MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, ATTN: CENAD-PP-PM (Celia Orgel)

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) - Claysburg Air Force Station, Pavia, Blair and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania, Site No. C03PA1057

1. Reference:
   a. CENAD-ET-P memorandum, 16 Aug 96, Subject: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No. C03PA1057, Claysburg Air Force Station, Pavia, Blair and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania.

2. This memorandum authorizes a Containerized Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (CON/HTRW) project, Project Number C03PA105701. All work will be executed in accordance with above reference 1b.

3. CEMP-RF point of contact for this action is Mr. J. R. Gibson, (202) 761-4709.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY PROGRAMS:

CARY JONES
Chief, Environmental Restoration Division
Directorate of Military Programs

CF:
CENAB-EN-HN (Richard S. Ringler)
CNHMC-PM
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Claysburg Air Force Station, Pavia, Blair and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania, Site No. C33PA1057, Current Owner Addresses.

1. The following are the current owners of property comprising the subject site:
   a. Mr. James E. Davis
      Park Manager
      Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
      Department of State Parks
      Blue Knob State Park
      Rural Route 1, P.O. Box 449
      Imler, PA 16655
      (814) 276-3576

   b. Mr. Stephen McKnight
      General Manager
      Blue Knob Recreation
      P.O. Box 247
      Claysburg, PA 16625
      (814) 239-5111

        WILLIAM C. PICCIIRILLI
        Design Manager
        Civil HTRW Section
        HTRW Branch

C:\WP51\BILL\PA10570W.LST
MEMORANDUM FOR

COMMANDER, HQUSACE, ATTN: CEMP-R, WASHINGTON, DC 20314-1000
COMMANDER, HUNTSVILLE ENGINEERING AND SUPPORT CENTER,
ATTN: CEHNC-OE-PM, FOB 1600, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-4301

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No. C03PA1057, Claysburg Air Force Station, Pavia; Blair and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania.

1. I am forwarding the INPR for the subject site for appropriate action. The site is eligible for DERP-FUDS. The proposed CON/HTRW project is eligible for DERP-FUDS.

2. I recommend that CEMP-R approve the proposed CON/HTRW project and assign it to CENAB for RD/RA.

Encl

MILTON HUNTER
Major General, USA
Commanding
MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, North Atlantic Division
ATTN: CENAD-PL-F

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No.
CO3PA1057, Claysburg Air Force Station, Pavia, Blair and Bedford
Counties, Pennsylvania

1. This INPR reports on the DERP-FUDS preliminary assessment of
the former Claysburg Air Force Station, Pavia, Blair, and Bedford
Counties, PA. A site visit was made on 21 June 1995, and again
on 5 July 1995. The Site Survey Summary Sheet and Site Maps are
at Encl 1.

2. We determined that the site was formerly used by DOD.
A recommended Findings and Determination of Eligibility is at
Encl 2.

3. We also determined that there is hazardous waste at the site
eligible for cleanup work under the DERP-FUDS. The category of
hazardous waste at the site due to the former DOD use is CON/HTRW.
The Project Summary Sheet, Cost Summary Sheet with detailed
backup, and the Relative Risk Evaluation Plan (RREP) Summary
Sheet for the CON/HTRW project are at Encl 3. The Project
Summary Sheet and the Risk Assessment Code (RACS) for the
proposed no further action (NOFA) OEW project are at
Encl 4.

4. I recommend that you:
   a. Sign the Findings and Determination of Eligibility.
   b. Forward a copy of this INPR to CEMP requesting approval
      and funds for this district to accomplish the CON/HTRW project.
      A remedial design contract can be awarded within 60 days of
      receipt of funds.
   c. Forward a copy of this INPR to CENMD for the INPR file.
5. The Baltimore District's Office of Counsel has reviewed the subject INPR and concurs with the site eligibility determination and the proposed CON/HTRW project.

6. The Baltimore District's point of contact on this matter is Mr. Richard S. Ringler, P.E., CENAB-EN-HN, (410) 962-3528.

