U.S. ARMY

US Army Corps of Engineers®
New England District

PROPOSED PLAN

FORMER LORING AIR FORCE BASE LAUNDRY ANNEX
CENTRAL DRIVE, PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE
FUDS Project No. DO1ME0132 02
January 2024

INTRODUCTION

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is proposing "No Further Action" for the Former Loring Air Force Base (AFB) Laundry Annex Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) property located on Central Drive in Presque Isle, Maine (site). USACE requests your comments on this Proposed Plan for the "No Further Action" determination at the site. A list of acronyms is included as **Attachment A**, and a glossary of specialized terms used throughout this Proposed Plan is included as **Attachment B**.

The Department of Defense (DoD) is authorized to carry out a program of environmental restoration at former military sites under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), which includes remedial actions, as needed, at FUDS properties. FUDS properties were under the jurisdiction of the DoD and owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by the United States that were then transferred from DoD control prior to October 17, 1986. The FUDS program includes former Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and other DoD properties. FUDS properties may now include privately owned state or federal lands such as national parks, residential areas, schools, and industrial areas. USACE performs its work under the FUDS Program in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

This Proposed Plan fulfills the requirements of Section 117(a) of CERCLA, also known as the Superfund program, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The purpose of this plan is to describe the remedial investigation and evaluation process for this site, present the proposed plan, and solicit community input in the remedy selection process. This Proposed Plan was prepared in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], 1994) and follows the requirements from the Engineering Regulations 200-3-1 of the FUDS

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

USACE will hold a public comment period during which your questions or comments on the Proposed Plan of No Further Action may be submitted to the USACE prior to final remedy selection.

Public Comment Period
January 16, 2024 – February 23, 2024

Submit your comments in writing, by mail, or e-mail, to:
Ms. Marie Wojtas
USACE – New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
Email: marie.a.wojtas@usace.army.mil
Comments must be postmarked or e-mailed by midnight on **February 23, 2024**.

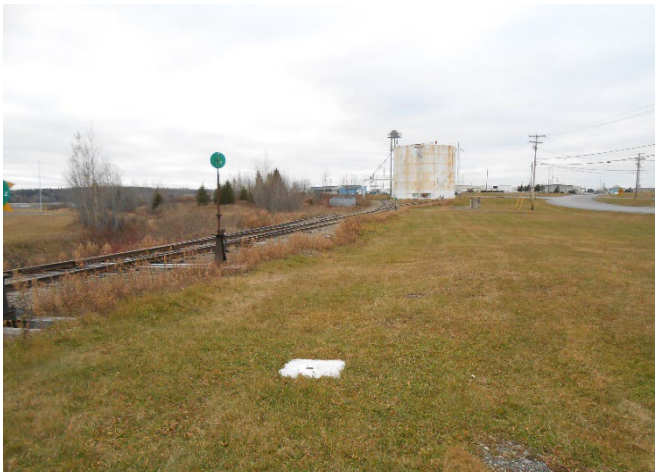
Public Meeting Notice
Date: January 30, 2024
Time: 6:30 pm
Location (WebEx link):
https://usace1.webex.com/join/cenae-pa
or join by phone
1-844-800-2712 US Toll Free
1-669-234-1177 US Toll
Access code: 199 945 8471

Project Information Repository
The local repository information is provided on page 8.

Program Policy (USACE, 2022) and the EPA guidance provided in "A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents" (EPA, 1999). USACE is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation responsibilities under CERCLA in accordance with 40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(2) of the NCP and Section 117(a) of CERCLA. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the regulatory agency at this site; as such, this Proposed Plan has been developed with input and support from Maine DEP.

This Proposed Plan addresses hazardous substances defined under CERCLA section 101(14) (which includes substances listed under four additional environmental statutes: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substances Control Act) and CERCLA section 102(a) (which allows EPA to designate additional hazardous substances). CERCLA section 101(14) specifically excludes "crude oil and fractions of crude oil including the hazardous substances, such as benzene, that are indigenous in those petroleum substances" from the definition of a hazardous substance. This is known as the petroleum exclusion under CERCLA. Thus, grouped petroleum compounds were considered separately under the Maine Remedial Action Guidelines (RAGs)/Petroleum Guidelines (PGs).

