

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDs) with Schools Located on the Property

Updated January 2001

Due to concerns raised about how many other FUDs sites may have schools, in March 1999, Ohio EPA personnel conducted site visits to 22 Formerly Used Defense sites in Ohio. These sites were selected from file information which indicated that a portion of the former FUD was transferred to a city, county, or school board for educational purposes.

The purpose of these initial site visits was to quickly determine whether or not a school or school related activity was located on the former FUDs site. In addition, Ohio EPA personnel were also asked to list any other activities (day care facilities, residential areas) which were located on or near the FUD site.

As a result of these visits, Ohio EPA determined that there are 10 additional FUD sites in Ohio where schools or school related activities are located. These sites are in addition to the two other FUD sites where schools are also located: the Marion Engineering Depot (i.e. River Valley Schools) and the Lordstown Ordnance Plant (i.e. Trumbull Area Multi Purpose Environmental Education Lab).

At the time Ohio EPA identified these additional FUD sites, we had very limited information concerning each of them. Therefore on May 14, 1999, Ohio EPA met with the U. S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Louisville District, to develop a methodology to quickly evaluate these sites to determine if there were any environmental concerns which could affect the schools located on them. As a result of this meeting, preliminary investigations of these facilities were conducted in June and July, 1999. These investigations consisted of the following tasks:

1. obtaining and reviewing available historical photographs of the site;
2. determining the water supply source for the area;
3. determining land use of the school area (sports fields, playgrounds);
4. obtaining and reviewing any existing data for the site or adjacent areas;
5. conducting a walkover site inspection of the entire FUD site.

In addition, on July 9, 1999, the USACE issued a press release listing the names of the FUDs and requesting that anyone with past knowledge of the activities at these sites contact them via a toll-free number. Similar information from past workers has been useful in the investigation of the Marion and Scioto FUD sites. Though the preliminary investigations have been completed, USACE has stated that they will continue to accept any new historical information concerning these sites.

The information listed below discusses the following: the past history of the site, including when the site was excessed by DoD (the property was no longer needed and either sold or transferred to a private or public party), the results of the initial site visits in March, and the results of the preliminary investigations on each site. Based on the results of this study, Ohio EPA and USACE has also recommended if any additional actions (such as sampling) are needed. These recommendations were discussed with the superintendents for each school, to ensure that they addressed any concerns they may have. Since two cities (Parma and Parma Heights) have raised

concerns about their city parks located on the NIKE CL-59 site, the recommendations for this site were also shared with them before they were finalized.

In addition, this report also contains updated information concerning the former Lordstown Ordnance Plant. Though this site has been under investigation since 1995, recent data collected last spring was submitted to Ohio EPA for review during this period. Since the Trumbull Area Multi Purpose Environmental Education Lab (TAMPEEL) is located on this site, Ohio EPA made a commitment to quickly evaluate these data and make any necessary recommendations to the TAMPEEL director and all appropriate school district personnel before the environmental laboratory is utilized by students this fall.

1. NIKE CL-59: (Cleveland Defense Area NIKE Battery 59 - ID # G05OH0053)

a. Addresses: (Cuyahoga County)

1. City of Parma (Parks) - "NIKE Site Building" - 11825 West Pleasant Valley
2. City of Parma Heights - Nathan Hale Park
3. Cuyahoga Community College, York Road (formerly the Crile Hospital)

b. Total Acreage: Former control area (24.89 acres) - city park (City of Parma Heights); former maintenance area - city park (City of Parma - 92.57 acres); and former launch area - Cuyahoga Community College (57.64 acres).

c. Brief History: The site was acquired by the Army in 1957, and excessed in 1968. File information indicates that there were 3 underground storage tanks (USTs) - contents unknown - for use in daily operations. The former operations area is presently

owned by the City of Parma, OH (the majority of the area was developed into a city park) and the Board of Trustees of

Cuyahoga Community College district. The City of Parma Heights has developed the administration area into a city park.

d. Water Supply: Both parks and the Cuyahoga Community College campus receive their drinking water from the City of Cleveland.

e. Initial Site Visit: Current uses of the property include the City of Parma parks and maintenance building, a City of Parma Heights park, and Cuyahoga Community College western campus (with associated recreational facilities such as baseball diamonds, soccer fields, etc.). A college landscaped area and school storage facilities are located on the site. No apparent bus maintenance facilities were noted, however, there are several facilities on the property including the college's engine house and fire tower. Within ½ mile radius the following schools were noted: Arlington Elementary, Valley Forge High School, Holy Family School, Pleasant Valley, and Bethel Academy Elementary. A residential area is located immediately adjacent to the site. A day care (Parma Baptist pre-school) was noted within a ½ mile radius of the site. Tri-C also has a child care center on its campus. It is noted that this former NIKE site is a very large parcel of property and also had a Veteran's Administration (VA) Hospital located on the site (waste handling practices are unknown). As the site was snow covered and a thorough walk of the site was not conducted, it is difficult to determine if there are any other site-related concerns.

f. Site Walk-Over With USACE: On June 23, 1999, Bob Princic, Bill Skowronski, and Todd Fisher (all of Ohio EPA) met with Ross Brankatelli, Parma Heights City Engineer/Neff Association, Tom Somerville, EH&S Officer, Cuyahoga Community College (Tri-C), Bruce Courey, Parma Assistant Law Director, Chip Hoffner, Tri-C West, Stephen J. Sebesta, SJS & Associates, Inc, Tony Vannello, Parma Engineering

Department, and Shelly Davis, US Army Corps of Engineers, to conduct a site walk-over.

Currently, there are several college and school storage facilities located on the former Nike property. In addition, other uses of the property include a City of Parma Heights Park (Nathan Hale Park) which is a recreational park containing soccer and baseball fields. Cuyahoga Community College uses the area of the former launch area as a landscaped entrance to the college. No bus maintenance facilities were noted on the properties, however, there are several "maintenance-type" facilities near the properties including City of Parma automotive repair and the college's engine house and fire tower. The building currently used by the City of Parma for the Engineering Department's vehicle maintenance, printing shop and paint shop was formerly used as a vehicle maintenance building for the Nike base.

Three underground storage tanks are located in Nathan Hale park, with one UST located under the soccer field. According to Dan Neff, Neff & Associates, Inc., the developers of the park, all three tanks are located beneath one of the soccer fields. Within the former launch area, there were originally three silos, a former missile fueling building, a warhead maintenance building, a generator building, and an administrative building. The former buildings were demolished by Tri-C as part of the development of the school during the 1970s. During the first phase of the demolition of the Crile Hospital (located adjacent to the NIKE property) in approximately 1972, the western most silo collapsed upon itself. Due to the costs associated with the demolition of this silo, Tri-C backfilled the remaining two silos in the late 1970s.