4 Encs

RANDALL R. INOUYE
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding
SITE NAME: Clayeburg Air Force Station (P-63)

LOCATION: Peru, Blair and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania; see Location Map, Attachment A (Latidude: 40° 17' 28" N, Longitude: 78° 33' 18" W)

SITE HISTORY: Between 1950 and 1956, the Department of the Army acquired approximately 64 acres by lease to establish an aircraft control and warning (AC&W) station. The 64 acres were acquired under Lease Nos. DA-49-080-eng-456 and DA-49-080-eng-1044 (superseded by Lease No. DA-49-080-eng-3631) with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Lease Nos. DA-49-080-eng-455 and DA-49-080-eng-1358 with T. J. Lingenfelter; and Lease No. DA-40-080-eng-464 with McClain Nayant. The site consisted of a main base supporting air operations and family housing. A right-of-way for power and water lines extended from the main base to the dam, pump house and water supply wells. The site became known as the Clayeburg Air Force Station (P-63); however, the site was also known as Aircraft Control & Warning (AC&W) Station - Blue Knob, AC&W Station P-63, 772nd AC&W Station, and Weather Station - Altoona PA. The site was located near Clayeburg, Pennsylvania.

The 772nd AC&W Squadron of the Air Force, later known as the 772nd Radar Squadron, occupied the site. The station was used to conduct air defense operations within an assigned sector of responsibility, improve and evaluate air defense effectiveness, and to provide family housing. Department of Defense (DOD) improvements to the site consisted of nine family housing units, bachelor and bachelor officers barracks, a mess hall, an administrative and supply building, recreation building, pump house and reservoir building, a pumping station, transmitter building, receiver building, a generator/power house building, several radar towers, fire house, carpenter shop, auto maintenance shop, a heating plant, gate house, miscellaneous storage buildings, security fencing, various utility and water lines, underground storage tanks (USTs), a 75,000 gallon aboveground water storage tank (AST), transformers, and roads. In addition, a second pumping station, well shed, dam, and wells were constructed by the DOD across Poplar Run approximately one mile northeast of the base, for the purpose of supplying water to the main station.

Lease Nos. DA-49-080-eng-456 and DA-49-080-eng-3631 (for 54 acres of the 64 acre site) with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were subsequently amended and a supplemental lease was entered into on 10 August 1962 (effective 20 September 1962) between the DOD and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This lease allowed for the disposal of approximately 52 acres lease of the 54 acres leased under the two leases and provided that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would purchase the excess Air Force buildings. The amended lease also allowed the Air Force to continue to lease the remaining approximately 1-acre area and radio transmitter building for use as a radio gap filler station. The Air Force continued to use the 1 acre site until 1975, when according to
available information the lease was canceled and the property and building reverted back to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The lease for the remaining 10 acres of the 64-acre site acquired from T.J. Lingensfelter and McClain Weyant (the property which contained the right of way for the water pipeline) was terminated effective 30 June 1963. No additional disposal information was available.

Current owners of the property are as follows: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of State Parks - 54 acres (the main portion of the site) which are part of the Blue Knob State Park and are currently leased to Blue Knob Recreation for use as part of the Blue Knob Ski Resort; and Blue Knob Recreation - 10 acres (the former water pipeline right of way, dam and well area) which are currently used in snow making operations at the Blue Knob Ski Resort.