The Final Remedial Investigation (RI), which included human health and ecological risk assessments, concluded that media within the site do not pose unacceptable risks to human and/or ecological receptors. Under CERCLA, sites that do not pose an unacceptable risk do not warrant further action and do not proceed to a Feasibility Study (FS) for further remedial action evaluation. Based on these conclusions USACE is proposing "No Further Action" for the site, and therefore, an FS is not required. However, USACE may modify or select another remedial alternative based on new information or public comment. After considering all public comments, USACE will prepare a Record of Decision document for the project. The Record of Decision will include comprehensive responses to all public comments, questions and concerns in a section called the Responsiveness Summary. Changes to the proposed approach may be made through this comment review process, which highlights the importance of community involvement.



View of the Laundry Annex site looking north along the railroad tracks, taken during a November 2015 site visit.

This Proposed Plan presents a site description, site history, and environmental activities and investigations that have been conducted at the site. Detailed documentation as part of the Administrative Record is available for review at the information repository available at the Caribou Public Library (see address on Page 8). Key documents are also available on-line at https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-loring-air-force-base-afb-laundry-annex/.

The public is encouraged to review the Proposed Plan and supporting documents in the information repository to gain a more complete understanding of the investigation activities that

have been conducted at the site. See the above information box for further details on the information repository and to find out how your opinion can be heard.

PURPOSE OF PROPOSED PLAN

The purpose of this Proposed Plan is to:

- Describe the environmental conditions and potential risks posed by the site.
- Discuss the cleanup criteria used in the evaluation for the site.
- Summarize investigations and remedial/removal actions previously conducted at the site, further details of which can be found in the RI Report for the site (USACE, 2023).
- Discuss the potential remedial alternatives that were considered with a comparative evaluation.
- Present the preferred remedial alternative for the site.
- Request public comment on the preferred remedial alternative.
- Provide information on how the public can provide input to the remedy selection process.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The FUDS property consists of two areas. One area (0.24 acres) is the former dry-cleaning building located on the west side of Central Drive, which for purposes of this Proposed Plan, will be referred as the "site". The other area, which is not addressed in this Proposed Plan, is the former laundry building and steam plant (1.06 acres) located on the east side of Central Drive. This building was beneficially reused by the current owner and, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion under the FUDS program. Thus, this Proposed Plan addresses only the 0.24 acre site on the west side of Central Drive. The general location of the site is depicted on **Figure 1**.

The site is currently an undeveloped, grass covered, vacant lot. The site is in an area zoned Light Industrial, which, by ordinance, prohibits residential use. This restriction is discussed further in the following Site History section. There are currently no residences in the immediate vicinity. While commercial or industrial use is not currently prohibited, the size of the parcel and property line setback requirements limit the size of the possible redevelopment of the site. Inquiry with city of Presque Isle (CoPI) officials indicates that the anticipated future use of the site would continue to be undeveloped greenspace, used for snow storage, or be developed as a parking lot.

The surrounding area is comprised of the Northern Maine Community College campus and light industrial buildings to the northeast and east, a commercial/industrial building to the southeast, Aroostook Valley Railroad tracks bordering the site to the southwest, a bulk oil storage tank to the northwest, and the Maine DEP Presque Isle office to the north. The adjoining railroad tracks were constructed to support movement of supplies throughout the AFB and were added sometime after 1935 (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], 1935).

An unnamed tributary to Presque Isle Stream drains through an underground culvert from north to the southwest of the site. A detailed site plan is provided as **Figure 2** and depicts the site with the location of the former dry-cleaning building and RI sampling locations.

SITE HISTORY

Prior to 1941, the site and vicinity was an undeveloped portion of the Presque Isle AFB. In 1941, the DoD obtained the property and

constructed the dry-cleaning building on the west side of Central Drive. The site and adjoining parcel east of Central Drive were reassigned as the Loring AFB Laundry Annex in July 1961. The Laundry Annex operated as a laundry facility and serviced 17,000 Air Force personnel and dependents between 1941 and 1974. In 1974, these properties were considered excess/surplus and were transferred to the state of Maine and city of Presque Isle (USACE, 1992); the site is part of a larger parcel conveyed to the CoPI through the General Services Administration by a quit claim deed on November 25, 1974. Transfer of the property was subject to restricting the future use of the property for public airport purposes. Therefore, the property cannot be used, leased, sold, salvaged, or disposed for anything other than airport related purposes without written consent of the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The land use is further restricted by Municipal Zoning Ordinance (zone Light Industrial) (CoPI, 2019). The site has been owned by the CoPI and managed as a vacant lot by the Presque Isle Industrial Council since November 25, 1974 (USACE, 2023).

