



STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ANGUS S. KING, JR.
GOVERNOR

N00102.AR.000336
NSY PORTSMOUTH
5090.3a

EDWARD O. SULLIVAN
COMMISSIONER

January 11, 1996

Commanding Officer
Attn: Code 1823/Lt. Conroy
NORTHNAVFACENGCOM
10 Industrial Hwy, MSC 82
Lester, PA 19113-2090

RE: **State of Maine ARARS**

Dear Jim:

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP) reviewed the preliminary list of State "Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements" (ARARs) included on Table 3-5 of the On-Shore Feasibility Study (FS) Report, dated March 1995. It appears that some potential State ARARs may be missing from the table. I have attached a recent ARARs table from another federal facility in Maine that contains a more comprehensive listing of potential State ARARs. Please review the attached tables and add the State ARARs that are not presently included on Table 3-5. MEDEP recommends that the revised ARARs tables be formatted in a manner similar to the format shown on the attachment. Table 3-5 was sometimes difficult to follow because the 'ARAR Citation' section did not always include complete citations. Separating the media would make the table more readable.

Please consider these comments as a first-cut, with the understanding that the ARARs tables will be revised when the OU-specific FS documents are generated. State ARARs will undergo a more rigorous legal review at that time, including reviews of the 'Rationale', 'Site', and 'Type of Requirement' categories.

Consider adding SWMU 27 as a 'Site' under the Action-Specific section, Hazardous Waste Management Rules.

I look forward to discussing State ARARs with you at some point in the future, however, if you have any questions on these comments, please call me at 207-287-7713.

Sincerely,

Nancy A. Beardsley
Remedial Project Manager
Bureau of Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste Control
Serving Maine People & Protecting Their Environment

AUGUSTA
STATE HOUSE STATION 17
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826
OFFICE LOCATED AT: RAY BUILDING, HOSPITAL STREET

PORTLAND
312 CANCO ROAD
PORTLAND, ME 04103
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD
BANGOR, ME 04401
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, ME 04769
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 764-1507

attachment: ARARs Tables used at Loring Air Force Base

pc:Dennis Harnish, Attorney General's Office

Meghan Cassidy, USEPA

Patty Marajh-Whittemore, USEPA

Fran Endyke, PNS

Mark Hyland, MEDEP

TABLE 4-1
 CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
 LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	COMMENT
GROUNDWATER				
<u>Federal</u>	Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) - Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) (40 CFR 141.11 - 141.16)	Relevant and Appropriate	MCLs have been promulgated for several common organic and inorganic contaminants. These levels regulate the concentration of contaminants in public drinking water supplies, but may also be considered relevant and appropriate for groundwater aquifers used for drinking water.	To assess the potential risks to human health due to consumption of groundwater, contaminant concentrations will be compared to their MCLs. Development of cleanup levels will comply with MCLs.
	SDWA - Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) (40 CFR 141.50 - 141.51)	Relevant and Appropriate	MCLGs are health-based criteria to be considered for drinking water sources. MCLGs are available for several organic and inorganic contaminants.	The 1990 NCP states that non-zero MCLGs are to be used as goals when MCLs have not been established. Contaminant concentrations in groundwater will be compared to their MCLGs.
	RCRA, Releases from Solid Waste Management Units; (Subpart F, 264.90-264.109)	Relevant and Appropriate	This rule provides guidelines for the remediation of solid waste management units including: establishing specific groundwater monitoring requirements, setting MCLs as level of compliance for upper aquifer, and establishing requirements of the corrective action program.	These groundwater standards are only applicable to RCRA solid waste management units (SWMUs) and are relevant and appropriate to OU 4 because groundwater is impacted. These Subpart F standards, in conjunction with federal MCLs, will be attained as appropriate.

