across the ground.

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

**PHOTOGRAPHS**



No. 1 Building 309 – Golf Pump House  
Golf course irrigation Golf Pump House southeast elevation

November 3, 2010



No. 2 Building 309 – Golf Pump House  
Golf Pump House southwest corner; loose exterior paint condition

November 3, 2010



No. 3 Building 309 – Golf Pump House November 3, 2010  
Golf Pump House pole-mount type transformers located on eastern side of the building



No. 4 Building 309 – Golf Pump House November 3, 2010  
Golf Pump House interior; electric-powered irrigation water pumps



No. 5

Building 309 – Golf Pump House March 29, 2011  
Golf Pump House southeast elevation; photograph taken following loose paint removal



No. 5 Building 309 – Golf Pump House March 29, 2011  
Golf Pump House northeast elevation; photograph taken following loose paint removal