

Table 6: Description of Active Sites at NAS Brunswick

Site Number	Site Name	Period Of Operation	Waste Types	Sources	Cleanup Status
Site 1	Orion Street Landfill - North	1955 - 1975	Garbage, food waste, refuse, waste oil, solvents, pesticides, petroleum products, paint wastes, aircraft and automobile parts, and various chemicals.	Landfill/disposal site	Exposure to groundwater is prevented through LUCs, groundwater extraction system, cap and slurry wall. Long-term protectiveness of the remedy will continue to be verified by ongoing LTM.
Site 2	Orion Street Landfill - South	1945 - 1955	Ash, miscellaneous refuse including drums, small containers, office furniture, domestic wastes, broken concrete, glass, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, paint, oil, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, and medical supplies	Landfill and solid waste incinerator	Exposure to landfill materials and soil and groundwater is prevented through the expanded soil cover, fence installation, and through maintenance of LUCs implemented across the expanded site boundary. The effectiveness of these remedies continues to be evaluated through LTM and LUC inspections.
Site 3	Hazardous Waste Burial Area	1960 - 1973	Solvents, paints, and isopropyl alcohol.	Disposal site	Exposure to groundwater is prevented through LUCs, groundwater extraction system, cap and slurry wall. Long-term protectiveness of the remedy will continue to be verified by ongoing LTM and LUC Inspections.
Site 7	Old Acid/Caustic Pit	1952 - 1969	Liquid wastes including transformer oils, battery acids, solvents, and miscellaneous liquids	Unknown quantity of liquid wastes dumped into pit for disposal (pit's exact location is unknown). Area was also used as an equipment laydown area and DRMO facility.	Soil removal to facilitate restoration of contaminated groundwater, exposure to soil and groundwater limited through LUCs. Long-term protectiveness of the remedy will continue to be verified by ongoing LTM and LUC Inspections.
Site 9	Neptune Drive Disposal Area	1943 - (1953?)	Solid waste ash, solvents that were burned on the ground, paint sludges, and possibly wastes from the metal shop	Incinerator and associated ash landfill/dump area	Exposure to soil and groundwater is prevented through maintenance of LUCs. Long-term protectiveness of the remedy will continue to be verified by ongoing LTM and LUC Inspections.

Table 6: Description of Active Sites at NAS Brunswick

Site Number	Site Name	Period Of Operation	Waste Types	Sources	Cleanup Status
Site 12	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Area	1981 - 2004	Munitions (small quantities of ordnance, pyrotechnics, privately manufactured explosive devices, and war souvenirs) and non-munitions construction debris	EOD and non-munitions landfilling	LUCs limit use of the property and prohibit intrusive activities that could result in exposure to munitions items potentially remaining in the subsurface at the site.
Site 17	Former Building 95 (groundwater)				Ongoing groundwater monitoring
	Quarry Area	1940s and 1950s	Munitions including 2.75- and 3.5-inch rocket parts, grenade fuses, flares, unknown fuses, small-arms training debris, and non-munitions-related construction, cultural, and household debris and some crushed drums	Undocumented munitions disposal within the previously quarried area, and military/security training exercises using small arms blanks, practice grenades, and smoke grenades in areas nearby.	Soil cover and (informal) LUCs limit use of the property and prohibit intrusive activities that could result in exposure to potential munitions items and PAH-contaminated soil remaining in the subsurface at the site. Long-term protectiveness of the remedy will be verified by continued LUC inspections.
	Eastern Plume	1969 - 1974 (Site 4), 1960 - 1990 (Site 11), ? - 1980s (Site 13)	CVOCs and PFAS associated with liquid wastes, diesel and other fuels, oils, degreasing solvents	Liquid waste disposal, fire training exercises, and former USTs.	LUCs are in place, however, the nature and extent of PFAS contamination at the Eastern Plume and other areas of the former NAS Brunswick is not fully understood. Therefore, completion of a base-wide PFAS RI for NAS Brunswick is in progress to determine if additional action is required under CERCLA and whether the remedy is protective in the long term.