continued

TABLE 4-1
CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARs, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	COMMENT
<u>State</u>	Maine Department of Human Services (DHS), Maine Drinking Water Rules (10-144E Chapters 231-233)	Relevant and Appropriate	Maine primary drinking water standards are similar to federal MCLs. When state standards are more stringent than federal standards, and have been legally and consistently applied, the state standards may be used.	Contaminant concentrations were compared to Maine primary drinking water standards to evaluate potential risks.
<u>Federal Guidance and Criteria To Be Considered</u>	SDWA, National Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SMCLs); (40 CFR 143)	To Be Considered	Unenforceable standards that apply to public water systems and specify the maximum contaminant levels of chemicals that may adversely affect the odor or appearance of drinking water.	SMCLs will be considered relative to discharge of treated groundwater that discharges to a water body considered to be a potential drinking water source.
	USEPA Risk Reference Doses (RfDs) and Risk Reference Concentrations (RfCs)	To Be Considered	RfDs/RfCs are estimates of a daily exposure level for the human population without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime.	USEPA RfDs/RfCs were used to characterize risks due to noncarcinogens in various media.
	USEPA Carcinogen Assessment Group Cancer Slope Factors (CSFs)	To Be Considered	Carcinogenic effects present the most up-to-date information on cancer risk potency available from USEPA's Integrated Risk Information System.	USEPA CSFs were used to compute the individual incremental cancer risk resulting from exposure to certain compounds.
	USEPA Health Advisories (HAs)	To Be Considered	HAs are issued as nonregulatory guidance. HA values are concentrations of contaminants in drinking water at which adverse health effects would not be expected to occur. HAs are established for one-day and ten-day exposure durations.	USEPA HAs were used to evaluate noncarcinogenic effects for oral exposures of short durations.

continued

**TABLE 4-1
CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE**

**OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE**

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	COMMENT
<u>State Guidance and Criteria to be Considered</u>	Maine DHS, Rules Relating to: Testing of Private Water Systems for Potentially Hazardous Contaminants; [10-144E, Chapter 233 Appendix C]	To Be Considered	Establishes the mechanism/procedures for testing of private residential water supplies. This program assists applicants in determining the possible existence of potentially hazardous contaminants in the water supply. Appendix C provides Maximum Exposure Guidelines (MEGs) and Action Levels for inorganic chemicals, pesticides, and organics.	MEGs will be considered during the development of cleanup levels for water sources only if there are no promulgated federal or state MCLs.
	Draft Guidance Manual for Human Health Risk Assessment at Hazardous Substance Sites (MEDEP and DHS, 1992)	To be Considered	This document was prepared by both the MEDEP and Maine DHS. It outlines an approach intended to expedite the process of risk assessment development and review for sites in which Maine is the lead agency.	Maine's approach to risk evaluation is generally consistent with the approach and guidance set forth by USEPA. This document includes the MEDEP and DHS value for acceptable Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk.
<u>State</u>	MEDEP Regulations Relating to Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants (Chapter 584)	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes surface water quality criteria.	Any potential discharge to surface water will comply with these standards.
<u>Federal Guidance and Criteria to be Considered</u>	USEPA Quality Criteria for Water (1991)	To be Considered	This guidance provides ambient surface water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life.	Any potential surface water discharge from the remediation will meet these and state of Maine criteria.

continued

TABLE 4-1
 CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARs, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
 LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	COMMENT
	Maine Air Pollution Control Laws - Maine Emission License Regulations (38 MRSA Sections 585, 590; MEDEP Regulations, Chapter 115)	Relevant and Appropriate	Requires new sources of air emissions to demonstrate that its emissions do not violate ambient air quality standards. New sources must meet preconstruction monitoring and post-construction monitoring requirements.	Although a license is not required under the NCP, the substantive standards to this regulation will be met.

Notes:

- ARAR = Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
- CAA = Clean Air Act
- CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
- CSF = Cancer Slope Factor
- CWA = Clean Water Act
- DHS = Department of Human Services
- HA = Health Advisory
- LAFB = Loring Air Force Base
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- MEG = Maximum Exposure Guideline
- MEDEP = Maine Department of Environmental Protection
- MRSA = Maine Revised Statutes Annotated
- NCP = National Contingency Plan
- OU = Operable Unit
- RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RfC = Reference Concentration
- RfD = Reference Dose
- SDWA = Safe Drinking Water Act
- SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
- USEPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- VOC = volatile organic compound

