DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND NORTHWEST
1101 TAUTOG CIRCLE
SILVERDALE, WA 98315-1101

38614

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5090
Ser OP3E1/8640

Mr. Max Rosenberg
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
165 East 7th Avenue, Suite 100
Eugene, OR 97401

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR CONCURRENCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY, NAVY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT CENTER, EUGENE, OREGON

The U.S. Navy plans to relinquish a long-term lease with the city of Eugene, Oregon, which was used for a Navy Operational Support Center.

The enclosed document supports this real estate action and concludes that the property is suitable for transfer. As required by 42 USC Section 9260 (h) (4), we request your concurrence with the Environmental Condition of Property (ECP).

Please review the enclosed ECP and respond at your earliest convenience. If you have not acted within 90 days, your concurrence will be assumed granted. If you have any questions regarding the ECP, please contact Ms. Katya Bridwell at (360) 396-0033, or by e-mail at katherine.bridwell@navy.mil.

Sincerely,

DANIEL E. HAYES, P.E.
Environmental Business
Line Coordinator

Enclosure: (1) Environmental Condition of Property, Eugene Navy Operational Support Center

5578

SADOFSKY Seth

From: SADOFSKY Seth
Sent: Thursday, May 05, 2011 11:16 AM
To: 'Bridwell, Katherine, CIV NAVFAC NW, EV1'
Subject: Report on Eugene Site

Katya Bridwell
Environmental Compliance
NAVFAC Northwest
360-396-0033
DSN: 774-0033

Dear Ms. Birdwell,

I have reviewed the documents submitted by you on behalf of the Department of the Navy regarding the Navy Operational Support Center in Eugene, Oregon.

DEQ is in concurrence with the work done on behalf of the US Navy in regard to the investigations of several fuel tank areas as well as areas of concern regarding potential lead contamination. However, we note the presence of the former Maintenance Shop and Gun Shed, which are areas where it is likely that chlorinated solvents would have been used. Impacts to shallow groundwater by these solvents are not typically identified with soil testing only. Therefore we cannot offer a full concurrence (NFA) of the site as clean without some analysis of groundwater for aromatic and halogenated volatile organic compounds.

Feel free to call or email me with any additional questions.

Sincerely,
Seth Sadofsky

Seth Sadofsky, Ph.D., R.G.
Remedial Action Specialist
Western Region Environmental Cleanup
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
165 East 7th Ave., Suite 100
Eugene, OR 97401
541-687-7329 (phone)
541-686-7551 (fax)

5578

31 March 2011
NAVFAC Northwest EV11

Seth, thank you for your time in reviewing the ECP for NOSC Eugene. Please be aware that we have no mechanism to reimburse you for additional time to review this report. Therefore, you should take no further action if you feel reimbursement would be warranted by your review and response to this reply.

1. To address concerns voiced in your email of 28 March 2011, I inquired about the use of TCE for gun cleaning in the past. Unfortunately, I was unable to confirm whether or not it was used at the Eugene Reserve facility. Because of the nature of the use of Reserve Centers, personnel may be there for only a couple years, so getting site history usually proves difficult to impossible. However, I would like to point out the following:
    - Hart Crowser performed soil investigation for the Navy in 1999. Prior to the investigation, the former gun shed (Building 6) had been converted to vehicle maintenance, but was no longer in use. The exterior of the building is shown below in Figure 1, and the interior is shown in Figure 2. Both photos show that the building has a concrete foundation/floor, so spilled material would not have been in contact with soil. In addition, soil under the mechanic's pits inside the building was sampled and analyzed for VOCs. Groundwater was included in some of the test pits and was screened. No VOCs were detected.
    - The facility obtained a small quantity hazardous waste generator number in 1998, but primarily for the disposal of lead-based paint. Per the Hart Crowser investigation report, no records for hazardous waste disposal were found for 5 years prior to 1999.
    - The Eugene Reserve Center was abandoned in 2009. The generator ID number was closed with Oregon DEQ on 12/31/2010. The DeqHazWaste.Net report shows that the facility was a Conditionally Exempt Hazardous Waste Generator from 1999 to 2010. Most of the waste generated was recyclable material such as fluorescent tubes, used oil, etc.
    - Groundwater was not sampled because none of the past investigations uncovered evidence that it was necessary, nor did they raise a concern that groundwater might be contaminated.