The site building served as the dry-cleaning facility for the Laundry Annex. The site formerly contained a 100-gallon heating fuel oil underground storage tank (UST) located near the eastern corner of the former building. The building was demolished in the early 1980s, and a 100-gallon UST, registered under Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Tank ID 18835 (Maine DEP, 2018), was removed on August 3, 1994, from beneath the foundation slab. Sampling and analyses of the UST contents detected concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The foundation slab remained through 1998, when it was removed and replaced with fill and topsoil. While the UST was removed in 1994, the exact location of the removed UST is unknown. In addition, a second UST was suspected, but not confirmed. The two possible locations of the removed USTs are depicted on **Figure 2**.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

The following is a summary of site investigations. A detailed account of all the environmental investigations to date can be found in the RI (USACE, 2023). The RI report is also available on-line at: https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-loring-air-force-base-afb-laundry-annex/.

Several investigations were conducted at the site between 1996 and 2017 to assess the presence of chemicals related to historical site uses and characterize the nature and extent of identified contaminants. In addition, field observations (i.e., visual inspections, photoionization detector [PID], odors) were conducted for evidence of residual petroleum contamination. Potentially impacted environmental media (groundwater, soil, sediment, surface water, and soil gas) were sampled and analyzed for VOCs, PCBs, and/or pesticides possibly related to historical uses at the site as well as petroleum-related chemicals (total petroleum hydrocarbons [TPH], gasoline range organics [GRO], diesel range organics [DRO], volatile petroleum hydrocarbons [VPH], and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons [EPH]) that may be associated with a UST.

Soil Gas

A 1996 subsurface investigation assessed for the presence of contaminants in soil and groundwater and VOCs in soil gas at the site. Soil gas concentrations of VOCs were below the detection limit of the field instruments at the

time. The size and zoning limitations of the site effectively restrict construction, thereby eliminating the need for additional soil gas sampling.

Sediment and Surface Water

Maine DEP recommended sediment and surface water sampling upgradient and downgradient of the drainage culvert to assess if site contamination potentially impacted sediment and surface water in the area. Sample results for upstream and downstream sediment samples collected between October 1999 and May 2004 indicated similar DRO concentrations upstream and downstream of the site. Therefore, it was concluded the site does not impact the sediment and surface water in the area.

Groundwater

The May 1997 groundwater sampling event identified vinyl chloride in groundwater from monitoring wells in the center of the former site building and in the vicinity of the former UST. It was later determined that these monitoring wells were destroyed during removal of the foundation slab in 1998. Maine DEP did not require new wells be installed.

A follow-on investigation was conducted at the site in May 2015 to assess the current concentrations of TPH-DRO in groundwater, confirm the single previous detection of vinyl chloride in groundwater, and assess migration of contaminants into bedrock. The investigation found low concentrations of VOCs (including petroleum compounds and other VOCs) and VPH in groundwater and no evidence of residual petroleum contamination was noted in the soil boring logs. In addition, vinyl chloride was not detected in groundwater in 2015 and impacts to the bedrock groundwater were not observed.

Soil

Soil samples were collected in 1997 to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of residual petroleum impacts surrounding the UST. Subsurface soil samples (6 to 13.5 feet below ground surface) detected elevated DRO concentrations. It was concluded existing soil data did not define the nature and extent of petroleum contamination for an adequate conceptual site model (CSM) to inform subsequent evaluations on potential exposure to the remaining contaminants.

A supplemental investigation was completed at the site in November 2016 to delineate petroleum impacted soils. Subsurface soil samples collected from the center of the former building (greater than 6 feet below ground surface) contained concentrations of VPH and EPH petroleum fractions and target compounds (i.e., polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs]) above EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) and/or the Maine DEP RAGs/Petroleum Guidelines (PGs).