During the site visit, historical photographs of the NIKE site and the Crile VA hospital and a brief chronological history of the site were presented. The NIKE base operations were discussed (control area, launch area, maintenance area), and Tri-C and Parma officials provided information on how the silos were decommissioned. Also during this visit, Ms. Davis provided general information on the Inventory Progress Report (INPR), and discussed the target

date of 2001 for the slated removal of the three USTs located in Nathan Hale Park (Parma Heights - former NIKE control area). Ms. Davis indicated that it is unlikely that any sampling activities would take place with corresponding results back from the laboratory prior to school commencing in September. Dr. Stephen Sebesta (consultant) provided further information on the Phase 1 investigation that he conducted for Tri-C. Representatives from the Ohio EPA explained the role of the Agency at the school FUDS.

During the site visit, Ohio EPA expressed interest in receiving the following documents: the DOD closure report for the NIKE site; any written communications with people formerly associated with the site or Tri-C faculty; documentation from the City of Parma regarding the decommissioning of the silos, maintenance areas, and launch facilities; and, any detailed plans of the NIKE facility building that still may be archived at the USACE.

g. Additional Information: On June 28, 1999, Mr. Skowronski attended a meeting of the Parma City Council Environmental Subcommittee. General issues were discussed such as the roles of the involved agencies, and the commitment was made to the council members that the Ohio EPA would be willing to meet with them in August as soon as a draft document is prepared that details (if any) future activities on-site. Concern was expressed over the scheduled 2001 removal date for the three USTs.

In addition, since 1997, Ohio EPA has been overseeing the investigation of another NIKE site, NIKE CD 78, near Oxford, Ohio. Chlorinated solvents have been detected in the ground water at this site. Metals and chlorinated solvent contamination have also been found at other NIKE missile sites.

h. Recommendations: Even though there is no current evidence of contamination on this site, due to the operations of the NIKE missile launch area which included refueling, maintenance, and storage of missiles, a site investigation is warranted around the silos, the warhead maintenance building, and the

missile refueling area. This site investigation would consist of environmental sampling and a continuation of the review of historical records for this facility. Also, the three underground storage tanks located in Nathan Hale park will be removed.

2. Krzic Elementary School: (ID # G05OH0157)

a. Address: (Ashtabula County)

575 North Broadway

Geneva, OH 44041

b. Total Acreage: 3.21

c. Brief History: The USACE Findings of Fact indicate that this tract of land was purchased from the City of Geneva in 1961, and that the U.S. Army constructed and operated a Reserve Center Training facility on the property. Following the determination to close the facility, the property was excessed to General Services Administration in 1970, and assigned to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The HEW conveyed the tract to the Board of Education of the Geneva Area City School District in 1971. Prior to the execution of the deed, the school district was granted a lease for the installation. The deed was subject to several restrictions, including the condition that the land be used for educational purposes. The findings also indicate that the site is being used as an elementary school and bus maintenance facility, and that there is no known ordnance or hazardous waste at the site.

d. Water Supply: The Krzic Elementary School receives their drinking water from the City of Geneva. The City of Geneva purchases water from the Ohio Water Service Company. The source of water for this company is Lake Erie.

e. Initial Site Visit: The building located on the site is a small, one-story building that serves as an elementary school (with associated playground) and a bus

maintenance facility. In addition, PTA and other school-related meetings are held in the building. Adjacent to the building is the Geneva Waste Water Treatment Plant. A ½ foot of snow obscured the ability to view/note ground surface and below-ground features. An Internet search revealed the potential presence of three day care facilities within a ½ mile radius of the site. The site is located in a combined residential and industrial neighborhood.

As a point of information, approximately 0.1 miles to the east of the school there are two USEPA Non-Time Critical Removal (NTCR) sites. These sites contain the following contaminants of concern: PCBs, lead, chromium/nickel sludge, copper/cyanide sludge, and PAHs. The designated Ohio EPA project coordinator for this TruTemper site is Mr. Mike Eberle.

f. Site Walk-Over With USACE: A site walk-over was conducted by representatives of Ohio EPA (Bob Princic, Todd Fisher, Mike Eberle) and USACE (Shelly Davis) on July 23, 1999. The walkover consisted of viewing the school area and the associated bus yard facility. Also during the site visit, Mr. Eberle provided the USACE with the names and phone numbers of neighbors adjacent to the school, and indicated that he may have aerial photographs from the nearby TruTemper investigations/removals on file.

The former administrative building, located on the site, is a small, one-story building that serves as an elementary school (with associated playground). Another building is located east of the school and serves as a bus maintenance facility. To the east of the property lies the Geneva Waste Water Treatment Plant. The site is located in a combined residential and industrial neighborhood.

The only potential issue that was noted was the possible existence of a heating oil tank at the school building. In a conversation on July 20, 1999 with the Superintendent of the Geneva Schools, Mr. Ron Donatone, regarding a pipe sticking out of the ground along the east side of the school building, he indicated that this pipe was to an old natural gas line,

not to an underground storage tank. The school had the old pipe disconnected and left in place. He said that he is not aware of any abandoned underground storage tanks on the entire property. The school

recently installed a new gasoline underground storage tank next to the bus maintenance building.

g. Recommendations: No information gathered (to date) indicates the need for sampling or any other action at this site.

3. Fort Hayes (CDO) (ID# G05OH014100)

a. Address: (Franklin County)

546 Jack Gibbs Boulevard

Columbus, Ohio

b. Total Acreage: 77.77 acres

c. Brief History: In 1863, the government purchased the property that was first known as the Columbus Arsenal. In 1864 the first of many buildings, now known as the Shot Tower, was built. In 1875, the War Department renamed the site the Columbus Barracks and was transferred to a recruiting depot. In 1905, the Columbus Barracks officially became known as the Columbus Recruiting Depot of two infantry companies and six recruiting companies. In 1922, the depot was renamed Fort Hayes and remained a recruiting station until 1946. On June 29, 1962, approximately 80 acres were excessed to General Services Administration for transfer. A tract of approximately 50 acres was conveyed to the Columbus School System in 1971.

d. Water Supply: Both Fort Hays Metropolitan Career Center and the army installation receive their drinking water from the City of Columbus.

e. Initial Site Visit: An alternative education facility known as the Fort Hayes Career Center is located on site. This school offers visual arts, performing arts, business education, health education, math and science, and college credit courses in the recently

renovated former army buildings. Fourteen acres of the former Fort Hayes are still used as an active military installation for the Army's #718 Transportation Battalion Unit. In addition, the Columbus State Community College is located within ½ mile radius from the site.

f. Site Walk-Over With USACE: A site visit was conducted on June 14 and 15, 1999. The following were in attendance: Dr. Jerry McAfee, Principal, Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center, Ken Stark, Safety Director, Columbus School District, Mr. David O'Toole, Ohio EPA, Mr. Timothy R. Corrigan, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.