continued

TABLE 4-1
CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARs, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	COMMENT
AIR				
<u>Federal ARARs</u>	Standards for control of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). (40 CFR 264.1030-1079, Subparts AA,BB)	Relevant and Appropriate	These standards are applicable to emissions from process vents and equipment leaks at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities handling hazardous waste containing greater than 10% volatile organics.	These VOC standards, based on CAA emission standards in 40 CFR 60.480-60.489 are not legally applicable to the remediation at OU 4, but may be pertinent depending on the remedy chosen.
	National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards. (40 CFR part 50)	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes federal air quality standards that are maximum levels of a pollutant permitted in the ambient air.	State of Maine Ambient Air Quality Standards will apply to the remedial action at OU 4.
<u>State</u>	Maine Air Pollution Control Laws - Establishment of Air Quality Regions (38 MRSA, Section 583; MEDEP Regulations, Chapter 114)	Applicable	LAFB is in the Aroostook Air Quality Region.	Remedial actions will be designated in accordance with this standard. Air emissions from proposed treatment alternatives will not result in the degradation of the area air quality classification.
	Maine Ambient Air Quality Standards (38 MRSA, Section 584; MEDEP Regulations, Chapter 110)	Relevant and Appropriate	This Chapter establishes ambient air quality standards that are maximum levels of a particular pollutant permitted in the ambient air. The standard for particulate matter is 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour average concentration.	Emissions from potential treatment options, such as aeration of air stripping, will be below ambient air quality standards.

TABLE 4-3
LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
WETLANDS				
<u>Federal</u>	Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(b)(i) - Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Materials (40 CFR 230)	Applicable	Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into U.S. waters, including wetlands. The purpose of Section 404 is to ensure that proposed discharges are evaluated with respect to impact on the aquatic ecosystem. The guidelines maintain that no dredged or fill material discharge will be permitted if there is a practicable alternative with less impact to the aquatic ecosystem. Discharge will also not be permitted unless steps are taken to minimize potential adverse impacts, or if it will cause or contribute to significant degradation of U.S. waters.	Actions will be taken to develop measures to prevent, mitigate or compensate for project-related impacts to wetlands and wildlife. Mitigation of any affected wetlands will be conducted in accordance with the LAFB Mitigation Process Plan (ABB-ES, 1995b).
	Statement of Procedures on Floodplain Management and Wetlands Protection (40 CFR Part 6, Appendix A)	Applicable	Sets forth USEPA policy for carrying out the provisions of the Wetlands Executive Order (EO 11990). Under this order, federal agencies are required to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and preserve and enhance natural and beneficial values of wetlands.	Mitigation of any affected wetlands will be conducted in accordance with the LAFB Mitigation Process Plan (ABB-ES, 1995b).

(continued)

TABLE 4-3
LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARs, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC 661) and Improvement Act (33 CFR 320-330)	Applicable	This act requires that any federal agency proposing to modify a body of water must consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Services, and other related state agencies to develop measures to prevent, mitigate, or compensate for project-related losses to fish and wildlife.	Actions will be taken to develop measures to prevent, mitigate, or compensate for project-related impacts to wetlands and wildlife. Relevant agencies will be contacted to help analyze impact of remedial action on fish and wildlife.
	Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703 - 712)	Applicable	Prohibits hunting, possessing, killing or capturing of the listed migratory birds, birds in danger of extinction, and those birds' eggs or nests.	The location of any new water treatment facility will be chosen to minimize adverse effects on ground-nesting migratory birds.
	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (16 USC 2901) (50 CFR Part 83)	Applicable	Requires conservation of non-game fish and wildlife.	Remedial action at OU 4 will not adversely affect fish and wildlife.
	Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531) (50 CFR Parts 200 and 402)	Applicable	Provides for protection and conservation of various species of fish, wildlife, and plant.	Endangered species will not be impacted by implementing a remedial action.

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TABLE 4-3
LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
<u>State</u>	Maine Site Location Regulations - No Adverse Environmental Effect Standard of the Site Location Law (38 MRSA Section 481 <i>et seq.</i> ; MEDEP Regulations Chapter 375)	Relevant and Appropriate	These regulations prohibit any development from affecting existing uses, scenic character or existing natural resources in or near a community. Of particular concern are adverse impacts upon air quality, drainage ways, and infiltration relationships, erosion and sedimentation controls, and surface water. The regulations also prohibit excessive noise from developments.	Remedial actions at OU 4 will meet these requirements. The on-site CERCLA activity will not require a permit, but substantive standards will be met.
	Natural Resources Protection Act Permit by Rule Standards (MEDEP Regulations, Chapter 305)	Relevant and Appropriate	This rule outlines prescribed standards for specific activities that may take place in or adjacent to wetlands and water bodies. Work which involves the disturbance of soil material adjacent to a wetland or water body must be performed in compliance with this rule.	Proposed activities involving disturbance of soil and discharge of treatment water, within 100 feet of the normal high water line will be designed to incorporate these standards.

