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PUBLIC NOTICE NAS BRUNSWICK ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION NEWS WINTER 2010/2011 NAS BRUNSWICK ME
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U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK MAINE

NAS Brunswick Environmental Restoration News

Winter 2010/2011

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

Joint RAB Co-Chair Message

Suzanne Johnson, Esquire
RAB Citizen Co-Chair

Dear Midcoast Community Members:

NAS Brunswick is only six months from closure, but much work continues to prepare the base for turnover and redevelopment. Our focus on environmental stewardship and the remediation program remain top priorities.

The cleanup effort at NAS Brunswick has been underway for over 25 years – well before the 2005 BRAC announcement to close NASB. This cleanup effort will continue after the base closes in May 2011.

A key component of the environmental remediation program is the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The purpose of the RAB is to promote community involvement and to provide a public forum for Navy and community discussion and information exchange on the environmental restoration efforts at NASB.

And the key to a successful RAB is community involvement.

RAB membership is currently comprised of members from the Navy, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Mid-Coast Regional Redevelopment Authority, the towns of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell, and the Brunswick Area Citizens for a Safe Environment (BACSE). However, membership is open to any concerned citizen.

The RAB is currently co-chaired by a Navy representative and community member. Next March, Mr. Paul Burgio from the BRAC PMO office will assume the role of Navy co-chair. Paul has been the BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) for NAS Brunswick since February 2008. However, Paul's experience with NAS Brunswick started in 1990, when he served as the New England Environmental Activity Coordinator, Northern Division. He also has extensive experience in both BRAC and environmental cleanup.

We look forward to Paul's further involvement, as environmental remediation efforts require much collaboration with all of our regulatory and community partners to achieve progress. Input is welcomed from citizens and former and current Navy personnel who might have information concerning past practices which might have had an adverse impact on the environment. We urge members of the community, including former NAS Brunswick employees, to contact us if they know or have concerns about any activities that could have resulted in environmental impacts at NASB. This input is extremely valuable as we continue our efforts to assess the environmental condition of the base. Information may be provided confidentially. The key is to enable investigation of possible contamination as early as possible.

The remediation efforts are paying off, and we have seen favorable data showing that mitigation strategies are working. These efforts are recognized at the highest level of the Navy. This past May, NAS Brunswick was awarded the 2009 Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Environmental Restoration Award for its remediation efforts, specifically being cited for the excellent partnerships that have supported cleanup efforts. It was the third year in a row that NASB was lauded for its environmental program by the Navy's top officer.

The RAB will continue its collaborative work after base closure, and all members of the community are welcome to attend our meetings or become an official member.

Sincerely,

CAPT Will Fitzgerald, Navy Co-Chair *Suzanne Johnson, Esquire, Citizen Co-Chair*

A Personal Note from CAPT Will Fitzgerald

As this is my final newsletter article, I want to thank my co-chair, Suzanne Johnson, for her dedication, professionalism and support of the RAB. Her involvement has made a difference, and the NASB RAB is much better because of her leadership as co-chair.

It has been a great honor working with Suzanne during the past three years. The public should be especially grateful to have such a committed co-chair as the RAB moves forward.

I would also like to say I'm extremely proud of the work of the RAB and the NASB environmental team, led by the NASB Environmental Director, Ms. Lisa Joy. Their dedication to environmental stewardship has set a high standard, but one I am confident will continue after the base closes.

Finally, as stated in the joint letter, the key to a successful RAB is community involvement. I hope that members of the Midcoast area continue to support and attend these important and informative meetings.

Sincerely,

CAPT Will Fitzgerald, Navy Co-Chair

Work Completed in 2010 and Planned Activities for 2011

As the base closure date approaches, 2010 was another busy year for environmental remediation activities at NAS Brunswick. Environmental investigations and cleanup projects at Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability act (CERCLA) sites continued, as did property transfer-related activities. In addition, activities associated with the Munitions Response Program (MRP) increased significantly. CERCLA, property transfer, and MRP activities will continue in 2011.

Ensuring that environmental remediation activities are consistent with the redevelopment and reuse priorities of the Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority (MRRA) is a main focus of the United States Navy, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, in collaboration with RAB community representatives.

The following is a brief description of activities completed in 2010 and activities planned for 2011.

Site 2

The Site 2, Orion Street Landfill, draft Site Investigation Report summarizing investigation activities and results for the area north of the landfill was submitted in July 2010 and is expected to be finalized in 2011. Also in 2011, land use controls and options for additional remediation and long-term management will be evaluated.

Site 7

The Supplemental Investigation Report for Site 7, Old Acid/Caustic Pit, was finalized in June 2010. An investigation was conducted in October 2010 including Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) analysis of soil samples to evaluate concentrations of cadmium in soil that may leach to groundwater and be associated with exceedances of groundwater criteria. Based on the analytical results, a preliminary remediation goal (PRG) will be determined that will correspond to the maximum concentration of cadmium in soil that does not result in unacceptable groundwater concentrations. A Technical Memorandum describing the results is scheduled for submittal in 2011, and the results will be used to determine the best approach to support groundwater remediation goals.