2. At this point, the property has been graded, filled, and seeded with grasses and has been turned back to the City of Eugene. I hope this alleviates your concerns with this site. Please call me at (360) 396-0033 if you have additional questions.

Thanks again, Katya Bridwell

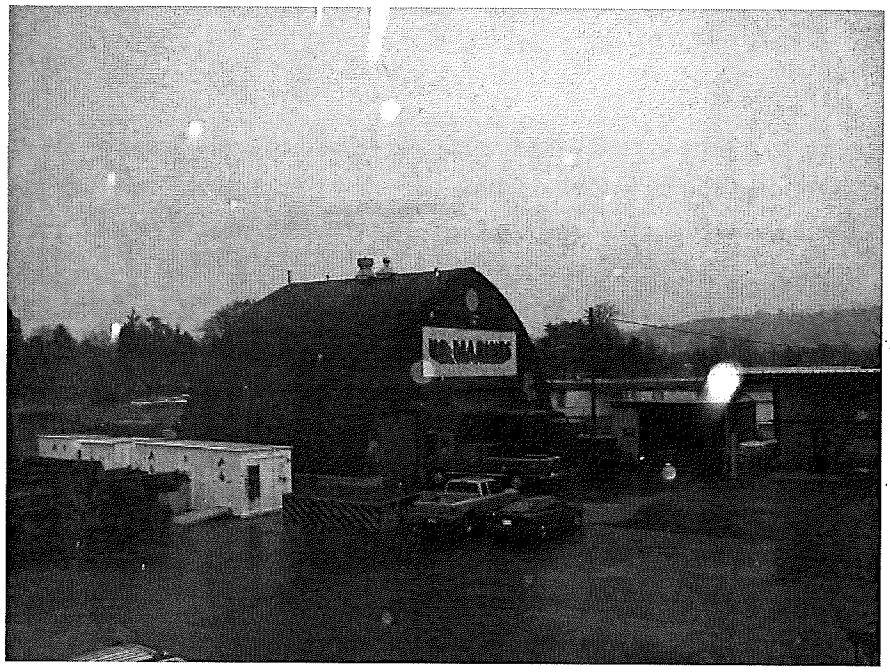

Figure 1: Bldg 6, Maintenance Barn (Former Gun Shed), NW Side

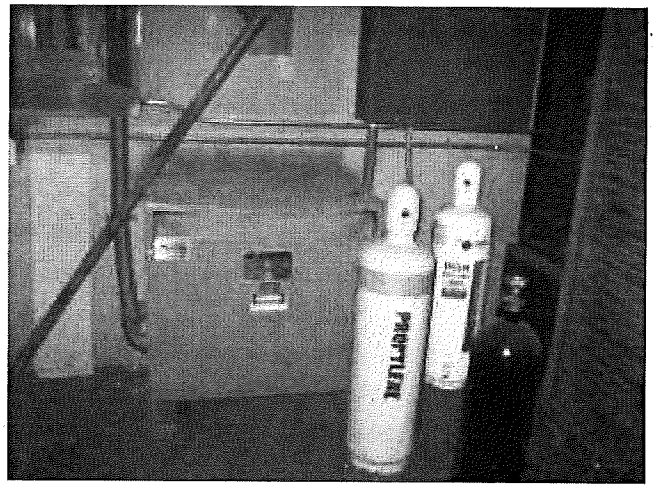

Figure 2: Electrical equipment in Maintenance Barn and propylene tanks

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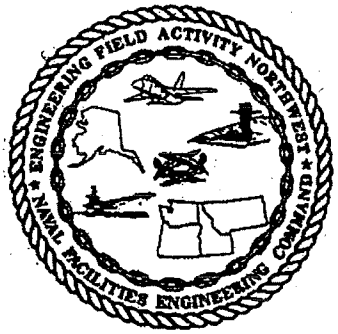
Earth and Environmental Technologies

Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Environmental Baseline Survey
Eugene, Oregon



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Naval Facilities Engineering Command

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Delivery Order No. 0006

May 14, 1999
J-7057-06

West Wing. The west wing has offices and classrooms and is used primarily by the Marine Corps. It also has a weight room and a medical room. The Marine Corps also has an armory for guns. The emergency diesel generator was located in the south portion of the west wing. The generator was fueled from a small (about 100 gallons) tank built into the generator skid. Visual indication of spills from the use of the generator or storage of diesel was not observed.

Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn. Figure 4 shows a detailed drawing of the Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn. The Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn was constructed about 1948. This building actually has three separate components: the vehicle maintenance shop; garages; and former small arms range. The former small arms range is constructed of concrete with a built-up roof. The remainder of the building is of wood frame construction. The whole building has a bare asphalt concrete floor except for Portland cement concrete in the bullet drop (target area) and firing line areas of the former small arms range. The mid-range area of the former small arms range consists of asphalt concrete. Both fluorescent and incandescent lighting fixtures are present.

Currently, the building is heated by natural gas. In the past, an oil-fired furnace was present at the west end of the small arms range. Oil was stored in an AST outside. The AST is no longer present and staining was not observed on the gravel in its former location. A 20-foot-high brick chimney for furnace exhaust is located at the southwest corner of the building.

The vehicle maintenance shop has a mechanics pit. During our site visit, the pit was covered with a plywood floor and storage lockers. The garage portion has seven bays used mostly by the Marine Corps for storage. Stored items include field gear, a portable generator, a ping pong table, weight equipment, computers, and shelving. The garage portion also contains an office.

The former small arms range is currently used for storage of crated field gear such as clothing, rain gear, sleeping bags, and meals ready to eat (MREs). Lockers are located at the west end. Based on our site reconnaissance, the bullet drop (target area) was located at the east end of the range. This portion of the building currently has a Portland cement concrete floor. The firing line area also has a Portland cement concrete floor. The mid-range area of the former small arms range consists of asphalt concrete.

Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed). Figure 5 shows a detailed drawing of the Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed). The Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed) was constructed in the mid 1950s. The building has a bare concrete

floor and is of wood frame construction in the shape of a Quonset hut. The roof is composed of composite shingles. Garage doors are present on the east and west sides. Second story lofts for offices and storage are present along the south and north sides of the building, respectively. Linoleum was present in the offices. Fluorescent lighting is present for the building. Historically, the building was heated by an oil-fired furnace supplied by two former ASTs outside the end of the building. The ASTs have been removed and staining was not observed on the asphalt in their former location. Currently, heating is by natural gas.

The Marine Corps uses the building for vehicle maintenance and repair. On the ground floor, we observed a parts cleaner, drums of absorbent, a flammable materials locker, a corrosive materials locker, buckets of lubricant, a workbench, and storage lockers. The parts cleaner is reportedly not in use and is scheduled for removal from the property. On the south side of the ground floor were storage rooms for tools and parts. An emergency spill kit was also present.

Former POL Shed. The Former POL Shed (Figure 6) is located east of the Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed). At the time of our site visit only a concrete pad was present where the former shed stood. At the time the test pits were installed, a larger POL Shed than the Former POL Shed had been placed at this location. It has a concrete lip around the perimeter for secondary containment. Staining was not observed on the concrete. According to Sergeant Sweeny, the Former POL Shed contained a 400-gallon AST that was used for storing used oil.

Portable Hazardous Material Storage Buildings. Three white portable hazardous materials storage buildings are located north of the Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed) (Figure 2). The buildings are used to store used batteries, used oil, used antifreeze, used rags, used oil filters, household type cleaning chemicals, and chemicals for recycling or disposal.

Covered Storage Area. Along the south perimeter fence is a covered storage area (Figure 6). This building is open on three sides and is used to store lumber, a row boat, a small camper trailer, a van, and other miscellaneous supplies and equipment.

Cinder Block Storage Shed. Along the south perimeter fence is a cinder block storage shed (Figure 2). This building is open on one side and is constructed of cinder block. It is used to store empty gun crates and pallets. During our site visit, three 55-gallon drums of petroleum-contaminated soil were stored in this building awaiting disposal. According to Sergeant Sweeny, the soil consisted of sand from the Former POL Building. The sand was used in sand bags as

be on the north side of the Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed), the same general location as the former ASTs associated with this building. The UST was reported to be installed in 1956. Documentation regarding the removal of this UST was not available. Visual indications such as a vent pipe or fill pipe were not observed. Potential concerns at a potential UST include the presence of the UST and/or residual petroleum products in soil.

Three Former Fuel Oil ASTs. In early 1998, two heating oil ASTs, approximately 400 gallons in size, were removed from the north side of the Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed) building. These two ASTs were situated on asphalt. The two ASTs were the fuel source for the heating system in the building. Visual indications of spills or releases from the ASTs were not observed. The Final Report, Environmental Compliance Evaluation (COMNAVRESFOR, 1996), for the facility noted "evidence of spills" at these ASTs but did not specify if the spills were to the ground surface or just on the outside of the AST. Potential concerns at Former Fuel Oil ASTs include residual petroleum products in soil.