Currently two schools make up the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center: the Fort Hayes Career Center (a vocational school) and the Fort Hayes Arts and Academic High School. This school offers a college preparatory program with a focus in visual and performing arts. The school system is utilizing three former historical buildings (the Shot Tower (Building 62), Building 101, and Building 110) and three constructed facilities for instruction. The former historical buildings have been renovated.

Several other buildings from the former Fort Hayes are currently being used for storage. Due to the expenses associated with renovating the three buildings, several of the other buildings used for storage have not been renovating and are deteriorating.

One building on campus is being used as a large bus compound. This bus maintenance building has two existing underground storage tanks for diesel fuel. Two former underground storage tanks (a waste oil tank and diesel tank) were removed. These tank removals were overseen by the State Fire Marshall's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUSTR). For these removals, the Columbus School District has letters from BUSTR that state no further action is necessary for these areas.

Most buildings on the eastern side of the shot tower have been demolished, with the exception of the

General's Quarters building, which is used for administration by the Columbus School district, and another small building, which is used for storage of old desks. The new buildings which have been built on campus were located on former soft ball fields and a swimming area of the former Fort Hayes.

One above ground storage tank (AST) was found during the site visit. The origin and owner of the AST was not evident, however it did have a 'U.S.' on its lock. This above ground fuel oil tank is in a grassy area just east of Building 66 and directly under a large maple tree. There was no evidence of any leak from this tank.

Fourteen acres of the former Fort Hayes are still used as an active military installation for the Army's #718 Transportation Battalion Unit. Included in this 14 acres is a section in the southwest corner that is used for the main operations of the battalion. Also included in this 14 acres is a small parcel of land in the northwest corner that is not being used and contains several buildings. This parcel is in the process of being transferred.

g. Additional information: David O'Toole gathered information from the historical society concerning the former uses of the various buildings at Fort Hayes. Mr. O'Toole faxed the building numbers and former uses of 19 buildings that concerned him to Mr. Corrigan. Mr. Corrigan then reviewed this information to determine if the buildings still existed, and their current uses.

Six of these buildings are still on the active reserve property, and therefore are not an exposure concern to the students at Fort Hayes. This includes a small building labeled "prisoner" building, behind building 102.

The two gasoline stations that were on Fort Hayes have been removed. Stanton Road is now located where these two stations formerly operated. Five of the buildings where there was a concern have been demolished. Three of the buildings, Building 87 (formerly used as a vehicle shed), Building 116

(formerly sewer substation), and Building 75 (former engineer's shop) are in disrepair and are not being used by the Education center. The last three buildings, Building 89 (formerly used for munitions storage), Building 155 (former small arms storage), and Building 82 (former engineering shop) are being used for storage by the school.

h. Recommendations: As stated above, one abandoned AST was found during the site visit. The origin and owner of the AST was not evident, however it did have a 'U.S.' on its lock. This above ground fuel oil tank is in a grassy area just east of Building 66 and directly under a large maple tree. Ohio EPA recommends that the contents of the tank be tested, and the tank and contents be disposed of in accordance with all applicable rules, laws, and regulations. The soil surrounding the tank also needs to be tested. If necessary (based on the results of the soil testing), the soils should be removed and backfilled. Due to funding concerns by the Army, USACE will conduct additional investigation into the origin of the tank. If USACE determines that the tank was used by the Army, and the school district did not use the tank for any benefit, then USACE will propose an above ground tank removal action.

4. USARC- Mount Vernon (CDO) (ID# G05OH015800)

a. Address: (Knox County)

20 Northgate Road

Mount Vernon, Ohio

b. Total Acreage: 3.01 acres

c. Brief History: On June 9, 1960, the U.S. Government purchased the approximately 3-acre Reserve Center property. The U.S. Army constructed and operated a Reserve Center training facility on the property. Following the determination to close the facility, the property was excessed to the General Services Administration (GSA) on June 3, 1975. GSA

transferred the property to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) on August 6, 1976. HEW conveyed the entire 3-acre parcel to the council of the City of Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio.

d. Water Supply: The 3-acre parcel receives its drinking water from the City of Mount Vernon.

e. Initial Site Visit: Currently, the site is being used for the Knox County Head Start program. This program is an early education program for children in preschool and kindergarten. The main building is being used for classrooms and instruction, while the two bay garage is being used for bus storage. The rest of the property has a good vegetative cover with a children's playground area and a small asphalt parking lot. In addition to the Head Start program on this site, the Faith Lutheran School and residential areas are also located within ½ mile radius of the facility.

f. Site Walk-over with USACE: A site visit was conducted on June 14, 1999. The following were in attendance: Mr. Joel Daniels, Safety Service Director, City of Mount Vernon, Ohio, David O'Toole, Ohio EPA, Timothy Corrigan, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.

This site is approximately three acres in size and contains two brick buildings. One is used for classrooms and administration, and the second is used as a 2 bay garage for the Knox County Head Start buses. During the site visit, no evidence of tanks was found. In addition, Mr. Daniels believed that there were no hydraulic lifts in the garage building.

g. Additional information: Historical information concerning this site indicated that this site was used as a reserve center for recruiting, and a training center on weekends.

h. Recommendations: No information gathered (to date) indicates the need for sampling or any other action at this site.

5. Former Lordstown Ordnance Depot (FLOD) - a portion (ID # G05OH0149)

a. Address: (Trumbull County)

Trumbull Area Multi Purpose
Environmental Education Lab
(TAMPEEL)

601 Ellsworth-Bailey Road

Warren, OH 44481

b. Total Acreage: 567, however, only approximately 40 acres is occupied by TAMPEEL

c. Brief History: The FLOD (initially 567 acres) was established in 1942, and at various times served as an ordnance field service center, a storage and supply depot, a field maintenance facility, an Army Reserve Center, and as administrative and logistical support for all NIKE activities in the Cleveland-Pittsburgh-Cincinnati defense complex. The ordnance mission of the facility was terminated in 1954. Subsequent to the deactivation of the facility, the property was deeded to several entities, including the Trumbull County Board of Education (approximately 40 acres). TAMPEEL began as an idea in 1971, became an experimental project in 1973, and in 1976 became an integral part of the county's school curriculum.

TAMPEEL is a year-round environmental education program for the fifth grade level. In spring and fall, classes attend the land lab where they spend the day in the outdoors learning about pond ecology, water pollution, energy, wildlife, recycling, soil, trees, and wildflowers. A summer activity is a day camp where students spend a week studying nature and the environment.

d. Water Supply: TAMPEEL receives their drinking water from the City of Lordstown.

e. Current Status/Site Visit: No site visit was made for this report, as this is an active DERR project under the Defense-State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA). TAMPEEL receives their drinking water from the City of Lordstown.

A search of the Internet yields the following information: no child care or schools within ½ mile of the TAMPEEL property.