Site 9

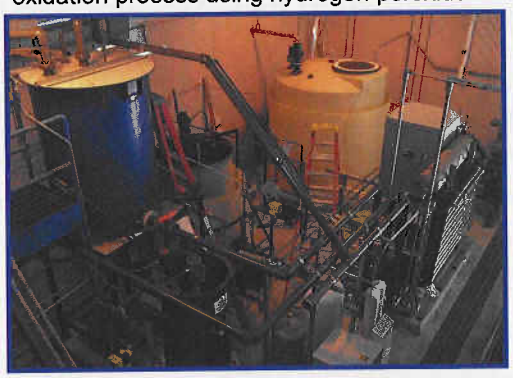
For Site 9, Neptune Drive Disposal Area, a Soil Data Gap Technical Memorandum/ Additional Sampling Work Plan was finalized in October 2010, and fieldwork was completed in October/November 2010. Additional soil data were needed to complete evaluation of human health risks associated the site. The Data Gap Report, including a revised risk assessment, is scheduled for completion in 2011. Based on the results and conclusions, the path forward will be determined.

Site 17

The RI Report for Site 17, Former Building 95, was submitted in February 2010. Supplemental field work to delineate areas of soil requiring excavation was completed in March/ April 2010. The draft Action Memorandum for Time-Critical Removal Action was submitted in September 2010, and the final Action Memo and soil removal action are scheduled for 2011. The final RI, incorporating data from confirmation samples collected after the removal action, and Record of Decision (ROD) are also scheduled to be completed in 2011.

Eastern Plume

Groundwater treatment activities continued in 2010, including operation of three recently installed extraction wells (EW-5B, EW-08, and EW-09). The Summary Report for Installation and Testing of Eastern Plume Extraction Wells EW-08 and EW-09 was finalized in May 2010. An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) was finalized in September 2010. The ESD documented the change in groundwater treatment technology from air stripping to HiPOx (an advanced chemical oxidation process using hydrogen peroxide and ozone) and also documented the addition of 1,4-dioxane and vinyl chloride as contaminants of concern (COCs) for Eastern Plume remediation.



Eastern Plume HiPOx Treatment Skid

Eastern Plume HiPOx Unit

Long-Term Monitoring

Semi-annual monitoring continued at Sites 1 and 3, 2, 7, 9, and the Eastern Plume. Long-term groundwater monitoring was also conducted at the former Naval Exchange Service Station in April and September 2010 to assess any groundwater quality issues remaining after the soil removal completed in 2009. Based on initial results, additional monitoring is scheduled for 2011.

Background Study

In 2010, Background Study sampling was completed and the Interim Soil Background Report was submitted. The draft Comprehensive Background Report (including soil surface water, sediment, seeps, and groundwater data) is currently being prepared. Background data from non-impacted areas on and off base will be compared to site sampling data to differentiate between site-related contamination and background levels of naturally occurring or non-site-related chemicals. The draft and final versions Comprehensive Background Report are scheduled to be submitted in 2011.

Third Five-Year Review

The Third Five-Year Review of the protectiveness of CERCLA remedies was completed in September 2010. See page 4 for details.

Base Transfer Activities

To document the environmental suitability of base property to be transferred or leased to a non-Navy owner, a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) or Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL) is completed by the Navy for the parcel of land and associated structures to be transferred/leased. Preparing a FOST/ FOSL is a comprehensive process that includes investigation and documentation of hazardous substances regulated by CERCLA, petroleum products, and other regulated materials such as asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, and radioactive materials.

Activities associated with FOST/FOSL preparation include site visits and records searches and may include sample collection, analysis, and data evaluation, remedial cleaning actions for buildings within the parcel, and completion of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Partial Closure Reports (submitted to MEDEP) to document compliance with Maine RCRA or hazardous waste closure requirements.

Continued on Page 3

RCRA activities planned for 2011 include the completion of RCRA Closure assessments for critical buildings and land parcels to facilitate property transfer .

As summarized below, several FOSTs and one FOSL were completed in 2010, and one

As summarized below, five FOSTs and two FOSLs were completed in 2010, and seven FOSTs are scheduled for completion in 2011. The newsletter insert shows the plan for parcels scheduled to be transferred by year through 2013.

Completed FOSTs/FOSLs:

- Small Point Rake Station FOST
- Buildings 225/252 FOSL
- Sabino Hill Rake Station FOST
- East Brunswick Transmitter Site FOST
- Education PBC Parcel 1 FOST
- Building 87 Parcel FOSL

FOSTs/FOSLs Scheduled for 2011:

- Buildings 225/252 FOST
- Family Focus - Buildings 21 and 26 FOST
- Education Parcel PBC 2 FOST
- Bowdoin College Lots 2, 3a, and 3b FOST
- Main Base Housing EDC FOST
- McKeen Street Housing EDC FOST
- Airport Parcel 2 - Hangars 1, 2, and 3 and Building 209 FOST

Areas of Potential Interest

Based on review of historical records and information from base personnel, four areas with potential environmental issues were identified. In fall 2010, screening-level investigations were conducted at these areas, termed Areas of Potential Interest (AOPIs), to evaluate the absence or presence of impacted soil and/or groundwater. Selection of sample types and locations targeted areas considered to have the greatest probability for potential impacts, and sample analyses were chosen based on the operational history of each area. The investigation report, which will include recommendations for further action, if required, based on screening results, will be issued in 2011. Background information and investigation activities for the four AOPIs are summarized below.