In early 1998, one heating oil AST, approximately 190 gallons in size, was removed from the southwest corner of the Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn. This AST was situated on gravel. The AST was the fuel source for the heating system in the building. Visual indications of spills or releases from the AST were not observed. The Final Report, Environmental Compliance Evaluation (COMNAVRESFOR 1996), for the facility noted "evidence of spills" at the AST, but did not specify if the spills were to the ground surface or just on the outside of the AST.

Former Used Oil AST and Former POL Shed. In 1998, the POL Shed was removed and storage of POL was moved to the new portable hazardous materials buildings. A used oil AST (approximately 400 gallons in size) was stored in the Former POL building. Sand and a spill mat contaminated with used oil from beneath this AST were removed and containerized in 55-gallon drums for off-site disposal. The concrete pad from the floor (equipped with a lip for secondary containment) of the POL building remains on-site. Visual indications of spills or releases from the AST were not observed. Potential concerns at the Former Used Oil AST and Former POL Shed include residual petroleum products in soil.

Mechanic's Pit. A sump in the mechanic's pit in the Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn is no longer in use. The mechanic's pit contains a drainage sump and according to a facility drawing had a sump pump. The discharge point from the sump pump could not be ascertained. The mechanic's pit is no longer in use. The service bay is currently being used as a locker room.

Potential concerns from use of the sump include residual petroleum products, metals, and volatile organic compounds in soil.

Test Pit Sampling

On January 28, 1999, six test pits were completed to assess soils outside the former small arms range, beneath former AST locations, outside the POL building, and at the potential UST location. A seventh test pit (TP-3) was attempted but refusal at the surface occurred three times due to a concrete pad. Terra Hydr, under subcontract to Hart Crowser, excavated test pits to depths of between 5 and 6 feet bgs. A backhoe was used to dig the test pits. Test pit depth was determined based on subsurface observations (i.e., changes in lithology) and on field screening results. Groundwater was encountered in test pits north of the Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed) and at the location of the former AST at the Small Arms Range/Garage Maintenance Barn. Groundwater depth was between 2 and 3 feet bgs. Groundwater was not encountered in any of the other test pits.

Two to three soil samples were collected from each test pit. All samples were screened in the field for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photoionization detector (PID) and for oil using a sheen test. Field screening indicated the presence of VOCs and oil in TP-5. Test pit TP-5 is located beneath the former ASTs north of the Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed). Field screening did not indicate the presence of VOCs or oil in any of the other test pits (TP-1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7). Test pit locations are shown on Figures 8 and 9. Sampling and field screening procedures and exploration logs are included in Appendix D.

Hand Auger Sampling

Also on January 28, 1999, four hand auger borings were completed to assess soil beneath the Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn, beneath a vehicle maintenance pit (process discharge water area), and beneath the POL building. Prior to completing hand auger borings, Terra Hydr cored through the surface asphalt or concrete at each location using a 4-inch diameter wet coring saw. Borings were completed to depths of 1.5 to 2 feet bgs. Boring depths were determined by the predetermined sampling interval or field screening.

One soil sample was collected from each boring for laboratory analysis. All samples were screened in the field for the presence of VOCs using a PID and

for oil using a sheen test. Field screening did not indicate the presence of VOCs or oil. Boring locations are shown on Figures 8 and 9.

Soil Conditions

Test Pits. Soils encountered in test pit explorations generally consisted of about 2 feet of sandy gravel overlying brown silt to the depth of each test pit (5 to 6 feet bgs). Test pit logs are included in Appendix D.

Hand Auger Borings. Soils encountered in hand auger borings consisted of approximately 8 inches of crushed rock base coarse beneath 3 to 4 inches of asphalt or cement concrete. Beneath the base coarse was a brown silty clay. Samples were collected from the silty clay.

Chemical Analyses and Results

All sample analyses were performed by Environmental Services Laboratory in Durham, Oregon. Copies of the laboratory reports are included in Appendix E. Selected soil samples were analyzed for:

- The presence of petroleum hydrocarbons by Method NWTPH-HCID;
- Diesel range and heavier petroleum hydrocarbons by Method NWTPH-Dx;
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by EPA Method 8260;
- Total cadmium, chromium, and lead by EPA 200.7/6010 Methods; and
- Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) lead by EPA 1311/200.2/3005 Methods.

