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# ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY

## Relinquishment of Property and Termination of Easements for Launch Facility C-23, 446<sup>th</sup> Missile Squadron, Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System, Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota

The United States Air Force (USAF) proposes to relinquish its jurisdiction over Launch Facility (LF) C-23 used for the Minuteman (MM) III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) system at Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), North Dakota. The LF C-23 is one of 165 land components that made up the missile system. The Air Force will offer the land for sale to the public, and terminate various easements and licenses that were executed to support the MM III system. First priority of consideration is to current adjacent landowners, who must pay fair market value.

This Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) is in support of the Air Force's proposal to relinquish LF C-23. It accompanies an EBS on the entire 446<sup>th</sup> Missile Squadron (446 MS). The 446 MS EBS provides general information pertaining to activities and conditions that are common to all missile sites within the MS, including survey methodology, history and current use, and squadron-wide information pertaining to environmental setting, hazardous substances, and environmental investigations and sampling. The 446 MS EBS is incorporated by reference. This LF C-23 EBS provides site-specific information regarding the site description, environmental conditions, sampling results (if applicable), adjacent properties, compliance issues, the category finding, and recommendations. Site-specific figures, contained in Appendix A of this EBS, include: a regional map showing topography, water and wetlands (if present), and other features (Figure C-23-1); a site map also showing relevant topographic features, along with structures and sampling locations (Figure C-23-2); and photographs taken during the site inspection (Figure C-23-3 and following).

The EBSs were prepared in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7066, *Environmental Baseline Surveys in Real Estate Transactions* (April 25, 1994), American Standards for Testing Materials (ASTM) publications E 1527-00, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*, and E 1528-00, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Transaction Screen Process*.

### 1. PURPOSE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY

The purpose of this EBS is to identify and document environmental conditions at LF C-23, in order to make decisions in connection with a property transfer.

### 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A discussion of the general survey methodology (approach, site inspections, personnel interviews, documents reviewed, and other information sources) is provided in the 446 MS EBS. Site-specific sampling results are presented within this EBS.

### 3. FINDINGS FOR SUBJECT PROPERTY

Site C-23 is located in central Walsh County, North Dakota, 2 miles north of the town of Park River and 35 air-miles north-northwest of Grand Forks AFB. Topographically, the site is on a gently rolling, glacial till plain in the Red River Valley. The plain slopes regionally eastward at approximately 50 feet per mile. Surface slopes average 1 percent to the east and maximum relief within the site area is approximately 8 feet (see Figure C-23-1). Regional drainage is moderately developed south of the site area by the east-trending, south branch of the Park River. The site is on a

very slight, north-trending, topographic rise in a cultivated field (USGS, 1963b). There are no mines or quarries within a mile of C-23.

### **3.1. History and Current Use**

The history of the site is discussed in the 446 MS EBS. The site contains approximately 10.17 acres. The legal description is found in the real property records at Grand Forks AFB.

A county road borders the site on the east (see Figure C-23-2). The U.S. Air Force boundary extends to the middle of this county road (USACE, 1964). There are no Federal or State Highways adjacent to C-23.

A quantity-distance (safety zone) area for explosive safety extends 1,200 feet out from the launch tube; that circle includes easements of approximately 93.68 acres as well as the Air Force-owned 10.17 acres. Inhabited structures are currently prohibited in the safety zone. Line of sight azimuth marker easements cover areas of 0.04, 0.13, and 0.19 acres. An easement for the access road and utilities cover an area of 1.19 acres. The U.S. Air Force has a license from Walsh County for the access road approach to the county road. Verification of the boundaries of these easements and their disposition, as well as a more detailed legal description, title documentation, and information on the termination of easements will be found in the Declaration of Excess prepared by the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

### **3.2. Environmental Setting**

#### **3.2.1. Site Inspection Summary**

A site inspection was conducted at this LF in June 2001. The site was bordered in all directions by agricultural fields, which had a 25 feet corridor of grassland. Figure C-23-3 shows LF C-23 looking to the west into the site. Drainage was onto site, without off site drainage. Two minor diesel spills, both one foot in diameter, were located 20 feet inside the gate. The grading was in progress, but no gravel had been spread. There was a utility pole located outside the fenceline to the north. The former antenna field (a pair of antenna wire arrays buried between 4 and 8 feet below the surface) was left in place at dismantlement, and crops have been planted at the surface. The soil in the south and southwest corner were bare. There were rubber strips (e.g. silt barrier) scattered throughout the site. Both diesel spills were cleaned, grading was completed, and various debris (silt barrier) was removed after the site visit (Vetter, 2003).