SITE VISIT: Mr. Michael O'Neill and Ms. Tara Sexton of BA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., (BA) under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, conducted a site visit of the former Claysburg Air Force Station on 21 June and 5 July 1995. During the 21 June site visit, BA met with Mr. Jim Davis, Park Ranger for Blue Knob State Park; Mr. Jim Spontak, Engineer with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADENP); Mr. Dorn Wysong, Assistant Park Ranger for Blue Knob State Park; and Mr. Andy Kondas, Regional Engineer with Pennsylvania Department of State Parks. During the 5 July site visit, BA met with Mr. Emory Meselem, General Manager for Blue Knob Recreation and Mr. Mark Romanchick, Project Geologist with L. Robert Kimball & Associates, an environmental firm representing Blue Knob Recreation.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: CON/NTW and ORW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

a. BD/DR. No further action. Several DOD-installed buildings and improvements associated with the former Claysburg Air Force Station remain within the Blue Knob State Park portion of the site. This portion of the site contains the former recreation building, pump house and reservoir building, receiver building, the generator/power house building, and the former auto maintenance shop. In addition, the DOD-installed dam (across Poplar Run), pumping station, well shed, water lines and wells remain adjacent to Poplar Run approximately one mile northeast of the main base on property currently owned by Blue Knob Recreation. The remaining buildings and improvements located on both portions of the site do not represent hazards and are being beneficially used by the current owners; therefore, they are ineligible for removal under current DEEP-FUDS policy. All other DOD-installed buildings have been removed by Blue Knob State Park and Blue Knob Recreation subsequent to DOD use of the site. Therefore, based on the site visit, interviews with representatives of the current owner, and a review of available information, there is no evidence of DOD-related BD/DR hazards located on the site.
b. CON/KTRK. A review of maps and available information indicates that 15 USTs and several suspect-PCE electrical transformers were installed during DOD use of the site. Based on a review of available drawings, it appears that several pole-mounted and pad-mounted electrical transformers were installed by the DOD at the site. Based on the site visit and conversations with representatives of the current owners, no DOD-installed transformers are believed to remain at the site. Based on a review of available information, 15 USTs were installed by the DOD on the portion of the site currently owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Blue Knob State Park) and leased to Blue Knob Recreation for use as the Blue Knob Ski Resort. An electromagnetic (EM) survey performed jointly by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and Blue Knob State Park, as well as excavation activities at the site by these parties has confirmed the presence of 12 DOD-installed USTs. Nine of the USTs are located at the former DOD-installed housing area (these structures no longer exist). PADEP collected samples from the 9 USTs and reported that the USTs contained a mix of oil and water. According to a representative of Blue Knob Recreation (who currently leases the site and operates the site as Blue Knob Ski Resort), the 9 USTs associated with the former housing units were used by Blue Knob Recreation after the DOD vacated the site to supply heat to former DOD-installed houses. Representatives of Blue Knob State Park have stated that liquid was removed from these 9 USTs on 21 September 1995 and that they were filled with a concrete slurry on 25 September 1995. A 10th UST was located near the former transmitter building (this structure no longer exists). PADEP collected samples from the 10th UST and reported that this UST contained a mix of oil and water. Representatives of Blue Knob State Park have stated that liquid was removed from this UST on 21 September 1995 and that the UST was filled with a concrete slurry on 25 September 1995. An 11th UST was located adjacent to the former heating plant (this structure no longer exists). PADEP collected samples from this UST and reported that this UST contained oil with PCB’s and water. According to a representative of Blue Knob Recreation, this UST continued to be used by Blue Knob Recreation after the DOD vacated the site to supply heat to former DOD-installed barracks buildings. A 12th UST was located by representatives of Blue Knob State Park adjacent to the former generator/power house building (this structure still exists). PADEP collected samples from this UST and reported that it contained a mix of oil and water. Representatives of Blue Knob State Park have stated that liquid was removed from this UST on 21 September 1995; however, this UST was not completely emptied. Projects cannot be proposed for potential CON/KTRK hazards for which current owners have initiated remediation or for tanks which have been beneficially used; therefore, tank nos. 1-12 are ineligible for removal under current DERRP-FUDE policy. A 13th UST is also believed to be located adjacent to the former generator/power house building. The 12th and 13th USTs appear on an as-built drawing entitled “Electrical Distribution and Emergency Power Facilities Towers and Operations Building, Claysburg Air Force Station, Pennsylvania P-63” dated 26 October 1958. Based on a review of historical information, the USTs are approximately 8,500 gallons each. Tank no. 13 has not been used.
subsequent to DOD use of the site and is eligible for removal under DEFU-PUDS policy. The presence of a 14th UST was confirmed by representatives of Blue Knob State Park during the site visit. Representatives of Blue Knob State Park indicated that a 14th DOD-installed UST was located adjacent to the former receiver building (this structure still exists). The representatives also indicated that the UST had been tested and that it is still used by Blue Knob Recreation to supply heat to the former receiver building which now houses a ski club. Therefore, tank no. 14 is ineligible for removal under current DEFU-PUDS policy. A 15th UST was identified by representatives of Blue Knob Recreation as having been located adjacent to the former operations building. According to representatives of Blue Knob Recreation, the tank was located during excavation activities for a new lodge after the former operations, mess hall and supply buildings (these structures were connected and were being used as a ski lodge) burned down. The tank appeared to be empty and representatives of Blue Knob Recreation were not sure of the former tank contents. Representatives of Blue Knob Recreation indicated that the tank was destroyed and buried during construction activities associated with the new lodge. Therefore, this UST no longer presents a hazard and is ineligible for removal under current DEFU-PUDS policy. In summary, of the 15 DOD-installed USTs identified at the site, only tank no. 13 is eligible for inclusion in a removal project. The proposed project includes the removal of one approximately 8,500 gallon UST and its contents, backfilling, and post-excavation sampling. Restoration activities in areas disturbed as a result of removal activities associated with the DOD-installed UST is also proposed. Based on the site visit, interviews with representatives of the current owner, and a review of available information, there is no evidence of DOD-related COM/HTRW hazards on the 10-acre portion of the site which is owned by Blue Knob Recreation.