Based on these exceedances, a step-out delineation program was implemented in July 2017 to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of petroleum using a PID, oleophilic dye tests, and analytical samples. With the exception of a few PAH target compounds, EPH and VPH petroleum fractions and target compounds were below the Maine DEP RAGs/PGs or RSLs for target compounds during the 2017 delineation program and petroleum-impacted soils were delineated.

Based on a review of the soil analytical data and field screening results, impacted soil appears to consolidate around the low point of the bedrock surface in the subsurface soil (6-8 feet and 12-14 feet below ground surface) below 4 feet of clean fill and topsoil placed when the building

foundation was removed. The horizontal extent of petroleum impacts is depicted on **Figure 2**.

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

As part of the RI, data collected from the site investigations were compiled and used to conduct risk assessments designed to evaluate potential risks to human and ecological receptors exposed to site contaminant(s) of potential concern (COPC) concentrations measured in site media. A Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) and Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) were completed for individual COPCs detected at the site in accordance with USACE and EPA risk assessment guidance and were included in the RI (USACE, 2023). Detected concentrations were compared to human health and ecological protective screening levels and Maine DEP urban background concentrations, where available, to identify COPCs. For those COPCs concentrations exceeding both background and screening levels, risks were quantified for potentially exposed populations using conservative exposure assumptions. Risk results were compared to EPA's target risk levels to determine if COPCs in site media posed unacceptable risk and warranted remedial action.

In addition, petroleum results evaluated historically as GRO and DRO grouped analyses, and more recently as EPH and VPH petroleum fractions, were assessed separately under the Maine DEP guidelines, the RAGs/PGs, for the potential future construction worker scenario in the Petroleum Assessment Report (Appendix D of the RI). The Petroleum Assessment concluded that there are no unacceptable risks associated with human exposure to petroleum, since, based on the transfer deed and CoPI zoning restrictions, future site use is limited to its current use of green space, or, in the future, for parking and snow storage.

HHRA Conclusions

The site is currently undeveloped and vacant with no residences in the immediate vicinity. Based on its location (near railroad tracks) and small size, the site will not likely be developed, and construction of a commercial/industrial building is not considered a reasonably foreseeable future use. Inquiry with CoPI officials indicated the anticipated future use of the site would continue to be undeveloped, used for snow storage, or, possibly, be developed as a parking lot (USACE, 2023). Based on these future use limitations and on a review of potential receptors, depth of contaminated soil, and exposure pathways, utility workers were the only potentially exposed population evaluated in the HHRA.

Risk to utility workers was assessed assuming exposure to COPCs (xylenes, naphthalene, benzo(a)pyrene, and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene) in subsurface soil through incidental soil ingestion, soil dermal contact, outdoor inhalation of dust, and outdoor inhalation of COPCs volatizing from soil. The HHRA focused on exposures to COPCs in subsurface soils because historical impacts are limited to the subsurface soils and surface soil consisted of fill material. In addition, no COPCs were identified in the groundwater, soil gas, sediment, or surface water. The HHRA concluded that the site does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health for utility workers potentially exposed to subsurface soil.

SLERA Conclusions

An ecological risk assessment (ERA) is a qualitative and/or quantitative assessment of the actual or potential impacts of contaminants from a hazardous waste site on plants and

animals (other than humans). An ecological risk does not exist unless the contaminant could potentially cause one or more adverse effects, and a potential ecological receptor could come into contact with the contaminant.

A SLERA is the initial step taken to evaluate ecological risks and includes a screening of site contaminant concentrations against screening levels protective of ecological receptors. If the SLERA indicates potential ecological risks, then a full baseline ERA is conducted.

A SLERA was conducted for this site. Because all sediment, surface water, and soil sampling results were below ecological screening values and not indicative of a site-related source, the SLERA concluded the site does not pose an unacceptable risk to ecological receptors, and a full baseline ERA was not required.