In Fall 1998, a geophysical survey of the DOD landfill located on the TAMPEEL property was conducted, in addition to obtaining sediment/surface water samples from the pond and nearby spring utilized by the students for various experiments. During March and April 1999, a Phase I Remedial Investigation (RI) was conducted at the landfill located on the TAMPEEL property. Activities included: surface and subsurface soil sampling; the installation of 4 monitoring wells; and additional surface water and sediment sampling on-site. In addition, a representative number of "depressed areas" located in the woods were sampled, as well as areas utilized by the students for various activities. These include the western side of the facility in which the students bury the remains of their lunches to study the decomposition of food, paper, and plastic materials, and the eastern side of the facility, where students observe bats, insects, and birds. The director of TAMPEEL as well as the Superintendent of Lordstown Schools and the Superintendent for the Trumbull County Educational Services District have been apprised of the on-going investigative activities. In addition, a second fact sheet was generated by USACE which explained the activities conducted at the TAMPEEL portion of the FLOD.

In a draft Statement of Work (SOW) generated by the USACE in May, 1999, the following additional work was proposed to be conducted at the Ohio Commerce Center (the adjacent property and hydrogeologically upgradient of TAMPEEL) and TAMPEEL: the installation of additional monitoring wells on the Ohio Commerce Center property to characterize the limits of trichloroethylene (TCE) and daughter compounds that may have moved in the groundwater from the Former Waste Oil Disposal Pit (removed in the Fall of 1998); the performance of slug tests and collection of groundwater samples from the newly-installed monitoring wells; the sampling of surface and subsurface soil in areas related to subsurface anomalies identified by previous geophysical investigations at

the Ohio Commerce Center; and, the re-sampling of surface water and sediment from the spring located on the TAMPEEL property. However, the funding that had been obtained for this project was diverted to the Marion site and the dredging project located at the Toussaint River.

Validated data obtained from the surface and subsurface soil samples and four monitoring wells installed at TAMPEEL during the Phase 1 RI referenced above were submitted to Ohio EPA in July 1999. These data have been reviewed by risk assessment personnel from both Ohio EPA and USACE, and a preliminary risk assessment has been completed. The Ohio EPA has made the commitment to the TAMPEEL director to meet with all appropriate school district personnel to discuss the results prior to the environmental laboratory being utilized by students in the Fall of 1999.

f. Recommendations: Based upon the preliminary risk calculations completed by the USACE and Ohio EPA, soil contamination detected at the site does not pose a significant risk to either the TAMPEEL director or the students utilizing the education center. In addition, these risk estimates are biased high (and actual risk should be lower) due to the following: 1.) the initial Phase I sampling locations were selected to bias the samples in areas that were utilized by the students and the director, and 2) the assumptions used in the risk assessment assumed the "worst case scenario" in terms of increasing the number of exposure days for each human receptor (director and caretaker, as well as assuming that 100% of the time was spent at the location with the highest concentration of contaminants.)

However, the validated analytical data does indicate the need for additional sampling in order to more completely characterize the areas utilized by the TAMPEEL director and students. Specifically, these would include the children's dig area and the bat/insect viewing area.

Additional characterization would include obtaining a sufficient number of samples for volatile organic

compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides/PCBs, and Target Analyte List (TAL) metals, such that the utilized areas are more completely characterized. In addition, another purpose of the additional characterization would be to confirm the conclusions presented in the preliminary risk assessment.

The funding for the work initially scoped in May 1999 has been diverted to other projects. The USACE should pursue first quarter funding for the May 1999 Scope of Work (SOW) and expedited funding for the additional characterization sampling. In the event that the USACE cannot obtain funding for the additional characterization sampling, the Ohio EPA should fund (if possible) the characterization sampling on an expedited basis. In

either case, the number, location, and depths of samples must be mutually agreeable to USACE and Ohio EPA technical personnel.

6. Bellefontaine Air Force Station (SWDO) (ID# G05OH012200)

a. Address: 2280 State
Route 540

Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311

b. Total Acreage: 52.24 acres

c. Brief History: The Bellefontaine Air Force Station (previously known as the Bellefontaine Air Direction Center) consisted of approximately 52 acres obtained by direct purchase in 1951. The property was used by the Air Force as an aircraft warning radar station in the Aerospace Defense Command's ground environment network. It was not under any other control during the period of DOD ownership and use. The property was declared excess in its entirety on October 9, 1969 to Government Services Administration (GSA) which transferred the property

to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). HEW then transferred the property to the Ohio Hi-Point Vocational-Technical Center School Board.

d. Water Supply: The Ohio Hi-Point facility currently receives its water from the city of Bellefontaine. A water storage tank for Bellefontaine is located on-site next to the one remaining radar tower. There are three wells located on-site, but these wells were only briefly used by the Air Force due to odor and taste problems (the wells are 500 feet deep bedrock wells.) In 1955, the city provided water to the site.

e. Initial Site Visit: The Ohio Hi-Point Career Center is located on this property. It is a vocational and adult continuing education school. Last year, USACE removed two 20,000 gallon underground storage tanks from the facility. These tanks had been used for storage of fuel oil for the emergency generator building when the radar facility was operational. When these tanks were removed, PCBs were found in the coating material on the tanks. Though the tanks have been removed from the property, questions remain concerning the residual PCB levels on piping which was not removed when the tanks were removed.

f. Site walk-over with USACE: On July 15, 1999, Bonnie Buthker, Graham Mitchell, Ron Nabors, (all of Ohio EPA) and Tim Corrigan (USACE) met with Nancy Knight, Superintendent, and Bob Walker, Supervisor - Maintenance, Ohio Hi-Point Career Center) to discuss our rationale and strategy for this preliminary investigation. During this meeting, we found that the Ohio Hi-Point school provides adult education courses and vocational school training for 11th and 12th graders from 14 districts. During the school year, the school operates daycare center that provides early childhood education training as part of the curriculum. This daycare center has an outside play area which is located adjacent to the main building.

Most of the original buildings remain from the former Air Force station, and have new facades and roofs installed on them. The hydraulic lift in the former

motor pool building (now used as a maintenance garage) has been removed. The main building is the only new building on the campus, and was built where barracks used to be located. The only other building (in addition to the barracks) that was demolished was a radar tower, which was imploded by USACE in 1999.

On July 16, Ron Nabors, Bonnie Buthker, Tim Corrigan, Bob Walker, and Roy Angle, the former maintenance supervisor for Ohio Hi-Point, conducted a walkover of the site. From 1951 to 1969, Mr. Angle was also the base civil engineer at Air Force Station, and had extensive knowledge of the work and disposal practices at the site.

According to Mr. Angle, waste was never buried on the site. This was also confirmed by the historical operation records of the facility. Food waste from the cafeteria was used by a local farmer to feed his pigs, or was disposed of at the city landfill. Other material (including radar and electrical equipment and motor pool waste) was sent to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base for disposal.