Potential Mercury Disposal Area

The Potential Mercury Disposal Area, located in a wooded area near the northwestern edge of the installation boundary, was investigated based on a reported observance by a citizen of mercury in the area in 1967. According to the report, a shiny metallic substance (presumed to be mercury) was observed in a shallow depression near two approximately 3-foot-deep pothole-shaped depressions in the same general area.

In fall 2010, eight subsurface soil samples were collected from three boring locations (one in each depression) and three groundwater samples were collected. All samples were analyzed for mercury. MEDEP provided support for use of a LUMEX mercury

analyzer for field screening of samples.

Potential West Fire Training Area

The West Fire Training Area is located approximately 300 feet west of the runway, as determined based on review of aerial photographs, changes in vegetation, proximity to former access roads and the runway, and recollections of past employees. According to a former NAS employee, waste solvents and fuels were collected and placed in a steel tank. After filling the tank, it was transported to a concrete pad known as the West Fire Training Area where the waste liquid was ignited and the response time determined for the NAS fire department to extinguish the fire.

In fall 2010, 10 surface and 10 subsurface soil and groundwater samples were collected from 10 boring locations and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH)/ volatile petroleum hydrocarbons (VPH). One groundwater sample was collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, EPH/VPH, and metals.

Helipad Area

The Helipad Area is located along the western edge of closed taxiway 8, southeast of the new fuel farm and approximately 500 feet east of Building 660. The helipad is a circular concrete pad approximately 120 feet in diameter with a slight berm surrounding the pad. According to NAS personnel the Helipad was historically used as a sandblasting area.

Fifteen surface soil samples were collected within and around the helipad and analyzed for metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Former Buildings 7 and 10

Former Buildings 7 and 10 were located within what is currently a parking lot southeast of the intersection of Orion Street and Fitch Avenue east of the runways in the west-central portion of the developed area of the base. Building 7 was built in the early 1940s and was identified as a garage and fire station on 1940s and 1950s maps. By 1966, the building was being used by the Public Works/Aircraft Maintenance Department for ground support equipment, including use of lubricating oils, hydraulic fluid,

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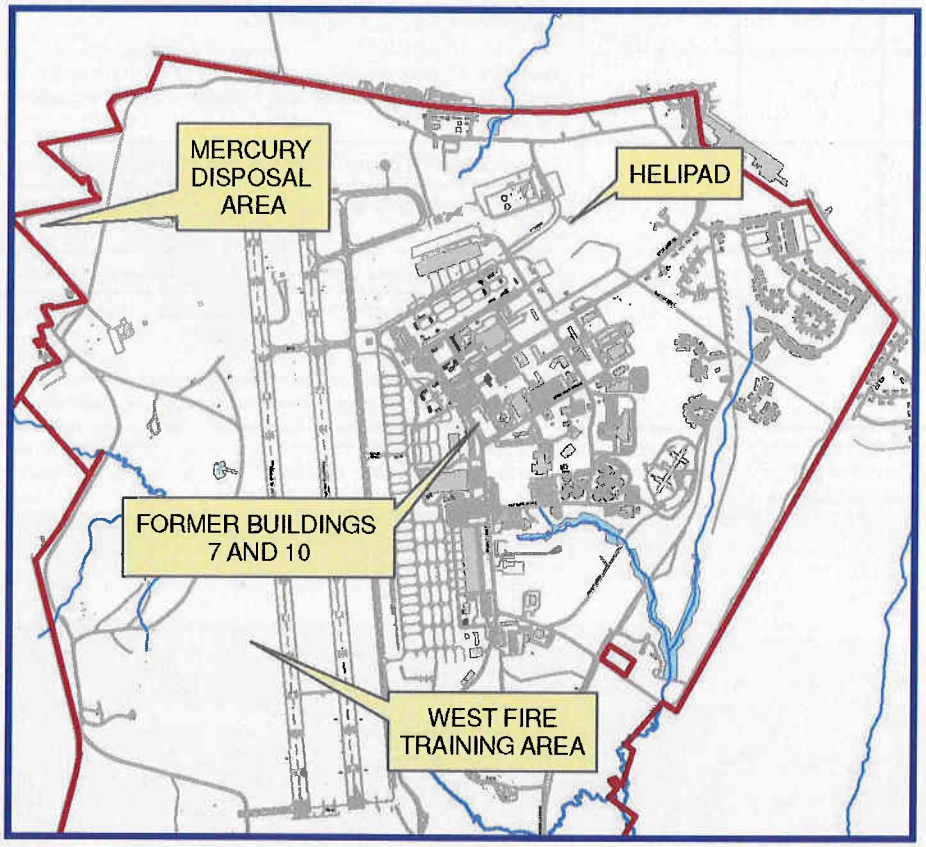

AOPI Locations

AOPIs (cont'd from page 3)

petroleum distillates, solvents, ethylene glycol, and hydrochloric and sulfuric acids. Two 3,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) south of Building 7 were reportedly used to dispose of waste oil/solvent mixtures from the hangars. Building 7 reportedly contained a cold solvents parts cleaner (naphtha), blast booth, and welding area. Building 7 was demolished circa 1992. A pad-mounted transformer was located outside of the northwestern corner of the building, and an oil-water separator was located on the southern side of the building. Based on the age and history of the building, the transformer may have contained PCBs at some point. Building 10 was constructed in the early 1940s and was reported used as a garage, for various shops and storage, as an electric shop with battery charging area and acid neutralization pit, paint storage area and paint shop, blast room, wash bay with floor drain, and preventative maintenance area. Building 10 was demolished circa 1992. A pad-mounted transformer located outside on the eastern side of the building was slated for demolition along with the building.