DETERMINATION OF "NO FURTHER ACTION"

The HHRA and SLERA concluded there is no unacceptable or actionable risk currently or in the future to human health or the environment for the site under CERCLA. Based both on prior remedial activities and on the RI conclusions, "No Further Action" was recommended for the site. Therefore, a FS is not warranted, and no remedial alternatives were developed or required.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The public is encouraged to provide comments on the "No Further Action" determination presented in this Proposed Plan for the Former Loring Air Force Base Laundry Annex FUDS. A final decision for the site will be made only after public comments are considered. USACE will provide a written response to all comments. A summary of the written responses (a responsiveness summary) will be included in the Record of Decision and will be made available in the Administrative Record located at the Information Repository.

The public comment period is:
January 16, 2024 through February 23, 2024

Comments can be provided to USACE through any of the following methods:

- Written comments to:

  Ms. Marie Wojtas
  USACE – New England District
  696 Virginia Road
  Concord, MA 01742
  Phone: (978)-318-8788
  Email: marie.a.wojtas@usace.army.mil

- Present comments and attend the following meeting:
  - **Date: January 30, 2024**
  - **Time: 6:30 pm**
  - **Location (WebEx link):**
    https://usace1.webex.com/join/cenae-pa
    or join by phone
    1-844-800-2712 US Toll Free
    1-669-234-1177 US Toll
    Access code: 199 945 8471

Note: Please contact Marie Wojtas (contact information above) with any issues regarding joining this WebEx meeting. The public meeting will also be recorded on January 30, 2024, and saved at the following location:
https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-loring-air-force-base-afb-laundry-annex/

Administrative Record Location/Information Repository

Additional detailed information that is not presented in this Proposed Plan (including documents that detail previous investigations and assessments) is available for public review in the Administrative Record Location, located at:

Caribou Public Library
30 High Street
Caribou, Maine 04736
Telephone: (207)-493-4214
Email: librarydirector@caribou maine.org

Hours
Monday -Thursday: 10 am to 7 pm
Friday: 10 am to 6 pm.
Saturday: 10 am to 2 pm
Closed Sunday.

Key documents are also saved at this on-line location:
https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-loring-air-force-base-afb-laundry-annex/

REFERENCES

Aroostook, 1974. Deed without Warranty, Book 1150, Page 444. Aroostook County Registry of Deeds: Dated May 13, 1974.

CoPI, 2020. City of Presque Isle Assessing Department, website. Accessed online April 15, 2020: http://presqueislemaine.gov/assessing/

EPA, 1994. *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 300*. Prepared by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Dated September 15, 1994.

EPA, 1999. *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision and other Remedy Selection Decision Documents*. EPA 540-R-98-031: Dated July 1999

Maine DEP, 2018. Registered Underground Storage Tanks [list]. Accessed online May 2, 2018, last updated May 1, 2018. Prepared by Maine DEP: http://www.maine.gov/dep/ftp/reports/regundtanks.pdf

USACE, 1992. *Loring Air Force Base Laundry Annex, Presque Isle, Maine.* Dated August 1992.

USACE, 2022. Environmental Quality - Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program Policy. Regulation No ER 200-3-1: Dated December 14, 2022.

USACE, 2023. *Remedial Investigation Report, Final, Loring Air Force Base Laundry Annex (ME #D01ME0132), Presque Isle, Maine*. Prepared by USACE. Dated January 2023.

Attachment A - List of Acronyms

AFB - Air Force Base
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COPC - Contaminant of Potential Concern
CoPI - city of Presque Isle
CSM - conceptual site model
DEP - Department of Environmental Protection
DERP - Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD - Department of Defense
DRO - diesel range organics
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
EPH - extractable petroleum hydrocarbons
ERA - Ecological Risk Assessment
FAA - Federal Aviation Administration
FS - Feasibility Study
FUDS - Formerly Used Defense Site
GRO - gasoline range organics
HHRA - Human Health Risk Assessment
NCP - National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
PAH – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB - polychlorinated biphenyl
PG - Petroleum Guideline
PID – photoionization detector
RAG - Remedial Action Guideline
RI - Remedial Investigation
RSL - Regional Screening Level
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SLERA - Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment
TPH - total petroleum hydrocarbons
U.S. - United States
USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS – U.S. Geological Survey
UST - underground storage tank
VOC - volatile organic compound
VPH - volatile petroleum hydrocarbons