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TABLE 4-3
LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
	Maine Site Location Regulations - No Adverse Environmental Effect Standard of the Site Location Law (38 MRSA Section 481 <i>et seq.</i> ; MEDEP Regulations Chapter 375)	Relevant and Appropriate	These regulations prohibit any development from affecting existing uses, scenic character or existing natural resources in or near a community. Of particular concerns are adverse impacts upon air quality, drainage ways, and infiltration relationships, erosion and sedimentation controls, and surface water. The regulations also prohibit excessive noise from developments.	The standards outlined in the regulations will be considered in the remedial design when selecting a location for a water treatment facility.

Notes:

ARAR	=	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	=	Clean Water Act
EO	=	Executive Order
LAFB	=	Loring Air Force Base
MRSA	=	Maine Revised Statutes Annotated
MEDEP	=	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
OU	=	Operable Unit
USC	=	United States Code
USEPA	=	United States Environmental Protection Agency

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TABLE 4-4
POTENTIAL ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
<u>Federal Guidance and Criteria to be Considered</u>	USEPA Quality Criteria for Water (1991)	To be Considered	This guidance provides ambient surface water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life.	Any potential surface water discharge from the remediation will meet these and state of Maine criteria.
AIR				
<u>Federal</u>	Standards for Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (40 CFR 264.1030-1079, Subparts AA, BB)	Relevant and Appropriate	These standards are applicable to emissions from process vents and equipment leaks at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities handling hazardous waste containing greater than 10 percent volatile organics.	These VOC standards, based on CAA emission standards in 40 CFR 60.480-60.489 are not legally applicable to the remediation at OU 4, but may be pertinent depending on the remedy chosen.
	National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards. (40 CFR Part 50)	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes federal air quality standards that are maximum levels of a pollutant permitted in the ambient air.	State of Maine Ambient Air Quality Standards will apply to the remedial action at OU 4.
<u>State</u>	Maine Air Pollution Control Laws - Establishment of Air Quality Regions (38 MRS, Section 583; MEDEP Regulations, Chapter 114)	Applicable	LAFB is in the Aroostook Air Quality Region.	Remedial actions will be designated in accordance with this standard. Air emissions from proposed treatment alternatives will not result in the degradation of the area air quality classification.

TABLE 4-4
 POTENTIAL ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
 LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
SURFACE WATER				
<u>Federal</u>				
	Clean Water Act (CWA), National Pretreatment Standards; (40 CFR Part 403)	Relevant and Appropriate	This regulation sets pretreatment standards for the introduction of pollutants from non-domestic sources into POTWs. These regulations are designed to control pollutants that pass through, cause interference, or are otherwise incompatible with treatment processes at a POTW.	Although treated groundwater will not be discharged to a POTW, the discharge that may go to the LAFB WWTP must meet all discharge limitations and pretreatment requirements similar to those imposed by the POTWs.
	CWA, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES); (40 CFR Part 122, 125)	Applicable	This rule requires permits specifying the permissible concentration or level of contaminants in the effluent for the discharge of pollutants from any point source into waters of the U.S.	Both on- and off-site discharges to surface waters will meet state and federal discharge limitations, monitoring requirements, and best management practices.
	CWA, Discharge of Dredge and Fill Material to Navigable Waters (33 CFR 320-330)	Relevant and Appropriate	Any discharge of dredge or fill material must not cause a violation of state water quality standards or jeopardizing endangered species.	Potential discharges of dredge and fill material will not cause or contribute to degradation of water.
<u>State</u>	MEDEP Regulations Relating to Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants (Chapter 584)	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes surface water quality criteria.	Any potential discharge to surface water will comply with these standards.