c. HTRW. No further action. According to representatives of Blue Knob Recreation (current owners of the 10 acre portion of the site formerly used to supply water to the main base), potential contamination exists within and around the former pump house. PADSP required that soil samples be taken from a stained area located outside the pump house. Samples were collected by L. Robert Kimball & Associates (an environmental firm which represents Blue Knob Recreation) on 23 August 1994. Elevated levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) were reported in the soil samples. Representatives of Blue Knob Recreation and L. Robert Kimball & Associates stated that PADSP suggested that the stained soil outside the pump house be removed and that the inside of the pump house walls be steam cleaned. A representative of Blue Knob Recreation stated that he believes that the observed staining was from past DOD water pumps leaking oil and hydraulic fluid which potentially stained the walls and traveled outside the building where it stained the soil. However, it was noted that due to heavy rains, snow melts (during the previous winter), and broken water pipes, all of the reported stained soil had eroded away and the area in question appeared to be devoid of stained soil during the site visit. EA personnel did observe some staining on the pump house walls. In addition, the pump house is still being used and operation of the existing
pumps installed by the current owner appears to be creating an oily sheen in the standing water surrounding the pumps. During the site visit to the pump house, EA also observed sloppy housekeeping procedures by the current owner which may have contributed to the former soil staining adjacent to the pumphouse. Therefore, the soil staining appears to have been associated with current operations and not the former DOD use of the site. According to a representative of L. Robert Kimball & Associates, no soil has been removed (because all the stained soil washed away) and Blue Knob Recreation has no plans to clean the inside of the pump house. It is noted that sloppy housekeeping procedures were noted by PADEP in the recent past at the site, and Blue Knob Recreation has had to excavate soil in other areas of the 10-acre site that have been impacted by leaking equipment. Blue Knob Recreation has also reported the presence of a former oil sump located in the former auto maintenance shop which is now being used for storage. According to L. Robert Kimball & Associates, the sump may have had a drain line; however, it could not be directly traced due to a blockage in the line. It is suspected that the line may have continued approximately 30 ft underground to an unknown point. Blue Knob Recreation had the sump filled in with concrete, and no additional actions have been required by PADEP. Therefore, based on the site visit, interviews with individuals familiar with the subject property, and a review of available information, no evidence of DOD-related ETRM hazards have been identified at the site.