Analytical results are presented in Tables 4 through 6. Figure 8 and Figure 9 show test pit and hand auger boring locations. The following sections present the analytical results.

Two Former ASTs and Potential UST at Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed). Soil samples from test pits TP-5 and TP-7 were analyzed for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons. Soil from TP-5 was analyzed for diesel and oil.

- *Petroleum Hydrocarbons:* Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in soil from either test pit. However, due to positive field screening

indications for petroleum, sample TP-5/S-1 was analyzed for diesel and oil range hydrocarbons. Diesel was detected in TP-5/S-1 at a concentration of 37.7 mg/kg. This concentration is less than the DEQ Level 1 soil matrix cleanup standard (100 mg/kg) for diesel releases from USTs. This standard is often used in other situations such as a release from an AST. Oil was not detected. Soil petroleum hydrocarbon chemical results are listed in Table 4.

- *Potential UST:* A potential UST was not encountered during installation of TP-5 and TP-7. These test pits were installed as close as practical to the potential UST location due to an existing gas line. TP-7 was placed along the eastern edge of the potential UST location.

Small Arms Range. Soil samples from the small arms range area were analyzed for total lead and Hazardous Waste Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Potential (TCLP) lead.

- *Total Lead:* Lead was detected in all five soil samples (HA-1/S-1, HA-2/S-1, TP-1/S-1, TP-2/S-1, and TP-4/S-1) collected beneath and around the Small Arms Range. Concentrations for lead in soil ranged from 5.6 mg/kg (HA1/S-1) to 8.1 mg/kg (TP-2/S-1). Sample HA-2 was collected from soil beneath the concrete floor in the bullet drop area. These lead concentrations are typical of background concentrations (Ecology 1994).
- *TCLP Lead:* Because we anticipated high levels of total lead in soil collected in and near the bullet drop area, those soil samples (HA-1/S-1 and HA-2/S-1) were also analyzed for leachable lead. Leachable lead was not detected in either sample. Soil lead chemical results are listed in Table 5.

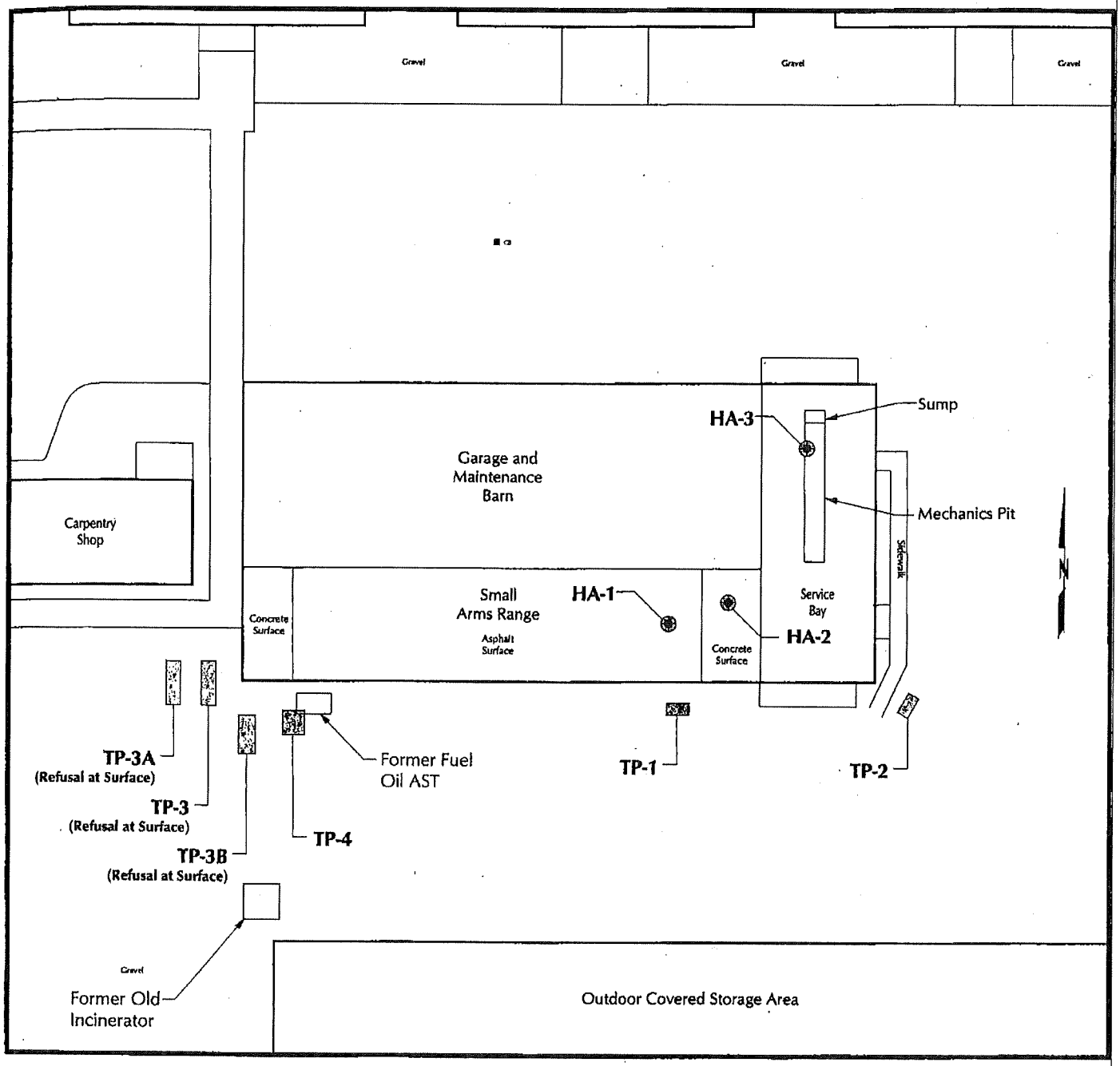
Former Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn AST. Soil from test pit TP-4 was analyzed for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons.