Three PCB-containing transformers associated with Building 10 were removed in December 1991. In 2009, the Navy received information indicating that in the 1970s, a pit (approximately 6 to 8 feet deep) located inside former Building 7 was used for disposal of hydraulic and fuel oils. It was also alleged that the USTs had leaked and that batteries were drained into a pit in Building 10.

Eight surface soil samples were collected and analyzed for PCBs, 22 subsurface soil samples were collected from 11 borings and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, and EPH/VPH, and 10 groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, EPH/VPH, and metals.

Results of Third Five-Year Review of CERCLA Remedies

A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Five-Year Review is required every 5 years for sites where the remedy, as documented by a Record of Decision (ROD), does not allow for unlimited land use and unrestricted exposure. The purpose of the review is to evaluate each remedy to determine if it continues to be protective of human health and the environment. The first Five-Year Review for NAS Brunswick was completed in 2000 and the second in 2005. The Third Five-Year Review Report was completed in September 2010 and included Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 9 and the Eastern Plume.

Based on the results of the third Five-Year Review of CERCLA remedies at NAS Brunswick, the remedial actions at Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, and the Eastern Plume are expected to be protective of human health and the environment , and at all sites, land use controls (LUCs) have been implemented to ensure short-term protectiveness by preventing exposure to soil or groundwater that could result in unacceptable risks until completion of the remedies provides long-term protectiveness. In addition, the results of long-term monitoring activities at all sites are used to evaluate remedy effectiveness and evaluate migration off site and to other media. Recommendations to ensure continued protectiveness of the remedies, based on the results of the Five-Year Review, are summarized in the following table.

Site	Modify LUC Portion of Remedy[1]	Assess Vapor Intrusion Potential[2]	Other Recommendations
Sites 1 and 3	X	X	Conduct a test pit investigation to determine presence and extent of any landfill waste in portion of Site 1 that is not capped (Weapons Compound area).
Site 2	X	—	Extend the LUC boundary to include the area north of the landfill where additional landfilled materials have been identified. Further evaluate data to determine the exact the LUC boundary and to determine whether any additional actions are required.
Site 7	X	—	Evaluate leaching potential of cadmium in soil to underlying groundwater.
			Based on leachability results, evaluate the need for an additional sentinel well(s) to evaluate potential off-site migration.
Site 9	X	X	Complete the planned risk re-evaluation to assess residual risk based on recent data and current conditions.
Eastern Plume	X	X	Based on detection of off-site contamination, pursue groundwater use restriction options with the adjacent landowner(s).
			Optimize the LTM program to reflect optimization of the extraction well network and update the analytical program to include 1,4-dioxane and vinyl chloride as new chemicals of concern.

1 Because base closure was not factored in when the RODs documenting the remedial actions were written.
2 Based on detection of volatile organic compounds in groundwater that could migrate through the subsurface and into the indoor air of buildings thorough cracks in foundations, utility lines, etc.