d. ORW. No further action. The site was used as an AGW Station by the Air Force. It is assumed, that small arms ammunition may have been stored on this property for use in security of the site. Based on the assumption that small arms ammunition is the only potential category of ordnance remaining at the site, no further ORW investigation is proposed in accordance with policy guidance stated in "Procedures for Conducting Preliminary Assessments at Potential Ordnance and Explosive Waste Sites", CESRD document 1115-3-523, dated 1 August 1994.

e. PRP/ETRM. No further action. Based on the site visit, interviews with individuals familiar with the subject property, and a review of available historical information, no PRP/ETRM concerns have been identified at the site.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: (available in CRCAR-EN-EM files)

Miscellaneous documentation reproduced by EA Engineering, Science and Technology including:

- Site maps and miscellaneous documentation from USACE
- Site maps and miscellaneous documentation copied from Blue Knob State Park
- Miscellaneous deeds and maps copied from Bedford County, Pennsylvania
- Miscellaneous documentation copied from Holling Air Force Base
- Miscellaneous documentation copied from the National Archives, Washington, D.C.
CLAYSBURG AIR FORCE STATION (P-63)
PAVIA, BLAIRE AND BEDFORD COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
SITE NO. 603PA1057

* Miscellaneous documentation copied from L. Robert Kimball & Associates

Attachment B
Site Map
Claysburg Air Force Station (P-63)
Site No. C6AP4067

Legend:
- DOD-installed buildings removed by Blue Knob State Park
- Remaining buildings
- Ineligible UST locations (approximate)
- Eligible UST locations (approximate)
- Partial site boundary (does not include acreage for utility easements, pump house and dam)
- Acreage equal to approximately 54 acres

Note: Drawing not to scale.

Description: Follow Interstate 70 West through Hopewell and up into Pennsylvania. Get off at Berwick Exit and follow Interstate 76 (PA Turnpike) to Exit 11 (Route 220 North). Take Route 220 North to Cleona. Exit to Cleona and take State Road 60 North to Parks. Follow signs for Blue Knob State Park. Go to top of mountains. Site is to the left and right at the top.
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
CLAYSBURG AIR FORCE STATION (P-63)
PAVIA; BLAIR AND BEDFORD COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
SITE NO. CG36A1057

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Between 1950 and 1956, the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers acquired approximately 64 acres by lease to establish an aircraft control and warning station (ACAW). The land was acquired under five separate leases as follows: 9.83 acres lease (Lease No. DA-40-080-eng-456) acquired on 9 October 1950 from T.J. Lingenfelter for a site-of-way for power and water lines and access to the pump house; 40 acres lease (Lease No. DA-69-080-eng-456) acquired on 23 November 1950 from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for construction of the AEW facility; 14 acres lease (Lease No. DA-69-080-eng-1044) acquired on 1 February 1952 (superseded by Lease No. DA-49-080-eng-1361 on 9 October 1956) from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for an AEW housing area; 0.06 acres lease (DA-49-080-eng-1356) acquired on 1 November 1952 from T.J. Lingenfelter for a right-of-way for additional water; and 0.11 acres lease (Lease No. DA-69-080-eng-456) acquired on an unknown date from McClain Weyant for the construction of a dam across Poplar Run. In August 1962, a supplemental lease agreement between the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania set aside approximately 1 acre and the transmitter building located on the 1 acre originally acquired under Lease No. DA-49-080-eng-456 for use as a radio gap filler station. The site was located in Bedford and Blair Counties, near Claysburg, Pennsylvania. The site became known as the Claysburg Air Force Station (P63); however, the site was also known as Aircraft Control & Warning (AC&W) Station - Blue Knob, AEW Station P-63, 772nd AEW Station, and Weather Station - Altoona PA.