When the Air Force operated this facility, all buildings on site were heated by fuel oil and steam. Since Ohio Hi-Point has taken over the site, they have removed several tanks (tanks from the family housing areas, the motor pool, and the NCO club), and now all buildings either use propane or electric for heating. Ohio Hi-Point has closure reports (with photos) for all tanks removed. Most of the tanks which were removed were unregulated tanks. For those tanks which were regulated, the removals were overseen by the State Fire Marshall's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUSTR). For these removals, Ohio Hi-Point has letters from BUSTR which state that no further action is necessary for these areas. For one unregulated tank project, Jim Crawford, Ohio EPA/Emergency Response was quoted as stating no further action was necessary for this site. However, after discussing this site with Mr. Crawford, he does not recollect the tank removal, and would have to review past file information to determine the extent of his involvement in this project.

In addition to Air Force blueprints, the school also had several aerial and historical photographs of the facility in operation. One area of disturbance in the southeast corner of the property was noted on the aerial photos. According to Mr. Angle, the Air Force used this area for storage of scrap metal, mulch, and yard waste. Ohio Hi-Point currently uses this same area for storage of mulch and yard waste. During the site visit, we did not observe any indications of disposal or staining at this location.

Bob Walker did indicate that, on December 31, 1990, there was a small spill (approximately 55 gallons) of hydraulic fluid from the abandoned elevator pump housing reservoir of the 27 Radar Tower. This spill was contained to an first floor interior concrete floor. That same day, Bob Walker notified Mr. Frank Alberts (Huntington District) of the spill, and their plans to address this situation. The material was cleaned up by the school and was hauled off-site by Clark Processing.

The only other thing noted during the site visit was a small asphalt/construction debris disposal area in the woods. After conversations with Bob Walker, it was discovered that this material was disposed of by a contractor during renovations to a parking lot. The contractor was reprimanded for this disposal, and the remaining material was hauled off-site.

g. Additional information: During the day of the site visit, Ohio EPA and USACE staff reviewed numerous blue prints, historical photographs, and closure reports for all underground storage tanks removed from the site. In addition, we reviewed weekly operational reports, and general information concerning base operations. Ohio Hi-Point also relayed that they have additional information (photos of areas near the building footers) that were taken when the new facades were installed on the old buildings.

Also, Ohio EPA has received a copy of USACE's tank closure report on the two 20,000 gallon tanks that were removed from this site.

h. Recommendations: No issues or areas of concern were found at the site other than the aforementioned PCB issue. The Corps is in the process of performing a risk assessment to determine if the residual PCB contamination associated with the tank removal and fuel lines should be removed. However, if contamination is present in this area, direct contact could not occur since the fuel lines are completely underground.

7. Buckeye Ordnance Works (SEDO) (ID# G05OH002400)

a. Address: South Point Middle School South Point High School
203 Park Avenue 302 High Street
South Point, Ohio 45680 South Point, Ohio 45680

b. Total Acreage: 716.84 acres

c. Brief History: The Buckeye Ordnance Works property was assembled in 1942 from private owners near South Point, Ohio. Soon thereafter, the Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation (Allied Signal) under contract with the United States of America, Department of Defense constructed and operated a manufacturing plant. The manufacturing plant produced anhydrous ammonia for the war effort. At the conclusion of WWII, approximately 600 acres and all manufacturing plants associated with the Buckeye Ordnance Works, was transferred to Allied Signal.

The remaining acreage, approximately 150 acres of agricultural land, was transferred to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation conveyed an 8 acre tract to the South Point - Delta School Board of Education in February 1947. This property was transferred to the Board of Education with the understanding that it be used only

for educational purposes. In the event that the Board of Education ceases to use the property for educational purposes, ownership of the 8 acres will revert to the United States of America.

d. Water Supply: All schools and the park receive their drinking water from the City of South Point.

e. Initial Site Visit: Two schools (South Point Middle School and South Point High School) are located on the 8.0 acre parcel. The South Point Elementary School is also located on the former Buckeye Ordnance Works property. A city park is located within ½ mile radius from the site. No day care facilities were found in the area. The area around the 8 acre parcel is residential.

AlliedSignal owned/operated the facility until 1979, when operations ceased. Subsequently, Ashland Chemical purchased the property. United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) placed the site on the National Priorities List for Superfund after the plant closed. AlliedSignal and Ashland Chemical have conducted significant investigation of the plant site, excluding the school property. Based on the known site history, USEPA did not identify the area of the plant near the schools as an area of concern. All areas of known waste disposal are located at the opposite side of the 600 acre facility from the schools. AlliedSignal and Ashland Chemical are currently doing remedy design for cleanup of the site.

f. Site walk-over with USACE: On July 7, 1999, a site visit of the South Point High, Middle, and Elementary Schools was conducted by Shelly Davis, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Olen Ackman, Ohio EPA,. The purpose of the visit was to locate areas which would be a concern and thus require additional investigation. The site walkover was conducted with the permission of South Point School District Superintendent, Mr. Rick Waggoner.

A brief meeting was held with Mr. Waggoner prior to the walkover and Mrs Davis and Mr. Ackman

explained the purpose of the site visit. No hazardous concerns were observed as a result of the walkover.

g. Additional information: From aerial photos, it appears that the 8 acres was agricultural land until the time the schools were constructed. A high school and middle school was constructed on the 8 acre site in 1949. Currently, two schools are located on the 8.0 acre parcel. The middle school building was demolished in the early 1980's and a new high school was constructed at the location in 1983. The former high school building now houses the middle school.

The elementary school is also located on the former ordnance works property. From aerial photos, it appears that the parcel on which the elementary school is currently located was used as farmland until the school was constructed in 1959.

While we have no environmental data from this school site, however, we do have substantial information about contamination at the adjacent industrial complex. Based on the known site history, USEPA did not identify the area of the plant near the schools as an area of concern.

h. Recommendations: Based on information of plant operational history, data from the investigation of the manufacturing plant, and site walkover, we believe the likelihood of waste disposal on property now owned by the school system is low. No information gathered (to date) indicates the need for sampling or any other action at this site.

8. Wilkins Air Force Station (NWDO) (ID# G05OH015700)

a. Address: Central Ohio Industrial Park

Route 61 North at State Street

Shelby, Ohio 44875

b. Total Acreage: 486.06 acres

c. Brief History/Current Status: 486 acres of this property was acquired in 1943, and the U.S.

Government in 1952 purchased an additional 131 acres. The U.S. Air Force constructed and operated a storage depot on the site that was formerly known as: Parsel AAF Specialized Storage and Supply Depot, 831st Air Force Specialized Depot, Mansfield AAF Supply Depot, Shelby Air Force Depot, and Wilkins Air Force Depot. The U.S. Government used this facility to store medical supplies, airplane parts, clothing, rations, and vehicle parts and supplies. The entire facility was transferred to GSA and reported excess in 1960. Several tracts of land were transferred to several organizations and businesses. The three largest transferees were Central Ohio Industrial Park, Inc, the City of Shelby, Ohio, and the Plymouth Local School Board of Education.

d. Water Supply: All current owners and the Pioneer Career and Technology Center receive their drinking water from the City of Shelby.

e. Site Visit: A site visit was conducted on June 14, 1999. The following were in attendance: Mr. Ron Nabors, Ohio EPA, Timothy R. Corrigan, USACE..