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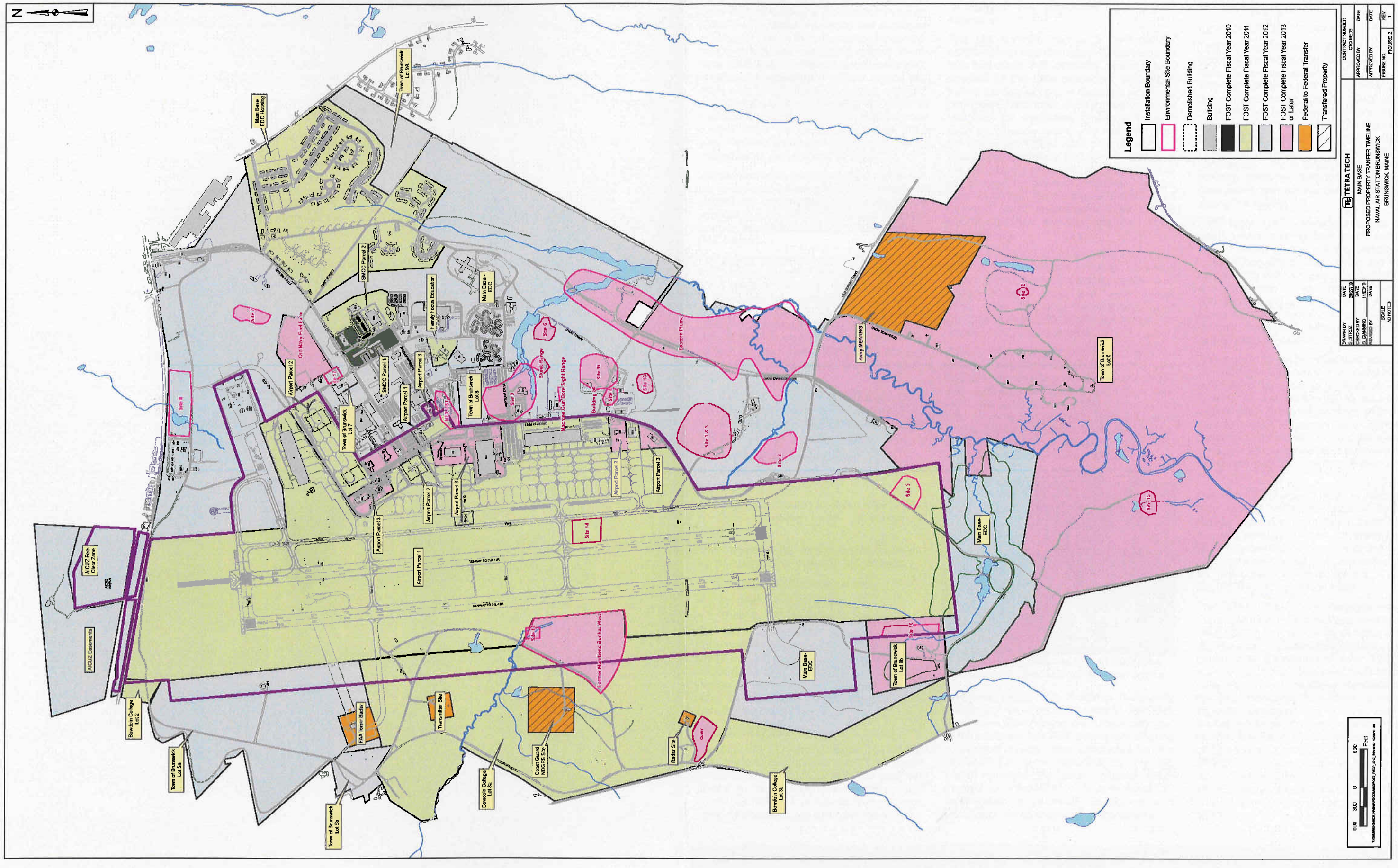
NAS Brunswick Proposed Property Transfer Timeline



U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION
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Munitions Response Program Sites

The Department of Defense established the Military Response Program (MRP) under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to address munitions and explosive of concern (MEC) including unexploded ordnance (UXO) and discarded military munitions (DMM) and munitions constituents (MC) at other-than-operational military ranges and other sites where munitions-related materials may be of concern. Because the MRP is implemented under the DERP, the response actions follow the CERCLA response process. Definitions of some common munitions-related terms are provided on page 12.

Munitions-related environmental impacts can be associated with explosive hazards (MEC issues) and human health and environmental impacts due to various chemicals released from or associated with munitions materials (MC issues).

For safety purposes, sites with suspected MEC issues must be cleared of any explosives hazards before investigative activities to determine MC impacts can be initiated. Based on operational histories and associated potential environmental issues, the six sites at NAS Brunswick in the Munitions Response Program were classified as needing initial MEC investigation or MC investigation only.

The following sites were classified as requiring initial investigation for MEC due to potential explosive safety issues prior to MC investigation:

- Site 12 EOD Area
- Former Munitions Bunker West Area
- Quarry

The MEC investigation for these sites , called a Site Inspection, was completed in 2008/2009.

The following sites were classified as requiring investigation for potential MC impacts:

- Machine Gun Boresight Range
- Brunswick Skeet Range
- Topsham Annex Skeet Range

The MC Site Inspection fieldwork for these sites was completed in 2009/2010, and the report is being prepared. Summaries of subsequent investigation activities and results for the six sites in the MRP Program are provided below. A map of MRP site locations is provided on page 11.

Site 12 EOD Area

The Site 12 EOD Area occupies 112.7 acres in a remote, open, upland area in the southeastern portion of the base. The site was used from 1981 through 2004 for disposal of small quantities of ordnance, pyrotechnics, privately manufactured explosive devices, and war souvenirs. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) activities at the site since 1984 have reportedly consisted of six "burns" for training and destruction of ordnance/ explosives.

The site currently has a 5- to-6 foot-tall earthen berm approximately 60 feet long by 100 feet wide that occupies approximately one-half of the area suspected of being a former sand/gravel pit. A dumpster within the berm area, historically used for flashing small quantities of explosives and/or propellants such as grenade fuzes, was removed from the site in the 1990s. One control bunker is located approximately 200 feet southwest of the pit. Military personnel occupied the bunker during detonation of explosive charges. Two additional former berms identified on historical aerial photographs were located directly southeast and east-southeast of the current berm.

Based on the results of the Site Inspection, Site 12 MEC clearance activities, termed a Time-Critical Removal Action, were conducted between June and were August 2010. The total area investigated/cleared was approximately 23 acres (eighty-five 100-foot-by-100 foot survey grids).

Time-Critical Removal Action activities included a detector-aided surface survey over 100 percent of the accessible areas of the site, excluding designated wetlands areas, within the perimeter road that surrounds the site. In addition, 12 trenches were excavated in and around the central berm area using a shielded excavator to investigate subsurface anomalies identified during the Site Inspection (SI) geophysical investigation in 2008.