- *Petroleum Hydrocarbons:* Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in soil sample TP-4/S-1.

Mechanic's Pit. Soil from a hand auger boring (HA-3/S-1) was analyzed for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, cadmium, chromium, and lead.

- *Petroleum Hydrocarbons:* Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in HA-3/S-1.
- *VOCs:* VOCs were not detected in HA-3/S-1 (Table 6).

Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn Sampling Location Plan
U.S. Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center
Eugene, Oregon



Note: Base map prepared from a U.S. Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center General Development Map, updated 7/23/85.

Legend:

- Catch Basin
- TP-1 — Test Pit Location and Designation
- HA-1 — Hand Auger Boring Location and Designation

0 10 20 40
Approximate Scale in Feet

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J-7057-06 2/99
Figure 8

- *Metals:* Chromium and lead were detected in HA-3/S-1 at concentrations of 20 mg/kg and 3.9 mg/kg, respectively. Cadmium was not detected. These metal concentrations are typical of background concentrations (Ecology, 1994).

Former Used Oil AST and Former POL Shed. Soil from a hand auger boring (HA-4/S-1) was analyzed for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, cadmium, chromium, and lead.

- *Petroleum Hydrocarbons:* Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in HA-4/S-1.
- *VOCs:* VOCs were not detected in HA-4/S-1.
- *Metals:* Chromium and lead were detected in HA-4/S-1 at concentrations of 44 mg/kg and 9.5 mg/kg, respectively. Cadmium was not detected. These metal concentrations are typical of background concentrations (Ecology, 1994).

Assessment of Results

Based on the above chemical results, none of the areas of concern have chemical concentrations above DEQ cleanup standards. A potential 400-gallon UST was not found during field investigations. As such, there are no identified subsurface areas of concern.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