The Central Ohio Industrial Park leases warehouse and industrial space to several businesses. The City of Shelby, Ohio owns and operates a vehicle maintenance shop for their city trucks on a 5-acre lot near the entrance to the property. Also, the City of Shelby acquired a 55 acre lot situated in the middle of the warehousing areas that is currently the Pioneer Career and Technology Center. The Plymouth Local School Board of Education currently leases their 38-acre property to a local farmer for farming.

According to school officials, the property where the Pioneer Career Center was built was a grassy area on the former Depot. Historical information also confirms this use of this property.

During the site walk-over, Mr. Nabors and Mr. Corrigan talked with Larry Roop from the Central Ohio Industrial Park. The Central Ohio Industrial Park has removed several gasoline tanks, and have closure reports on these tanks. They have also uncovered two different areas where debris from DoD operations

had been buried. Mr. Roop stated that they never found anything that was hazardous or appeared contaminated, and the material was hauled off-site to a local municipal landfill. Central Ohio Industrial Park has records on both the disposal areas and tank removals Mr. Roop stated they would forward this information to Ohio EPA and USACE after their attorneys had conducted a legal review.

f. Additional information: The information from Central Ohio Industrial Park has been received, and is currently under review. In addition, USACE received three separate phone calls from past workers concerning this site. The first worker (a former forklift driver) had stated that some type of 'gas' was removed from a boxcar. When this person handled this metal box, he had to wear a respirator with supplied air. He is not sure what happened to this box, and stated it may have been buried in the northwestern section of the facility in the woods. This person also stated that this box or two boxes might have been transferred to the Marion Depot, but he said that he did not remember what finally happened to it. The second call was received from a worker that stated on two separate occasions, material was transferred to the facility in boxes that were guarded by soldiers who wore respirators. He recollected this material was kept on site for only 2 days, and then transported off-site. The third call was from another former worker remembered that sodium filled exhaust valves were buried north of the heating plant. He was not sure of the exact location where they were buried. He went on to state that they may have also been removed.

In addition, tires were supposedly stored in the fields to the north of the complex. These have been removed and it is now farmland. Also Ohio EPA personnel also received a report that some airplane tires from this facility were disposed in these fields.

g. Recommendations: The school site is located in the center of the former Air Force Station, and was built on a grassy area. Though reports of disposal have been received, these areas are not located near the school site. Therefore, no information gathered (to

date) indicates the need for sampling or any other action at the school.

For the other areas, Ohio EPA recommends that USACE and Ohio EPA gather more information to investigate the reports of potential disposal on this site. We recommend that USACE and Ohio EPA meet with past workers who have information regarding past waste disposal practices at this site. We also recommend that the information provided by Central Ohio Industrial Park be reviewed to determine if the additional investigation or remediation is necessary in these areas.

9. Clinton County Air Force Base (SWDO) (ID#G05OH0984)

a. Address: Airport Road

Wilmington, Ohio

b. Total Acreage: 1,656.44 acres

c. Brief History: Clinton County Air Force Base was located one mile from Wilmington, Ohio, in Clinton County. It was a 1654-acre site used as an all weather flying station, alert, and air response facility, along with Capehart housing. It was a typical air force base being acquired from numerous owners by purchase and condemnation in the 1943-1960 time frame with most of the acquisition occurring during and shortly after World War II. On March 20, 1962, 148 acres were conveyed through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to Wilmington College. 187 acres were transferred August 8, 1973 to the United States Army Reserve Center Clinton County, OH. On August 16, 1973, 1240 acres were reported excess by the government, and the air force base was officially transferred to private use. On November 15, 1973, approximately 882 acres were assigned by quitclaim deed to the Community Improvement Corporation of Wilmington, Ohio. On November 5, 1975, 362 acres were assigned to the Great Oaks Joint Vocational School District subject to the usual school covenants. Since then the Air Force

Base has been renamed the Wilmington Industrial Airpark, and Airborne Express has built an air freight hub on the property and is the major industrial landowner of the airpark. Also located in this airpark are several large warehousing buildings and other industrial businesses. In the mid-1990s, Airborne built a second runway parallel to and southeast of the existing main runway used at the AFB. Along with this new runway, Airborne created Airborne Road that is now the main roadway leading in and out of the industrial airpark connecting to SR 73.

d. Water Supply: All three school sites (and the industries within this area) receive their drinking water from the City of Wilmington.

e. Initial Site Visit: Currently, the site has multiple uses. On the former flight line, Air Borne Express operates an air freight shipping company. Most of the property assigned to Great Oaks Joint Vocational School District is used as a campus for the Laurel Oaks Education Center, one of that district's schools. This school is a vocational school for adult education and 11th and 12th grade students. A daycare facility is located on campus. Ages range from infants to 3 years old. They also provide a half day preschool class for 4 to 5 year old children. Southern State Community College leases a portion of the site from Laurel Oaks. This college is a small education center providing college classes. Southern State is in the process of relocating off base and will move in April 2000. Also part of the Laurel Oaks Education Center but located on a parcel of land approximately 1.1 miles north of the main campus on Airborne Road, is the Agricultural Center. This parcel of land is mainly wooded and includes a main education building along with several barns and storage sheds for the livestock. On this site is a small pond, horse track, and several Air Force Base earthen bunkers used for storage at the Agricultural Center. Before the Agricultural Center was built, the area was heavily wooded. At the northern end of this property is an area that is elevated and covered with tall grasses used for rearing deer. Miscellaneous warehouses and light industrial companies occupy the remainder of the facility.

f. Site walk-over with USACE: On June 24, Bonnie Buthker, Tim Corrigan, and Mindy Young, Director, Southern State Community College, conducted a walkover of Southern State's portion of this site. Southern State leases two buildings from Laurel Oaks. The largest building was used as a dormitory for the Air Force. Adjacent to this building were two other dormitories, and a cafeteria. All these buildings were demolished by Laurel Oaks. Currently Southern State is building a new facility on State Route 134 (off-site). However, during construction of the new facility, soil from AirBorne was used as fill.

In the front of the Southern State's main campus building, there are three transformers which are currently owned by Dayton Power and Light. In addition, a underground fuel oil tank is located in the front of the building. Southern State uses fuel oil to heat their building.

In the field behind their current building, there was an abandoned steam vault (part of the former heating system for the Air Force base). This vault was not secured, and we suggested that Laurel Oaks may want to seal the manhole to prevent access.

After touring Southern State's facility, we then went to the Laurel Oaks campus. Though Laurel Oaks has demolished several former Air Force buildings, there are still 3 remaining buildings on site.