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TABLE 4-4
POTENTIAL ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARs, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
	Maine Ambient Air Quality Standards (38 MRSA, Section 584; MEDEP Regulations, Chapter 110)	Relevant and Appropriate	This Chapter establishes ambient air quality standards that are maximum levels of a particular pollutant permitted in the ambient air. The standard for particulate matter is 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour average concentration.	Emissions from potential treatment options, such as aeration of air stripping, will be below ambient air quality standards.
	Maine Air Pollution Control Laws - Maine Emission License Regulations (38 MRSA Sections 585, 590; MEDEP Regulations, Chapter 115)	Relevant and Appropriate	Requires new sources of air emissions to demonstrate that its emissions do not violate ambient air quality standards. New sources must meet preconstruction monitoring and post-construction monitoring requirements.	Although a license is not required under the NCP, the substantive standards to this regulation will be met for water treatment units.
GROUNDWATER				
<u>Federal</u>				
	Safe Drinking Water Act, Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (40 CFR 144 and 146)	Applicable	Provides for protection of underground sources of drinking water.	If the remedial alternative of reinjection to the aquifer is chosen, these regulations and State of Maine UIC regulations will be met.
<u>State</u>				
	MEDEP, Rules to Control Subsurface Discharge of Pollutants by well injection (Chapter 543).	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes standards for underground injection.	If the "reinjection to aquifer" remedy is selected, these standards will be met.

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TABLE 4-4
POTENTIAL ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
	RCRA Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) (40 CFR Part 268)	Relevant and Appropriate	Land disposal of RCRA hazardous waste is restricted without specified treatment. For the LDRs to be applicable, it must be determined that the waste meets the definition of one of the specified restricted wastes and remedial action constitutes placement. For each hazardous waste, the LDRs specify that the waste must be treated either by a treatment technology or to a concentration level prior to disposal in a RCRA Subtitle C permitted facility.	Waste materials will be evaluated to determine whether the waste is hazardous. If excavated material is either characteristic or listed hazardous waste, LDRs will be met prior to disposal.
	Department of Transportation; Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR 171-179)	Applicable	Provides requirements for packaging, manifesting, and transporting hazardous waste.	Should off-site transportation of hazardous waste occur, these standards will be met.
AIR				
<u>Federal</u>	Clean Air Act (CAA), National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) (40 CFR 61)	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes standards for emissions of hazardous air pollutants.	If the remedial alternative of air stripping is chosen, these standards will be attainable.

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TABLE 4-4
POTENTIAL ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
	CAA, National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards (40 CFR 50)	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes standards for ambient air quality to protect public health and welfare.	The federal and state ambient air quality standards will be met.
<u>State</u>	Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules MEDEP, Chapters 800-802, 850, 851, and 853-857; MRSA § 1319)	Relevant and Appropriate	These rules set forth Maine's definitions and criteria for establishing whether waste materials are hazardous and subject to associated hazardous waste regulations.	These regulations supplement RCRA requirements. Those criteria and definitions more stringent than RCRA take precedence over federal requirements and will be met at OU 4 for waste material generated during remediation.
	Maine Solid Waste Management Rules (MEDEP Chapters 400-409; 38 MRSA § 1306 and 1310-N)	Relevant and Appropriate	These rules regulate the operation of solid waste facilities and define the types of wastes that are acceptable under the facilities' licenses. They also identify closure requirements, monitoring and corrective action.	These rules would apply for future maintenance of LF-2, LF-3/CAP cover systems, but do not apply to the groundwater remediation.
<u>State</u>	MEDEP Regulations Relating to Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants (Chapter 584)	Relevant and Appropriate	Establishes surface water quality criteria.	Any potential discharge to surface water will comply with these standards.

(continued)

TABLE 4-4
POTENTIAL ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARS, CRITERIA, ADVISORIES, AND GUIDANCE

OPERABLE UNIT 4 FEASIBILITY STUDY
LORING AIR FORCE BASE

MEDIA	REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS	ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ATTAIN ARAR
WASTE MATERIAL				
<u>Federal</u>				
	RCRA - Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes (40 CFR 261)	Relevant and Appropriate	Defines those wastes that are subject to regulations as hazardous wastes under 40 CFR Parts 124, 264, 265, 124, 270, and 271.	Analytical results were evaluated against the criteria and definitions of hazardous waste. The criteria and definition of hazardous waste will be referred to and utilized in development of remedial alternatives and during remedial actions.
	RCRA - Standards Applicable to Generators and Transporters of Hazardous Waste (40 CFR Part 262 and 263)	Applicable	Establishes standards for storage, labeling, accumulation times, and disposal of hazardous waste.	If hazardous waste is generated during remediation, these standards will be met unless they are "administrative" only (e.g., record keeping).