In September 2005, Grand Forks AFB personnel verified that the sites are still clean, with no spills or dumping (Koop, 2005).

#### **3.2.2. Geology**

In 1963, prior to construction of the launch facility, two boreholes were drilled at the site to collect information on stratigraphy and groundwater at the site. One hole was drilled near the location for the launcher tube to a depth of 130 feet. Another hole was drilled near the location of the former launcher equipment building (LEB) to a depth of 65 feet. Glacial overburden extends to the total depth of the borings. The material consists of irregularly alternating units of sand, clay, and silt that averages 5 to 10 feet in thickness. The clay is generally silty; the sand is silty and fine to medium-grained and the silt is clayey. Bedrock was not encountered in the borings (USAF, 1963).

#### **3.2.3. Soil**

This site contains one United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil series (Gilby loams) consisting of various layers of loam, and clay loam. These soils have seasonal high water tables ranging from 1.0 foot below the surface to 4.0 feet below the surface from April through June.

Permeability ranges from slow to moderate. The rate of water movement in the soil is slow to moderate. None of these soils experience flooding (USDA, 1972).

#### **3.2.4. Hydrology**

The depth to groundwater at C-23 is 12 feet (USAF, 1963). An intermittent branch of the South Branch Park River lies 410 feet south of C-23. This stream is in the Park River Drainage Basin (USGS hydrologic unit catalog (HUC) 09020310) (USGS, 2001). There are no intermittent lakes located within 1,500 feet or perennial lakes located within one-half mile of C-23.

#### **3.2.5. Wetlands**

There are no federally delineated wetlands under the National Wetland Inventory within 1,000 feet of C-23.

### **3.3. Hazardous Substances**

Hazardous materials were used at the LF for operation of the facility, as well as for maintaining and cleaning the LF (see 446 MS EBS). All hazardous materials stored on the site have been removed. During the inspection in June 2001, no evidence of hazardous waste was present and no spills were observed.

### **3.4. Installation Restoration Program**

LF C-23 was sampled during a site investigation for the 446 MS. Two samples were collected and analyzed for this site at the sump pump outfall, and a waterproof coating sample from the access shaft (see Figure C-23-2). Soils were sampled for diesel range organics (DRO), gasoline range organics (GRO), priority pollutant metals (PPM), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). All sample results were below regulatory limits, except DRO at 100 ppm (USAF, 1999b). This site is not part of the Grand Forks AFB Installation Restoration Program and no remediation is required.

### **3.5. Storage Tanks**

At LF C-23, an 11,000-gallon deep-buried diesel tank was abandoned in place prior to dismantlement of the facilities. This tank was closed in accordance with state regulations. A 100-gallon diesel fuel tank was removed from the LEB. A shallow-buried 4,000-gallon diesel fuel tank was removed from a location just south of the LEB. All removal and closure activities were coordinated with the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH). Soil testing conducted at the time of closure did not detect hydrocarbons (USAF, 2000c).

### **3.6. Oil/Water Separators**

There were no oil/water separators at LF C-23.

### **3.7. Pesticides**

Herbicides (Arsenal, Sprakil, Weed Blast, Pramitol, and Bromocil) were used at regular intervals between the early 1960s and the late 1990s to control weed and plant growth at LF C-23. Modeling of herbicide degradation based on application rates of applied formulations indicated that only negligible residues would remain within one year of application (USAF, 1999a). Recent spot treatments have been used sporadically to supplement mowing for noxious weed control. Since these treatments involved smaller treatment areas and lower application rates than the previously modeled applications, they would also be predicted to result in negligible pesticide residues at LF C-23 after one year.