The main building (Educational Building) of Laurel Oaks is a new building, which was built in 1996. Two years ago, they utilized the former command (administrative) building (Building 1), but that has not been used for two years. Four inactive (since December 1998) transformers and an underground storage tank were found outside this building.

Building 5 is currently being used as a custodial building. Before the new building (Educational Building) was constructed, the daycare facility was located here. During the site visit, we observed a small above ground heating oil tank for this building.

There was also what appeared to be an oil/water separator near this building.

Building 1A is currently used by the Clinton, Highland, and Fayette County Educational Center. An above ground storage tank was also observed next to this building.

The Great Oaks Agricultural Center is located approximately 1 mile from Laurel Oaks Campus. Tim Corrigan, Bonnie Buthker, and Lee Mann (head custodian for Laurel Oaks) toured this site. The Agricultural Building was built 7 years ago. The horse barns were built 2 years ago. Behind the Agricultural building is a section of property that is highly wooded, and Mr. Corrigan and Ms. Buthker went through and investigated this area. They did not observe any disposal or disturbed areas within this wooded area.

A former munitions bunker is located behind the horse barn. This bunker is a large structure containing 18 separate magazines. Inside one of the magazines, a placard on the wall stated that chemical munitions could be stored in the storage bunkers. The Agricultural Center is currently using this area for feed storage and horse goods.

Behind the wooded area (still part of the Agricultural center property), there is a fenced area which includes some trees, but mainly open grasses. Deer are currently being kept as pets by the Agricultural center within this fenced zone. Within this area, we found indications of potential disposal. Near the entrance, there were pieces of some temporary airfield metal used as a structural surface for grass landings. In addition, some asphalt was also found within this area, which also had indications of settlement. However, the soil seen from a groundhog's excavation on a side slope did not show any signs of waste material.

g. Additional Information: On June 28, Bonnie Buthker met with Paul Bobay, head of operations for AirBorne Express. During this meeting, she toured AirBorne's property, and reviewed some limited blueprint information concerning the former Air Force Base.

The blue print information did not indicate disposal areas, but did indicate that there were two small range firing ranges on base (on AirBorne's property) and an industrial building near the Great Oaks Ag center. Most of the areas which are currently schools were either dormitories or cafeteria areas, or undeveloped.

Mr. Bobay showed Ms. Buthker the location where the dirt came from that Southern State used as fill in their new location. Most of this dirt came from expansion of the runway, and construction of the new state route 134. This area would have been former farm land, and not an active portion of the Air Force Base. (This information was confirmed by Ron Beam, Clinton Asphalt, the contractor who hauled the dirt for Southern State. Mr. Beam also stated that approximately 3 acres on the new Southern State location received the fill dirt, with from 0" to 48" of soil depth added within this 3 acre area.)

Paul Bobay relayed some historical information that he heard about the Air Force base. In 1958/1959, the Air Force expanded their existing runway. The previous runway stopped south of old state route 73. In addition, Mr. Bobay stated that AirBorne never found any indications of disposal anywhere on their portion of the property.

-

The elevated soil area behind the agricultural center on the Great Oaks property appears to be a spoil area for the excess soil during the construction of the main runway extension. This is due to evidence provided from Mr. Bobay, and historical photographs which indicated the expansion occurred near this spoils area. Other evidence includes finding the airfield metal in the earliest material placed within this area (closest to the woods), and that the soil seen from the groundhog excavation did not show any signs of waste. This evidence tends to suggest this area was the spoil area for the new runway.

The storage bunkers were originally an area of concern because the placard on the wall stated that

chemical munitions could be stored in the storage bunkers. According to operational records, it was never mentioned that any chemical munitions were stored at this site. After talking with several people from the Corps and Maxwell Air Force Base about the possible storage of chemical munitions at this site, it did not appear and seems highly unlikely that chemical munitions were stored in these bunkers. Since this was a reserve center, the probability that this site stored chemical munitions was small.

There is what seems to be an oil/water separator near the maintenance building for Great Oaks. However, this oil/water separator does not show on blueprints for the Air force Base that were received from AirBorne.

During the site visit to the Bellefontaine site, USACE showed Ohio EPA an historical photograph obtained at Wright Patterson Air Force Base. This photo was of a wooded area near the old POL tanks, west of the current school property (on an area which is believed to be currently AirBorne's property). In this photo, it appears that the government stored and stacked drums on this property. Also, it appears that some of this material leaked out, and flowed into the near-by field.

h. Recommendations: Though evidence of drum storage and disposal exists at this site, these areas are not located near any of the current school properties. In addition, this drum site does not appear to be in the area where soil was removed and used as fill at the new Southern State site. Therefore, no information gathered (to date) indicates the need for sampling or any other action at the school.

However, Ohio EPA recommends that USACE conduct a site investigation (and historical record review) of the potential drum storage and disposal

area. This includes coordination with AirBorne to determine the effect of recent airfield upgrades on this area.

There are also additional historical records for this site at Maxwell Air Force Base. Ohio EPA recommends that both Ohio EPA and USACE review these records to ensure that there are no additional areas of concern for this site.

10. NIKE SITE CD 27 (SWDO) (ID#G05OH0044)

a. Address: 4425 State
Route 730

Wilmington, Ohio (former
administration buildings)

817 Osborn Road

Wilmington, Ohio (former
missile silos area)

b. Total Acreage: 18 acres for the silos area, 20-30 acres for the administrative building area.

c. Brief History: The NIKE 27 property was acquired by the U.S. Government starting in 1959. The site includes two distinct areas, the launch area and the administration area, which are approximately 1.5 miles apart. The administration area is an approximately 20 acre site located on SR 730 that was used for command, control, radar operations, recreation, and barracks. The launch area was also an approximately 20-acre site that was utilized for the storage, maintenance, refueling, and launching of the missiles. In 1971, the U.S. Government exceded the property and it was conveyed to the Clinton County Board of Mental Retardation and Disabilities. Currently, the Clinton County Board of Mental Retardation and Disabilities is utilizing the administration area and the former NIKE buildings for the NIKE Town and Country School specialized education and instruction. The launch area was transferred to private ownership. In 1985/86, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District performed a removal action removing four radar towers, associated curbs, walks, and foundations, and

an underground storage tank on the administrative portion of the site.

d. Water Supply: Drinking water for the site is provided by the City of Wilmington, but an existing waste water treatment system is still operational. It is maintained by a certified waste water treatment operator from the City of Wilmington.

e. Initial Site Visit: The current issues of the administrative portion of the site include the Clinton County Board of Mental Retardation and Disabilities, the Orion Rehabilitation Center, and the NIKE Town and Country School, a school for children with mental deficiencies. Fifteen of the eighteen acres of the former silos area is currently being used as a cattle pasture, with the remaining areas currently not in use.

f. Site walk-over with USACE: On June 24, before the site walkover was conducted, a brief meeting was held between Bonnie Buthker, Ohio EPA, Tim Corrigan, USACE, Delmar Mahlerwein (past superintendent, Clinton County Board of MR/DD), and Rod Lane (new superintendent, Clinton County Board of MR/DD) to discuss our rationale and strategy for this preliminary investigation. During this meeting, we found that the school has two separate facilities on campus. One facility, the NIKE school, houses 13 children from infants to 22 years for approximately 6 hours per day. Currently, most of the children are under 5 years old, and attend preschool 4 days per week. The other facility, Orion Industries, is a training facility for adults where they perform work. Ages for these individuals currently ranges from 22 to 80 years. Total occupants at the site include 90 students/workers, with approximately 40 staff members.