Attachment B – Glossary of Specialized Terms

Administrative Record	A collection of documents containing information and reports generated during the entire phase of investigation and cleanup at a site, which are used to make a decision on the selection of a response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. This file is to be available for public review and a copy maintained near the site (at the local information repository). The official Administrative Record is also maintained by United States Army Corps of Engineers, New England District and is located at 696 Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts 01742. The point of contact for the file is Marie Wojtas (696 Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts 01742).
Background	Locations that are not influenced by the releases from a site.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980, and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. CERCLA addresses the investigation and cleanup of hazardous substances.
Contaminant of Potential Concern (COPC)	A chemical whose maximum concentration exceeds the appropriate screening level benchmark and the background concentration in a risk assessment. COPCs are quantitatively evaluated in the risk assessment.
Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)	This program manages the Department of Defense's cleanup program for active installations, closed or closing installations, and Formerly Used Defense Sites. It provides for the identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination associated with past activities at Department of Defense facilities to ensure that potential threats to public health and the environment are appropriately assessed and addressed.

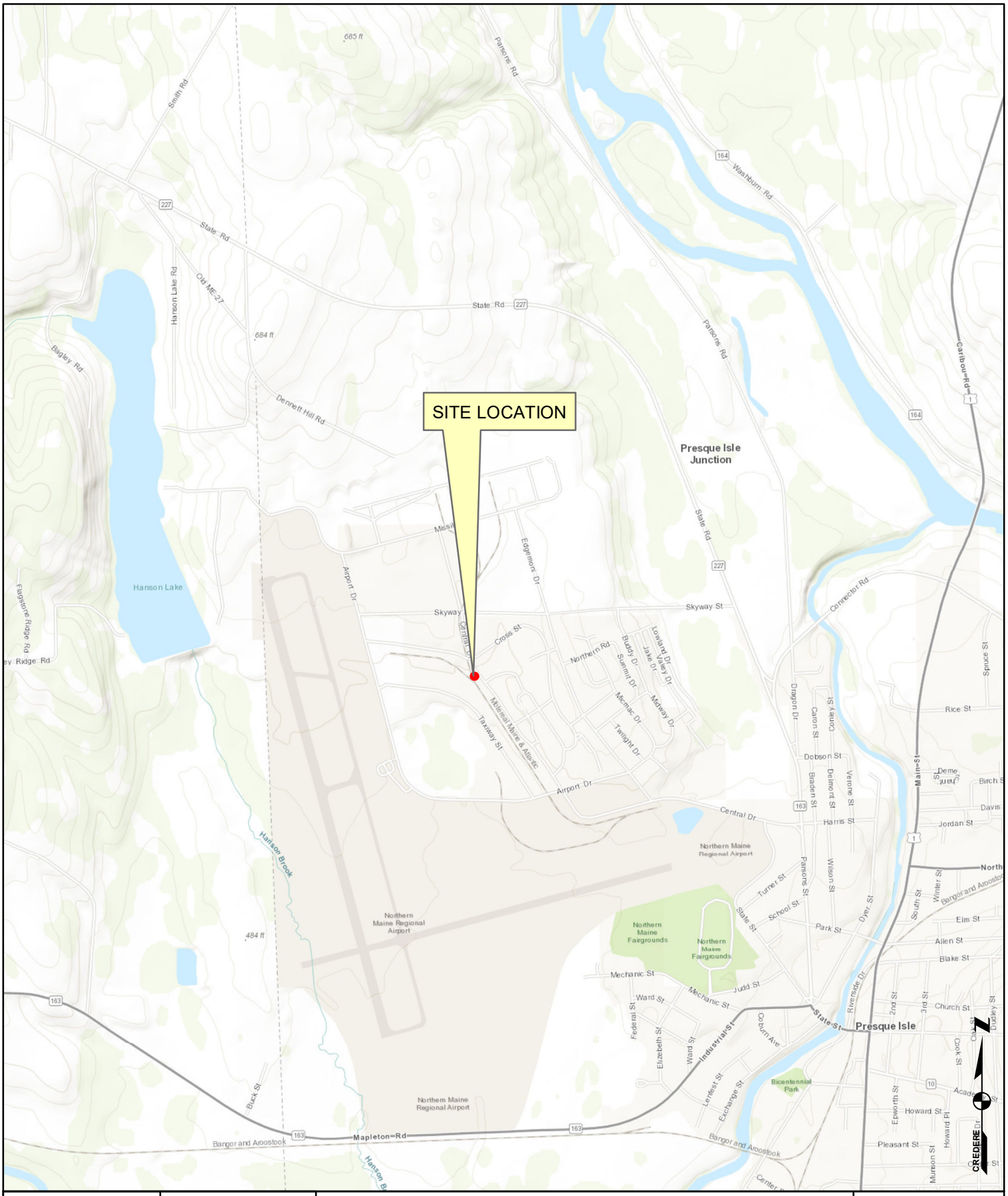
Ecological Receptors	Any living organisms, other than humans, that could be negatively affected by constituents of potential concern. Ecological Receptors include both plants and animals.
Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA)	A process that evaluates the likelihood that adverse ecological effects may occur or are occurring as a result of exposure to one or more stressors. It is the characterization of the adverse ecological effects of environmental exposures to hazards caused by human activities.
Feasibility Study (FS)	A comprehensive evaluation of potential alternatives for remediating contamination. The FS identifies general response actions, screens potentially available technologies and process options, assembles alternatives, and evaluates alternatives in detail.
Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)	Properties that were previously owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by the Department of Defense that are now under private or public ownership.
Information Repository (IR)	A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents duplicated from the Administrative Record maintained for a site. The IR is usually located in a public building convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.
National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)	The federal regulation that implements the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The NCP was revised in February 1990. The purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA)	A Human Health Risk Assessment estimates the likelihood of adverse health effects occurring due to the presence of constituents of potential concern if no cleanup action is taken at a site.
Pathways	The way by which a chemical moves through the environmental from a source to a point of contact with people or the environment.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	A specific type of chemical that contains 2-10 chlorine atoms attached to biphenyl. Because PCBs are toxic and stay in the environment for a long time, PCB production was banned by U.S. Congress in 1979. According to EPA, PCBs have been shown to cause cancer in animals and there is also evidence they cause cancer in humans.
Proposed Plan	A document that presents a proposed cleanup alternative, including rationale for selection, and requests public comments regarding the proposed alternative. A notice that identifies the alternative that best meets the requirements of CERCLA and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and presents that alternative to the public. The purpose of the proposed plan is to supplement the RI/FS and to provide the public with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the preferred alternative for remedial action, as well as alternative plans under consideration, and to participate in the selection of remedial action at a site.
Receptor	Includes both humans and biota (plants or animals) that may come into contact with a chemical in a given media (e.g., soil, surface water, sediment, groundwater, and/or air) via direct contact (e.g., touching contaminated soils), ingestion (e.g., incidentally ingesting contaminated soils), or inhalation (e.g., breathing in contaminated air).