Trenching Activities at Site 12 EOD Area During 2010 Time-Critical Removal Action

Numerous MEC and materials potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) items were found during the surface and subsurface survey. Six MEC disposal or clearing operational events were conducted for the MEC/MPPEH items identified at Site 12, which rendered the items material documented as safe (MDAS). Supplemental MC investigation is necessary to determine if munitions-related chemicals are present in soil and/or groundwater at Site 12. The draft and final MEC/MC RI Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) and RI fieldwork are scheduled to be completed in 2011.

Former Munitions Bunker West

The Former Munitions Bunker West Area occupies approximately 29 acres west of the runways in the western half of the facility. The site has been part of the buffer area for the runways dating back to 1943, with only minimal other uses over the years. Between 1980 and 2000, United States Marines stationed at the installation used the area sporadically to conduct munitions-related security training. Blank small arms ammunition, practice grenades, and limited pyrotechnics (simulators and smoke devices) were used during the training.

Reportedly, UXO clearance sweeps of the areas where training took place were conducted following each training exercise. The types of munitions used during the training had quantity distance explosives safety separation distances in the range of a few yards and thereby would not pose an explosives safety hazard to runways operations, current storage magazines south of the site, or nearby local populations.

The area is no longer used to conduct security training. The area was never formally established as a range at NAS Brunswick; however, it was determined to be an MRP-eligible site. The close proximity of the site to the runways, residential and commercial buildings, and current magazines made the area impractical to use as a formal range for significant live-fire munitions training or related uses.

Only two of the three former munitions bunkers located within the Former Munitions Bunker West Area boundary remain and are currently empty. The two remaining bunkers were not investigated as part of the Site Inspection but will likely be evaluated as part of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure of the base.

The 2010 Time-Critical Removal Action at Former Munitions Bunker West area included investigation and clearance of approximately 29 acres and included reacquisition, investigation, and excavation of over 100 target anomaly locations using hand tools to investigate subsurface anomalies identified during the Site Inspection. In addition, a meandering-path detector-aided survey was conducted in the nearby woods, which resulted in the identification/investigation/excavation of 78 anomalies using hand tools. No MEC/ MPPEH items were found at Former Munitions Bunker West; therefore, no MEC/ MPPEH clearance operations were required and no further action is required to address MEC.

Quarry

The Quarry is located southwest of the runways at the base's western boundary. The approximately 4-acre area was used as a rock quarry during the 1940s and 1950s and contains an approximate 20- to 30-foot rock face. From 1992 to 1995, land spreading of petroleum-contaminated soil in accordance with MEDEP guidelines was conducted at the Quarry. The site is currently inactive, and future land use is unknown at this time.

The Quarry was added to the MRP based on a report that it may have been used for past munitions disposal activities. This report was confirmed by installation personnel employed at the base in the 1960s and 1970s. The base provided additional information that site activities were limited to open burning of small arms ammunition. A significant amount of debris, including partially buried scrap metal, tires, and concrete, is currently present at the site, especially along the eastern rock face.

A Site Inspection to address MEC issues was completed in 2009, and based on the unexpected discovery of a 2.75-inch rocket tail fin assembly and several geophysical anomalies at the site, additional investigation to determine the extent of MEC was recommended. Fieldwork for the recommended investigation was completed in October/November 2010, and the associated report is scheduled for completion in 2011. Because of the unknown potential for munitions-related hazards, investigation of the site involved remote robotic excavation of areas at which high-intensity anomalies were detected during the Site Inspection (see photographs below). Manual excavation was conducted at other low-density anomaly areas identified during the Site Inspection and at additional anomaly locations identified during fieldwork.

The objective of the investigation was to gather initial data to be used by the Navy and regulatory personnel to make future strategic decisions regarding the Quarry. Based on preliminary results of the investigation, additional fieldwork is required to determine the site boundaries and to assess groundwater quality at the site.

Machine Gun Boresight Range

The Machine Gun Boresight Range is located in the southeastern portion of the developed area of NAS Brunswick, and the area investigated during the Site Inspection encompasses approximately 0.3 acre from the firing line to the berm, where the majority of fired bullets would have landed. The former range was used in the 1950s to align and test fire aircraft-mounted guns. There is uncertainty about whether the area was