Most of the original buildings are still present on site. The exception were some radar towers and an associated under ground storage tank, which were removed by USACE. The Clinton County Board of Education has removed one gasoline underground storage tank, and has been replacing existing below ground heating oil tanks with above ground tanks.

Drinking water for the site is provided by the City of Wilmington, but an existing waste water treatment system is still operational. It is maintained by a certified waste water treatment operator from the City of Wilmington.

After the meeting, a site walkover of the administrative portion was conducted by Bonnie Buthker (Ohio EPA), Tim Corrigan, USACE, and Randy Charles, Maintenance Supervisor.

During the site walk-over of the administrative areas, the only problem which was noted was a leaking ground transformer owned by Dayton Power and Light. After the site visit, Dayton Power and Light was contacted. After they examined the transformer, Dayton Power and Light decided to replace the transformer. The transformer was replaced on July 17, 1999.

After the administrative areas were observed, Ms. Buthker and Mr. Corrigan traveled to the location of the silos area (approximately 1½ mile from the administrative area). Due to a locked gate, we could not conduct a walkover of this portion of the site. Though the original buildings were still standing, they were in disrepair. Cattle were observed grazing among the buildings. A farm house was located across the street from the silos area. We do not know if they are using a private well for drinking water.

g. Additional information: In 1996, Ohio EPA received analytical information that was collected during a private property assessment of the silos area. A potential buyer collected some water samples from the silo area, and analyzed them for metals. The results of this sampling indicated elevated levels of lead may be present in the water from one of the silos. In 1996, Ohio EPA requested that USACE collect confirmatory samples from these silos to determine if lead is present within this water. When this sampling is conducted, we plan to collect split samples to confirm USACE's results. However, USACE has not received funding to date to conduct this sampling.

In addition, since 1997, Ohio EPA has been overseeing the investigation of another NIKE site, NIKE CD 78, near Oxford, Ohio. Chlorinated solvents have been detected in the ground water at this site. Metals and chlorinated solvent contamination have also been found at other NIKE missile sites.

h. Recommendations: Since the leaking transformer has been addressed by Dayton Power and Light, no additional areas of concern have been identified for the administrative portion of the NIKE CD 27 site. Therefore, Ohio EPA recommends that, based on current information, sampling or any other action at the school is unnecessary.

After visiting the launch and silo area and reviewing the historical information, a project is warranted for a site investigation (SI) at the launch area. Even though there is no current evidence of contamination on this site, due to the operations of the NIKE missile launch area which included refueling, maintenance, and storage of missiles, a site investigation is warranted around the silos, the warhead maintenance building, and the missile refueling area.

11. Rossford Army Depot (NWDO) (ID# G05OH015400)

a. Address: (Wood County)

I-75 at Buck Road,
Perrysburg Township

b. Total Acreage: 886.53 acres and 4.41 acres easement

c. Brief History: The Rossford Ordnance Depot was established in April 1942 and used as a distribution depot. From January 1943 through September 1944 it was the site for the Ordnance Parts Clerical School. In 1946 the military enlarged the depot's mission to include receiving, storing, issuing, processing,

deprocessing, and reprocessing (for long term storage) vehicles returned from overseas. In October 1953 the National Maintenance Point was established for tools and shop equipment, special ammunition renovation and surveillance tools, and special explosive ordnance disposal tools.

In June 1961, the entire 886.53 acre site was declared excess to the General Services Administration. Rossford's mission, and materials, were transferred to the Terra Haute Ordnance Depot, Terra Haute, Indiana. The land occupied by Rossford was subsequently sold and is now the site for Ampoint Industrial Park, Owens Community College, and Penta Vocational School. During May through August 1989, USACE removed 9 underground storage tanks from the Ampoint Corporation property. In August through October 1990, USACE removed 3 other tanks from this parcel.

d. Water Supply: Both schools and the Ampoint Industrial Park receive their drinking water from the city of Toledo.

e. Initial Site Visit: Development in the area is residential and industrial. Numerous housing developments have been constructed in the Rossford area. The Ampoint Industrial Park contains 43 businesses. In addition, the eastern portion has been totally developed and is currently the site of the Penta County Vocational School and the Owens Community College.

f. Site walk-over with USACE: On July 13, Jeff Steers, Ron Nabors, (both of Ohio EPA), Kevin Jasper and Lauren Heffelman, (both of USACE) conducted a walk-over of the Rossford Army Depot.

Part of the Owens Community College is located on the former front gates of the former facility, in the area of the officer's club. The school is located in a building which was built after the depot was closed. No areas of concern were noted during the walk-over of this property.

The Penta County Vocational School and the remainder of the Owens Community College are located on a portion of the former depot where athletic fields were located. The remainder of the technical college is not located on former depot property. No areas of concern were noted during the walk-over of this property.

In addition, a currently active Naval Reserve Center is located on a portion of the former depot.

In the master plan for the former Depot, a "burn" area was indicated on property currently owned by the Ampoint Industrial Park. This property was not toured, due to the property owner requesting a written access agreement before allowing either USACE or Ohio EPA to enter his property.

g. Additional information: For the depot, USACE is still reviewing past closure reports and a ground water reports for the depot. Until the determination is made that no further action is necessary on the burn area, monitoring wells installed at this site will remain. Ground water samples from these wells have been analyzed for BTEX compounds only.

In 1993, USACE conducted an Archive Search report for the Rossford Depot. The conclusions in this report state that no chemical warfare munitions were used or stored at this facility.

In addition, aerial photographs have recently been received for this site and are currently being reviewed.

h. Recommendations: The two school sites were built on recreational areas or the front gate of the facility. Based on the site walk-over, there is no indication of any disposal within these areas. Though reports of a burn area have been received, this area is not located near either of the school sites. Therefore, no information gathered (to date) indicates the need for sampling or any other action at the schools.

For the other areas, Ohio EPA recommends that USACE and Ohio EPA gather more information to investigate the reports of a potential burn area We

recommend that USACE and Ohio EPA meet with past workers who have information concerning this site. We also recommend that a site walkover of the potential burn area be conducted.

Ohio EPA also recommends that both Ohio EPA and USACE continue to review recently received records to ensure that there are no additional areas of concern for this site.