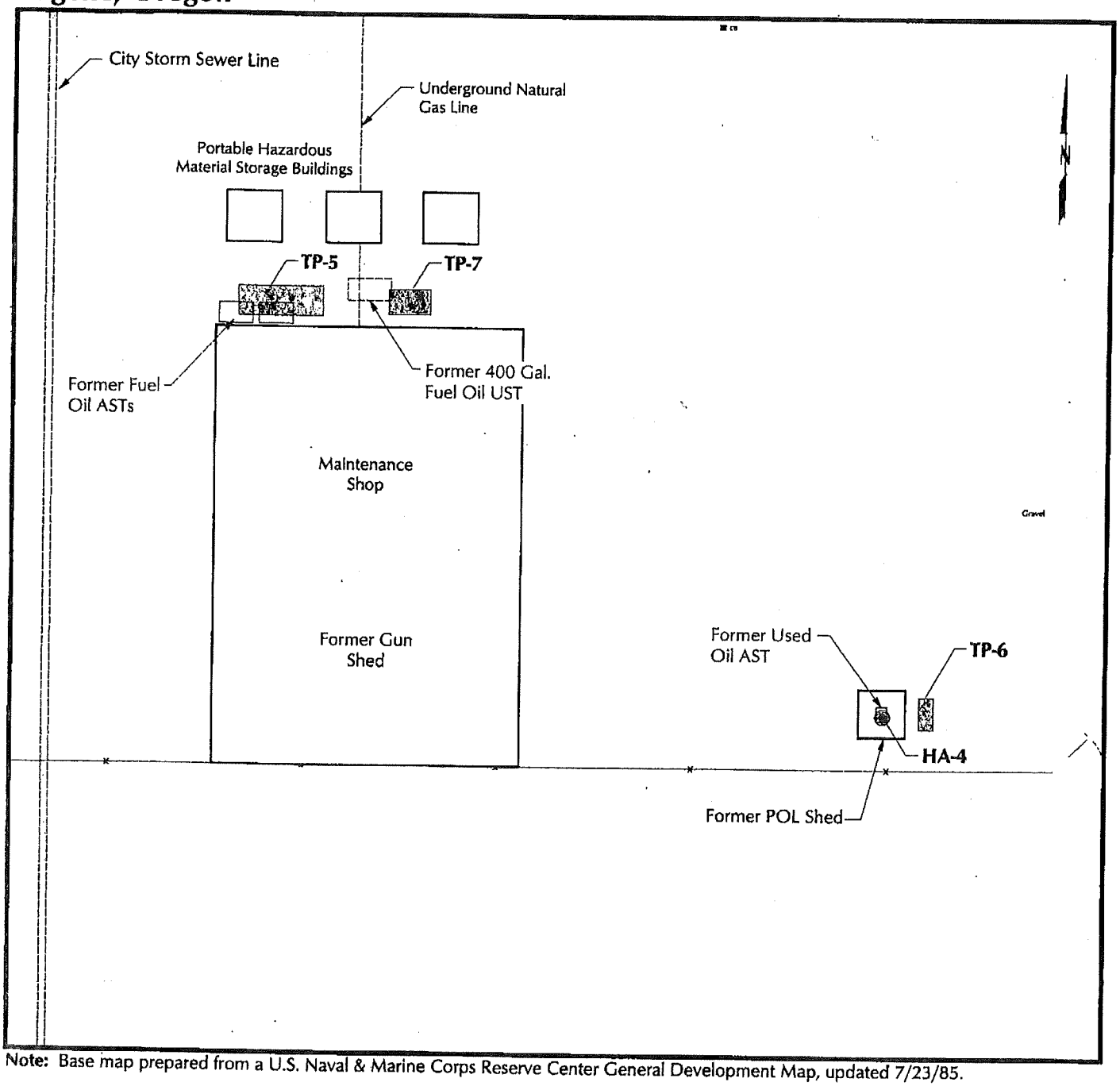
The results of the EBS and limited soil investigation activities have identified the presence of environmental issues at localized areas of the property. These are associated with specific building materials and lead dust from the former small arms range on the property. This interpretation was developed from records of historical use and limited soil investigation activities completed at the property. The potential issues identified from these information sources are described below.

Asbestos. Surveys of ACMs were conducted on site (Hart Crowser 1999, AEG, 1992, and TRE, 1998). Based on these results, the following ACM currently remain in the buildings:

Maintenance Shop (Former Gun Shed) and Former POL Shed Sampling Location Plan

U.S. Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center

Eugene, Oregon



Note: Base map prepared from a U.S. Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center General Development Map, updated 7/23/85.

Legend:

- Catch Basin
- TP-5 — Test Pit Location and Designation
- HA-4 — Hand Auger Boring Location and Designation

0 10 20 40

Approximate Scale in Feet

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J-7057-06 2/99

Figure 9

Table 6 - Soil Chemical Analyses Results: Volatile Organic Compounds
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
1520 West 13th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon

Chemical Compound	Sample	HA-3/S-1	HA-4/S-1
		µg/kg (ppb)	
VOCs by EPA Method 8260			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		<7.14	<6.85
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		<7.14	<6.85
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		<7.14	<6.85
1,1,2-Trichloroethane		<7.14	<6.85
1,1-Dichloroethane		<7.14	<6.85
1,1-Dichloroethene		<7.14	<6.85
1,1-Dichloropropene		<7.14	<6.85
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		<7.14	<6.85
1,2,3-Trichloropropane		<7.14	<6.85
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane		<14.3	<13.7
1,2-Dibromomethane		<7.14	<6.85
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		<7.14	<6.85
1,2-Dichloroethane		<7.14	<6.85
1,2-Dichloropropane		<7.14	<6.85
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
1,3-Dichlorobenzene		<7.14	<6.85
1,3-Dichloropropane		<7.14	<6.85
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		<7.14	<6.85
2,2-Dichloropropane		<7.14	<6.85
2-Butanone		<143	<137
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether		<7.14	<6.85
2-Chlorotoluene		<7.14	<6.85
2-Hexanone		<143	<137
4-Chlorotoluene		<7.14	<6.85
4-Isopropyltoluene		<7.14	<6.85
4-Methyl-2-pentanone		<7.14	<6.85
Acetone		<143	<137
Acrylonitrile		<357	<342
Benzene		<7.14	<6.85
Bromobenzene		<7.14	<6.85
Bromochloromethane		<7.14	<13.7
Bromodichloromethane		<7.14	<6.85
Bromoform		<7.14	<6.85
Bromomethane		<14.3	<6.85
Carbon disulfide		<7.14	<6.85

Notes: Refer to last page of Table.

Table 6 - Soil Chemical Analyses Results: Volatile Organic Compounds
Navy & Marine Corps Reserve Center
1520 West 13th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon

Chemical Compound	Sample	HA-3/S-1	HA-4/S-1
		µg/kg (ppb)	
VOCs by EPA Method 8260			
Carbon tetrachloride		<7.14	<6.85
Chlorobenzene		<7.14	<6.85
Chloroethane		<14.3	<13.7
Chloroform		<7.14	<6.85
Chloromethane		<14.3	<13.7
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene		<7.14	<6.85
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		<7.14	<6.85
Dibromochloromethane		<7.14	<6.85
Dibromomethane		<7.14	<6.85
Dichlorodifluoromethane		<14.3	<13.7
Ethylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
Hexachlorobutadiene		<7.14	<6.85
Iodomethane		<7.14	<6.85
Isopropylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
m,p-Xylene		<14.3	<13.7
Metyl tert-butyl ether		<14.3	<13.7
Methylene chloride		<143	<137
n-Butylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
n-Propylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
Naphthalene		<35.7	<34.2
o-Xylene		<7.14	<6.85
sec-Butylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
Styrene		<7.14	<6.85
tert-Butylbenzene		<7.14	<6.85
Tetrachloroethene		<7.14	<6.85
Toluene		<7.14	<6.85
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene		<7.14	<6.85
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		<7.14	<6.85
Trichloroethene		<7.14	<6.85
Trichlorofluoromethane		<14.3	<13.7
Vinyl acetate		<7.14	<6.85
Vinyl chloride		<14.3	<13.7

Notes:
- = Not Analyzed.

SADOFSKY Seth

From: Bridwell, Katherine, CIV NAVFAC NW, EV1 [katherine.bridwell@navy.mil]
Sent: Thursday, April 14, 2011 7:13 AM
To: SADOFSKY Seth
Subject: Eugene Reserve Center
Attachments: hartcrowser1.PDF

Hi Seth,

I attached a few pertinent pages from the Hart Crowser report. I did mix up the building names, and the VOC testing was from the Small Arms Range/Garage and Maintenance Barn rather than the Former Gun Shed/Maintenance Shop. Also from the POL shed. Looking through the report, the obvious focus, based on activities Hart Crowser observed in the late 1990s, was for petroleum contamination, lead, and asbestos. They did not seem to have any concern for VOCs in groundwater.

I noted that they did find a VOC reading in the TP5 screening, but apparently it was quite low, because it was not analyzed for VOCs in the soil sample sent to the lab (just petroleum product). TP 5 was located beneath a former AST north of the Former Gun Shed/Maintenance Shop.

I hope this helps some. I still do not believe there was much use of chemical products with VOCs based on the low-to-none hazardous waste disposal and activities described by Hart Crowser. There was no mention of gun cleaning activities and the 'gun shed' appeared to be used mostly for maintenance during the course of its existence.

Please see if you can provide some kind of response, or let me know if you cannot.

Thanks for your help.

Katya Bridwell
Environmental Compliance
NAVFAC Northwest
360-396-0033
DSN: 774-0033