### **3.8. Medical or Biohazardous Waste**

In the event of a physical injury that resulted in generation of medical waste during maintenance activities at the site, all solid waste (including medical waste) generated at the site was gathered and transported for disposal at Grand Forks AFB. There were no biohazardous wastes associated with the LF. Consequently, there is no risk of exposure to medical or biohazardous wastes at the dismantled sites.

### **3.9. Ordnance**

Ballistic gas generators were formerly at the LFs to rapidly open the launcher door in the event of a missile launch. Each LF contained munitions as actuators for the generators, and ordnance was associated with the MM missile components. A 1,200-foot quantity distance arc (safety zone) was established for explosive safety at each LF to preclude any inhabited structures within this zone. No detonations during handling of any ordnance occurred at the Grand Forks AFB deployment area (Rudolf, 1997). The ballistic gas generators and missiles were removed during the deactivation process. No explosives or ordnance remain at the LF.

### **3.10. Radioactive Waste**

Radioactive waste is discussed in the 446 MS EBS. No leaks of radioactive materials are known to have occurred at Grand Forks AFB or in the deployment area (Rudolf, 1998). There is no risk of radiation exposure caused by past use of this site.

### **3.11. Solid Waste**

Solid waste generated at LF C-23 during maintenance activities was collected and returned to Grand Forks AFB for proper disposal. During dismantlement activities, any solid wastes generated (except construction rubble) were collected and disposed off-site by a government contractor. Construction rubble was placed down the launch tube during dismantlement, and the launch tube was subsequently sealed with concrete to limit access to the subsurface. Although the site may qualify as an inert solid waste landfill under *North Dakota Administrative Code* 33-20-02.01-01 and 33-20-05.01, a permit was not needed because all construction rubble placed in the launch tube was generated on Air Force property. All appropriate design criteria (including a geo-textile membrane at a depth of about 8 feet and appropriate fill) were followed for a permit-exempt inert solid waste landfill according to the *North Dakota Administrative Code* 33-20-02.01-01 and 33-20-05.01. There are no other solid waste disposal sites at LF C-23.

### **3.12. Groundwater**

There were PCBs in coatings on the access and ventilation shafts, and possibly on the deep-buried 11,000-gallon underground storage tank (UST) that was closed in place at LF C-23. Groundwater monitoring at selected LFs is currently underway because of the possibility that PCBs from these coatings may leach into shallow groundwater (see Section 3.16 and the 446 MS EBS).

### **3.13. Wastewater Treatment, Collection, and Discharge**

No wastewater treatment, collection, or discharge was associated with the LF.

### **3.14. Drinking Water Quality**

No potable water access was developed at any LF. In accordance with a groundwater monitoring plan for the missile deployment area that was developed by Grand Forks AFB and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 8, no shallow drinking water wells can be installed at LF C-23 for at least 50 years (see Section 3.12).

### **3.15. Asbestos**

The diesel electric unit (DEU) exhaust systems in the LEB contained asbestos insulation under a metal sheet covering. The DEU was removed from the site during dismantlement activities. None of the USTs at the LF tested positive for asbestos (Vetter, 2001). Some of the buried structures at the LF, such as the LEB access shaft, could contain asbestos. Any asbestos at the LFs was buried as part of the subsurface structure.

### **3.16. Polychlorinated Biphenyls**

All equipment (e.g., electric filters, panels, capacitors, and light ballasts) that potentially contained PCBs was removed during the environmental safing process of the LF deactivation. However, the 11,000-gallon deep-buried UST closed in place at C-23 may have a PCB coating. All other buried structures may also be covered with a PCB coating (Vetter, 2001).

Samples for analyzing PCBs were collected at selected LFs from waterproof coatings on ventilation and access shafts and from adjacent soils. Samples taken from sump pump outfalls at all LFs were also analyzed for PCBs. The concentrations detected were all below action criteria levels. A more complete discussion of in-situ PCB disposal and sampling is included in the EBS for the 446 MS Sites.

### **3.17. Radon**

Radon is generally a concern only for occupied dwellings. Therefore, no radon monitoring was conducted at the site (Rudolf, 2001).