Record of Decision	The Record of Decision is a legal public document that describes the selected remedial action (cleanup approach) for a site. The Record of Decision certifies that the cleanup plan selection process was carried out in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The Record of Decision presents the remedial action selection and provides responses to public comments in the responsiveness summary. The Record of Decision will be maintained in the Administrative Record.
Remedial Investigation (RI)	A study of a site that provides information regarding the location and concentration of chemicals in soil, surface water, groundwater, and/or sediment and whether these chemicals pose a risk to human health and the environment.
Risk Assessment	A systematic procedure for estimating potential risks to human health or the environment from exposure to chemicals in soil, surface water, sediment, groundwater, and/or air.
Screening-level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA)	The initial step of an ecological risk assessment (ERA) that identifies COPCs and potentially complete exposure pathways. The objective of the SLERA is to assess the need, and if required, the level of effort necessary, to conduct a more detailed or “baseline” ecological risk assessment for a particular site or facility.
Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOC)	Organic chemical compounds whose chemical composition allows them to slowly evaporate at or above room temperature. Semi-volatile organic compounds include chemicals such as polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.
Soil Gas	Soil gas is the vapors in the air spaces between soil particles. While people are not exposed directly to soil gas, chemicals in the soil gas can enter a home or building.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Organic chemical compounds whose composition allows them to evaporate at or below room temperature. Volatile organic compounds include both man-made and naturally occurring chemicals such as benzene and vinyl chloride.