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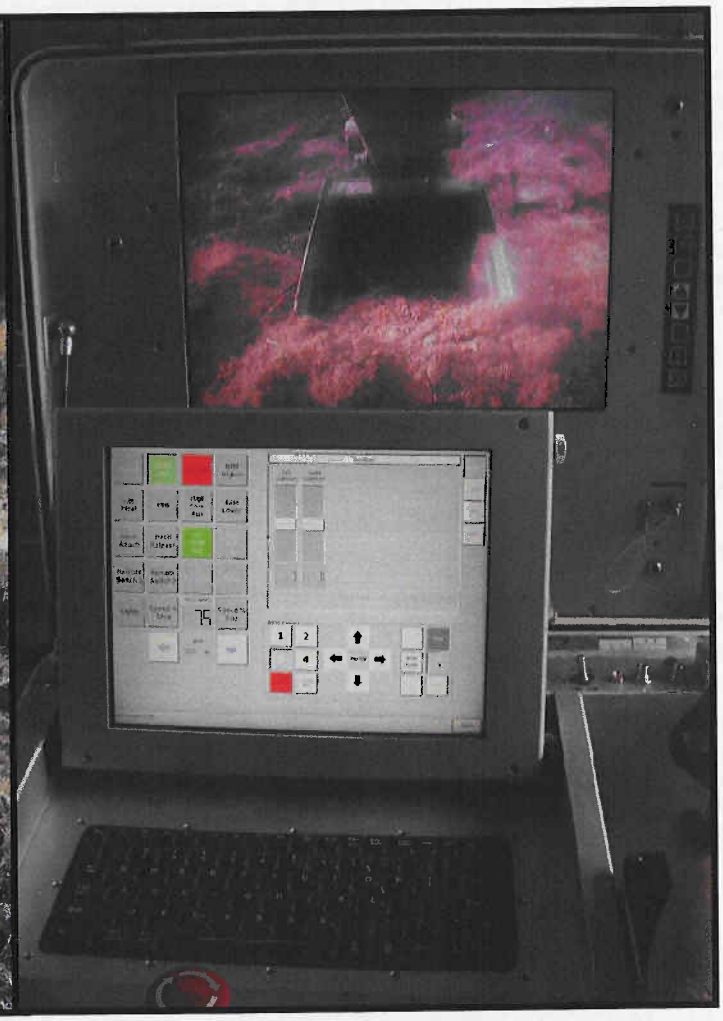
Robotic Excavator Used to Investigation High-Intensity Anomalies During Quarry Investigation



Operator's View of Excavation Activities During Quarry Investigation

Machine Gun Boresight Range *(cont'd from page 10)*

also used as a pistol range in the 1950s and 1960s, and in the early 1960s, the layout of the installation was changed and the boresight range was abandoned. The area has been inactive for more than 50 years, and there are no visible remnants of the range or berm.

Samples of surface and subsurface soil and groundwater were collected during the Site Inspection and analyzed for munitions constituents related to operational use of the site. A human health risk screening evaluation is being conducted to determine whether detected concentrations pose a potential risk to human health. The final Site Inspection Report, which includes this site and the Brunswick and Topsham Annex Skeet Ranges, is scheduled for submittal in 2011. The final Site Inspection Report will include the results of the human health risk screening evaluation and a recommendation for further action, if any, at the Machine Gun Boresight Range.

Brunswick Skeet Range

The Brunswick Skeet Range is located east of the Machine Gun Boresight Range in the southeastern portion of the developed area of the base. The former range was located just northeast of the taxiway intersection and was used for the training of military personnel during the 1950s. The orientation of the range changed over the years, and the total impacted area was estimated at approximately 78 acres. The site is now covered by vegetation and includes an open field on the east and two impoundment ponds within the site that are used for treatment of stormwater runoff.

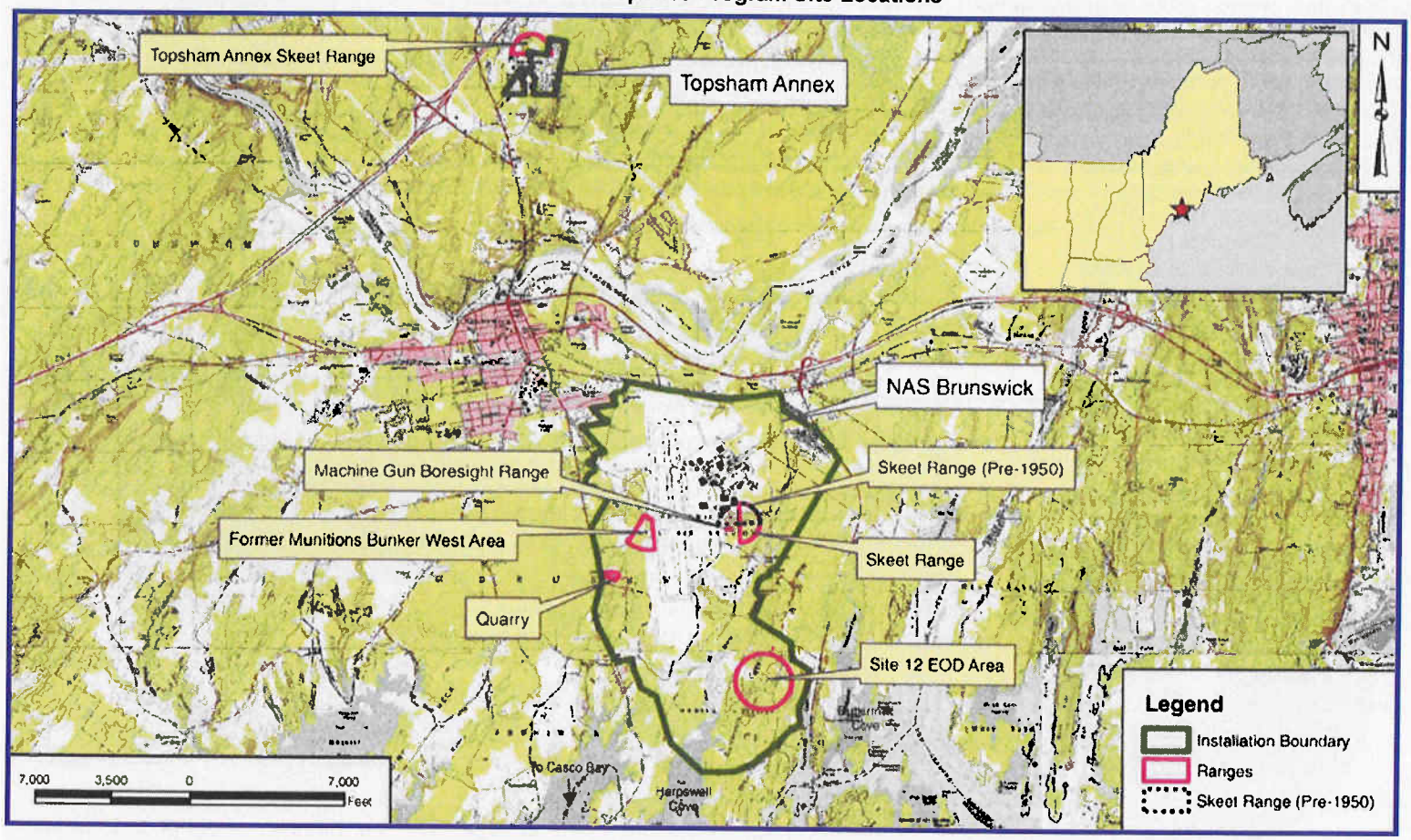
Shallow and deep surface soil, surface water, and sediment samples were collected during the Site Inspection and analyzed for munitions constituents related to operational use of the site. A human health risk screening evaluation is being conducted to determine whether detected concentrations pose a potential risk to human health. The final Site Inspection Report is scheduled for submittal in 2011, and planning documents and additional field activities are planned for 2013. The final Site Inspection Report will include the results of the human health risk screening evaluation and a recommendation for further action at the Brunswick Skeet Range.