### **3.18. Lead-based Paint**

Lead-based paint (LBP) may have been used on interior and exterior surfaces in buildings constructed prior to 1978. At the LF, the interior of the launcher and LEB contained LBP. Although the lead content of the particular paint used is unknown, the paint used at the LF sites is conservatively assumed to contain 20 percent lead by weight. Subsurface structures potentially coated with LBP were buried in place. During Rivet Minuteman Integrated Life Extension (MILE) activities, underground structures were brought to the surface for maintenance, and portions of the original paint were chipped off and left on the topside ground surface of each site (Hustad, 1998). A soil sample for lead collected at the sump pump outfall indicated 7.0 ppm (USAF, 1999b). Sampling points are shown on Figure C-23-2. Although a standard has not been established for rural areas, these values are well below the residential standard of 1,200 ppm. The LF structures did not meet the definition of target housing for LBP regulation.

The paint may also have contained other heavy metals, such as cadmium, chromium and mercury, and soil samples were analyzed for these metals as well. Readings were 6.8 ppm for chromium and non-detect for cadmium and mercury. Regulatory limits have not been established for soil contamination for these metals.

## **4. FINDINGS FOR ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

The site is surrounded by agricultural areas used for crop production. There are no National Priority List sites in North Dakota. No Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), treatment, storage, and/or disposal (TSD), or Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) sites are located within search distances, as defined by ASTM Standards (NRC, 2005; NDDH, 2002; NDDH, 2005; USEPA, 2005a; USEPA, 2005b; USEPA, 2005c; USEPA, 2005d).

## **5. APPLICABLE REGULATORY COMPLIANCE ISSUES**

Compliance issues are environmental conditions that may affect the transfer or use of the subject property. These conditions include historic property, prehistoric sites, traditional cultural resources, sensitive habitats, threatened or endangered species, wetlands, floodplains, seismic conditions, mineral resources, prime and unique farmlands or timberlands, and water rights. There are no prehistoric or traditional cultural resources at the site.

### **5.1. Historic Property**

The State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) and the Advisory Council were consulted as part of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Minuteman III Dismantlement (USAF, 1999a). LF C-23 was considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the U.S. Air Force and the SHSND have negotiated a Programmatic Agreement to retain a Missile Alert Facility (MAF) (O-0) and LF (N-33) in the 448 MS. No restrictions for transfer of the property at LF C-23 are required.

### **5.2. Sensitive Habitats**

LF C-23 is not adjacent to or within any protected areas, such as national wildlife refuges, national or state wildlife management areas, or waterfowl protection areas. No disturbance to protected habitats would likely occur if the land is sold; therefore, no restrictions for the transfer of the property are required.

### **5.3. Threatened and Endangered Species**

No known threatened or endangered plant or animal species, or suitable habitat for such species, occur within the LF (USAF, 1999a). No impacts to any protected species or their habitat should occur if the property is sold; therefore, no restrictions are required.

### **5.4. Wetlands**

There are no nearby wetlands, according to the National Wetlands Inventory. There would be no impacts to wetlands from the transfer of property.

### **5.5. Floodplains**

LF C-23 is not within an area designated as a 100-year floodplain (USAF, 1999a). No impacts to any type of floodplain would occur if the property is sold; therefore, no restrictions are required.

### **5.6. Seismic Conditions**

LF C-23 is situated in Seismic Hazard Zone 0. Seismic conditions are not a concern in the vicinity of the LF; therefore, no restrictions are required.

### **5.7. Mineral Resources**

No economically recoverable mineral resources have been identified in the vicinity of the LF; therefore, no restrictions are required.

### **5.8. Prime and Unique Farmlands or Timberlands**

The property is within prime and unique farmlands, but no timberlands have been designated in the vicinity of the LF. This site is subject to the *Farmland Protection Policy Act* (Public Law 97-98).

## 5.9. Water Rights

If any water rights were acquired, they will be addressed in the Report of Excess to be prepared for each site by the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Noordam, 2001).

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The following finding is based on a site inspection of the LF C-23 and a review of the EBS. The LF has been designated as:

Category 3 – Areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, but at concentrations that do not require removal or remedial response.

No data gaps have been identified.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this EBS indicate minimal potential for environmental contamination at LF C-23. Therefore, it is recommended that the Air Force pursue the sale of the LF C-23 property associated with the 446 MS of the former Minuteman III Missile System at Grand Forks AFB, ND.