FIGURES



DRAWN BY: **MAK**	DATE: **01/29/2018**
CHECKED BY: **ASD**	PROJECT: **15001301**

Credere Associates, LLC
776 MAIN STREET
WESTBROOK, MAINE
Tel. 207.828.1272
Fax 207.887.1051
WWW.CREDERELLC.COM

FIGURE 1
LAUNDRY ANNEX
LOCATION PLAN

LORING AFB LAUNDRY ANNEX
CENTRAL DRIVE
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769

1,000 0 2,000 Feet

1 INCH = 2,000 FEET

Document Path: T:\Data\ME\Town\Presque Isle\15001301 - Laundry Annex\Figure 1 - LAUNDRY ANNEX LOCATION PLAN.mxd

LAUNDRY BUILDING AND STEAM PLANT LOCATION

CULVERTED STREAM FLOW

LASED-1 (APPROXIMATE, LOCATION UNKNOWN)

LASW-1 (APPROXIMATE, LOCATION UNKNOWN)

CATCH BASIN #2

CENTRAL DRIVE

INFERRED GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

CATCH BASIN #1

UTILITY POLE

B'

LASB-3

LAMW-5

CULVERT

LASB-7

LASB-9

DRY CLEANING BUILDING

LAMW-5A

LASB-17B

LASB-18

LASB-17A

CROSS SECTION TRANSECT LINE A - A' (SEE FIGURE 3)

LASB-6

LASB-16B

LASB-17

LASB-18A

LASB-19A

LASB-16A

LAMW-4

LASB-12

LASB-16

LASB-19

LAMW-3

LASB-1

A

A'

LASB-8

LASB-5

LASB-4

LASB-15

LASB-15A

LASB-11

LAMW-3A

LASB-15B

LASB-13

LASED-2

OUTFALL

LASB-14

LASB-2

LAMW-1

LASW-2

LASB-13A

LASB-10

LAMW-1A

LASB-14A

DISCOVERED WELL (UNKNOWN DESIGNATION)

LAMW-4A

LAMW-2

B

CROSS SECTION TRANSECT LINE B - B' (SEE FIGURE 4)

N

CREDERE

25 0 50 Feet

1 INCH = 25 FEET

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NOTES

1. EXISTING CONDITIONS AND FEATURES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE BASED ON INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM BASE PLAN CONTAINED IN THE SEPTEMBER 2015 FINAL TRIP REPORT BY BATTELLE AND AECOM; THE OCTOBER 1997 SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT BY ROY F. WESTON; AND FIELD WORK PERFORMED ON NOV. 2, 2016, AND JULY 20, 2017.

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CHECKED BY: **ASD**	PROJECT: **15001301**

Credere Associates, LLC

776 MAIN STREET
WESTBROOK, MAINE
Tel. 207.828.1272
Fax 207.887.1051
WWW.CREDERELLC.COM

FIGURE 2
LAUNDRY ANNEX
DETAILED SITE PLAN

FORMER LORING AFB
LAUNDRY ANNEX
CENTRAL DRIVE
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769

- SOIL BORING (CREDERE, JULY 2017)
- SOIL BORING (CREDERE, NOVEMBER 2016)
- BEDROCK WELL INSTALLED IN 2015
- OVERBURDEN/BEDROCK INTERFACE WELL INSTALLED IN 2015
- HISTORICAL SOIL BORING (WESTON, 1996)
- MONITORING .WELL DISCOVERED IN 2015
- ABANDONED MONITORING WELLS (INSTALLED BY WESTON, 1996)
- SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
- EXTENT OF VOLATILE PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION
- CATCH BASIN
- OUTFALL
- RAILROAD
- SUSPECTED FORMER LOCATIONS OF 100-GALLON UST
- DRY CLEANING BUILDING
- APPROX. SITE BOUNDARY
- CULVERT
- STEPOUT/IN PATHWAY
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE LOCATION

Document Path: T:\Data\ME\Town\Presque Isle\15001301 - Laundry Annex\FIGURE 2 - LAUNDRY ANNEX_PP_2023.mxd