Topsham Annex Skeet Range

The Topsham Skeet Range is located in the northern portion of Topsham Annex along the Navy property line and east of the Mt. Ararat Middle School athletic field. The 29-acre area was formerly used by the Air Force for skeet shooting activities during the 1970s. The majority (27 acres) of the potentially impacted area (termed the surface danger zone or SDZ) extends onto private property and onto land transferred to the Maine School Administration District No. 75. The site is currently undeveloped and heavily vegetated.

Shallow and deep surface soil, surface water, and sediment samples were collected during the Site Inspection and analyzed for munitions constituents related to operational use of the site. A human health risk screening evaluation is being conducted to determine whether detected concentrations pose a potential risk to human health. Based on the results of initial sampling, additional investigation to refine the impacted area and to determine the are within which soil removal is required was conducted in November/December 2010. Soil removal activities are scheduled for 2011.

Munitions Response Program Site Locations



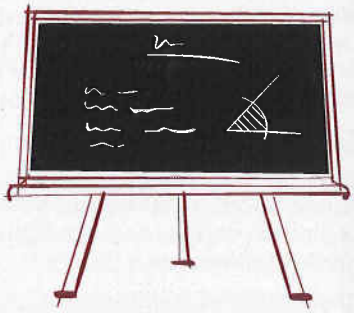
EDUCATION CORNER

Definitions of Common Munitions Response Program Terms

Munitions and explosives of concern (**MEC**) includes three specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique safety risks - unexploded ordnance (**UXO**), discarded military munitions (**DMM**), and munitions constituents (**MC**) present at concentrations great enough to pose an explosive hazard. **UXO** includes military munitions that: (1) have been primed, fuzed, armed or otherwise prepared for action; (2) have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material; or (3) remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

DMM includes military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal.

MC include materials originating from **UXO**, **DMM**, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown products of such ordnance or munitions. **MC** may include explosive compounds such as TNT, RDX, and HMX and non-explosive munitions-related constituents such as propellants and lead.



Another related term is material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (**MPPEH**), which is defined as material owned or controlled by the Department of Defense that, prior to determination of its explosives safety status, potentially contains explosives or munitions or potentially contains a high enough concentration of explosives that the material presents an explosive hazard.

After determination of its explosives safety status, **MPPEH** is classified as either material documented as safe (**MDAS**) or material documented as an explosive hazard (**MDEH**) and is no longer considered **MPPEH**. **MDAS** includes **MPPEH** that has been assessed and documented as not presenting an explosive hazard and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. **MDEH** includes **MPPEH** that cannot be documented as **MDAS**, that has been assessed and documented as to the maximum explosive hazards the material is known or suspected to present, and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained.

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)

Website Links

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

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

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/

2011 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, at various locations within the Town of Brunswick. RAB meetings in 2011 will be held in the spring, summer, and fall at dates and locations to be determined. Before each NAS Brunswick RAB meeting, the meeting location and time will be published in the Brunswick Times Record. The Environmental Cleanup Program Website also has information about RAB meeting dates and locations.

For more information about RAB meetings or other environmental restoration issues at NAS Brunswick, contact :

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