Due to the presence of PCBs in coatings used on certain structures, there is a potential for low levels of PCB contamination in groundwater, and monitoring is underway (see the 446 MS EBS). Consequently, there is a restriction on excavating to a depth greater than 2 feet (within the fenceline), disturbing the gravel mound at the site of the former launch tube, or drilling to supply drinking water, and this restriction should be disclosed to potential purchasers.

Various structures were left buried on the property (within and outside of the fence). An antenna field is buried about 4 feet below the surface (Klaus, 2003) to the south and southwest of the fenceline. A hardened intersite cable and associated junction boxes, connected to the MAF, are also buried about 4 feet below the surface. Line of sight markers are buried to a depth of 8 feet. Any of these buried structures could potentially be encountered while plowing fields on this property.

The portion of this land designated as prime farmland (discussed in Section 5.8) is subject to the *Farmland Protection Policy Act* (Public Law 97-98). Restrictions would apply to the conversion of the land to a non-agricultural use.

## 8. CERTIFICATIONS

A search of Air Force files has revealed that hazardous substances, as that term is defined by the Air Force and in CERCLA, as amended, were used or stored for one year or more, known to have been released, or were disposed of on LF C-23, associated with the 446 MS, Grand Forks AFB, ND, as described below. Section 8.1 addresses hazardous substances; PCBs and asbestos-containing materials (ACM) are addressed separately in Sections 8.2 and 8.3, respectively.

### 8.1. Hazardous Substances

The following notice provides the available information discovered as a result of a search of Air Force files pertaining to hazardous substances known to have been stored, released, or disposed of at the Site:

- **Petroleum Constituents.** Petroleum-containing materials were used at LF C-23 from approximately 1964 to 1998. In 1998 VOC and TPH concentrations of surficial soil at the sump pump outfall were non-detectable. The petroleum diesel UST was closed in-place in 2000. Closure documentation was submitted to NDDH, who responded that the closure reports were satisfactory and that no further action will be required (NDDH, 2004).



- **Lead-Based Paint (LBP).** LBP was identified in the sodium chromate coolant tank coating; the tank was removed and disposed off-site as hazardous waste. LBP was assumed to exist in the launcher rubble, which was tested at selected LFs for toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) lead; all concentrations were less than the action limit.
- **Priority Pollutant List Metals (PPL).** Soil samples for PPL metals (silver, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, lead, antimony, selenium, thallium, and zinc) were collected at the sump pump outfall at all LFs, and randomly at other locations at LFs. All samples that indicated the presence of metals were consistent with local background concentrations and/or were less than levels that required action by the USEPA or NDDH.
- **Chromium (CAS# 7440-47-3).** An unquantified amount of chromium may have been contained in LBP used as coatings for underground structures, and if present is buried in the launch tube rubble; sampling results were below action levels.
- **Sodium Chromate (CAS# 7775-11-3).** About 88 pounds of sodium chromate coolant solution was stored or used at LF C-23 from approximately 1964 to 1998. All fluid and associated equipment was removed from the site by 1998 during the environmental safing process.
- **Miscellaneous.** Limited amounts of hydraulic fluid, lead, mercury, cadmium, pesticides, solvents, coolants, paints, ordnance, and lead acid batteries were used and/or stored at LF C-23. All materials were removed during deactivation, and no releases other than those deemed *de minimis* were identified. No concentrations of these and/or related constituents above their respective action levels were identified during environmental testing.

The Air Force has taken all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to any hazardous substances released, disposed of, or stored at LF C-23, which is identified as excess to U.S. Air Force requirements and proposed for disposal.

## 8.2. Certification Of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

The Real Property at LF C-23 associated with the former 446 MS, Grand Forks AFB, ND, is subject to restrictions due to PCBs as outlined below:

**Non-liquid Polychlorinated Biphenyls (CAS# 1336-36-3).** Non-liquid PCBs were used in waterproofing materials during construction at the Site beginning in 1964. Non-liquid PCBs are assumed to still be present in waterproofing materials at the LF based on representative sampling. Testing in 1997 revealed a PCB coating on some tanks at MAFs; a shallow buried tanks were removed from the site. The waterproof coating on one deep buried tank was tested for PCBs and none were detected. These tanks were closed in place. Soils adjacent to the removed tanks had PCB concentrations ranging from non-detect to 14 ppm. The total PCB concentrations for waterproofing at LFs (sampled at ventilation shafts and access shafts) ranged from non-detect to 38,000 ppm. All TCLP-PCB concentrations were less than 10 ppb (ranging from non-detect to 6 ppb). The UST was closed in place and most of the piping and conduit was disposed as *Toxic Substance Control Act*-PCB waste, and a limited amount of piping and conduit remains buried at the site.

The Air Force also conducted testing for non-liquid PCBs in soil at all LFs in support of the 2001 Groundwater Monitoring Plans (GWMP) (USAF, 2000e, 2001c). The GWMP concluded that the type of PCB material in the UST and rubble coatings has a low potential to leach into or impact environmental media, and it therefore constitutes an unlikely source of significant risk to human health or the environment. Nevertheless, due to PCB-containing coating material that may exist on buried rubble, piping and conduit, and intact support building and launcher (silo) coatings, the

following deed restrictions apply to LF C-23, as established in cooperation with the USEPA, Region VIII:

Any future private owners of the Site will be restricted from subsurface development, including water well construction. No drilling, excavation, trenching, or digging within the gravel-covered mound area within the fence line, or that exceeds 2 feet below existing grade outside of the mounded area, shall be allowed, without advance approval by USEPA Region VIII.

As part of the Air Force's continuing efforts to verify that the above-mentioned non-liquid PCBs do not pose a significant risk to human health or the environment, five LFs, not including LF C-23, have ongoing long-term groundwater monitoring to allow further evaluation of the potential for impacts from non-liquid PCBs (and related constituents) at all LFs. The results, which to-date have been below action levels, will be used to evaluate the need, if any, for further action at the LFs. LF C-23 was not recommended for long-term monitoring, based on an evaluation of past PCB investigations.

Low concentrations of total PCBs (0.05 ppm) were identified in representative samples of the HICS inner cable components, a short section of which is buried at LF C-23. As a result, the following deed restriction applies:

If HICS cabling is removed (at the landowner's discretion and effort), the covering should not be burned because of the potential to release carbon monoxide from polysulfide components within the inner covering.

**Liquid Polychlorinated Biphenyls In Soil (CAS# 11097-69-1).** Liquid PCBs were used in equipment, such as capacitors and filters, when the missile system facilities were operational (1964 to 1998) but were removed during deactivation. The sump pump outfall soil was sampled between 1998 and 2000 to assess the potential of a liquid PCB release. Concentrations for PCBs ranged from non-detect to 4.1 ppm (well below the USEPA's cleanup action level of 50 ppm) and no remedial action was required.

### **8.3. Certification Of Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)**

The Real Property on LF C-23 associated with the 446 MS, Grand Forks AFB, ND, is in compliance with 40 CFR 61, Part M, as outlined below:

At the LFs, the only item known to contain asbestos was the exhaust system for the diesel electric unit, which was removed as part of site dismantlement. The coatings found on some buried structures (such as the LEB access shaft) at the LFs may contain asbestos. None of the tanks at the LF sites tested positive for asbestos. Any asbestos at the LFs was buried as part of the subsurface structure (disposed of in place, on site). Access to these ACM remnants by future owners is limited by restrictions on subsurface development due to PCBs (see PCB Certification, Section 8.2).

Subject to the above constraints, the property containing the former LF C-23 is safe for human health and the environment.

Certified by: Randy McCart October 16, 2005  
Randy McCart Date  
Project Manager  
LABAT-ANDERSON INCORPORATED  
Bellevue, Nebraska

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Gary T. Maher, GS-15  
Chief, Environmental Division  
Headquarters U.S. Air Force Space Command  
Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado

## **APPENDIX A -- MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS**

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- Figure C-23-1      Features Surrounding Former Launch Facility C-23
- Figure C-23-2      Site Map of Former Launch Facility C-23
- Figure C-23-3      View of Former Launch Facility C-23 Facing West
- Figure C-23-4      View of Diesel Tank, Former Launch Facility C-23

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