2. The site was used by the Air Force and occupied by the 772nd AEW Squadron, later known as the 772nd Radar Squadron. The main portion of the station was used to conduct air defense operations within the assigned sector of responsibility and to provide family housing. Personnel assigned to the station were required to train continuously in order to improve and evaluate air defense effectiveness. (DOD) Improvements to the site consisted of nine family housing units, bachelor and bachelor officers barracks, a mess hall, an administrative/supply building, recreation building, pump house and reservoir building, a pumping station, an auto maintenance shop, transmitter building, receiver building, a generator/power house building, several radar towers, fire house, carpenter shop, a heating plant, gate house, miscellaneous storage buildings, security fencing, various utility and water lines, underground storage tanks (USTs), a 75,000 gallon aboveground water storage tank (AST), transformers, and roads. In addition, a dam, a second pumping station, a well shed and wells were constructed by the DOD across Poplar Run approximately one mile northeast of the main base, for the purpose of supplying water to
the main pump house. The approximately 1 acre lease area and former
transmitter building set aside by a supplemental lease agreement between
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the DOD in 1962 was used by the DOD
until its disposal in 1975 as a radio gap filler station. The site was
not under other than DOD control during DOD use of the site.

3. Lease Nos. DA-49-080-eng-456 and DA-49-080-eng-3632 were subsequently
amended on 10 August 1962 (effective 20 September 1962), for the
disposal to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of approximately 53 acres
lease under the two leases. The supplemental lease provided that the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would purchase the existing Air Force
buildings. The remaining 1 acre, and the radio transmitter building
continued to be used until 1975, when according to available information
the lease was canceled and the property and building reverted back to
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The remaining 10 acres lease
(consisting of the property acquired from T.J. Hingenfelter and McClain
Wayant) were terminated effective 30 June 1963. No additional disposal
information was available.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, the site containing 64 acres lease
has been determined to have been formerly used by DOD. It is therefore
eligible under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used
Defense Sites, established under 10 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.

REVIEWED BY:

DATE

APPROVED BY:

DATE

RANDALL R. INOUYE
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

MILTON HUNTER
Major General, USA
Commanding
PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDD CON/HTM PROJECT NO. C03PA105701
CLAYSBURG AIR FORCE STATION (P-63)
PAVIA: BLAIR AND BISFORD COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
SITE NO. C03PA1057
31 MAY 1996

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Department of Defense (DOD) acquired approximately
64 acres by lease between 1950 and 1956 to establish an Air Force aircraft
control and warning (AC&W) station. The site was eventually known as
Claysburg Air Force Station (P-63) and it was used to conduct air defense
operations, improve and evaluate air defense effectiveness, and to provide
family housing. The majority of the site was used by the DOD between 1950 and
1961 while the transmitter building continued to be used until 1975 as a radio
gap filler station.

The DOD constructed several improvements to the site, including transmitter
and receiver buildings, operations buildings, housing, underground storage
tanks (USTs) and transformers. Based on a review of available DOD maps,
historical information, and conversations with representatives of the current
owner, the DOD installed 15 USTs on the portion of the site currently owned by
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Blue Knob State Park) and leased to Blue
Knob Recreation for use as the Blue Knob Ski Resort. An electromagnetic (EM)
survey performed jointly by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental
Protection (PADEP) and Blue Knob State Park, as well as excavation activities
at the site by these parties has confirmed the presence of 12 DOD-installed
USTs. Nine of the USTs are located at the former DOD-installed housing area,
although the structures no longer exist. PADEP collected samples from the 9
USTs and reported that the USTs contained a mix of oil and water. According
to a representative of Blue Knob Recreation, the 9 USTs associated with the
former housing units were used by Blue Knob Recreation after the DOD vacated
the site to supply heat to former DOD-installed houses. Representatives of
Blue Knob State Park have stated that liquid was removed from these 9 USTs on
21 September 1995 and that they were filled with a concrete slurry on 25
September 1995. A 10th UST was located near the former transmitter building
(the structure no longer exists). PADEP collected samples from the 10th UST
and reported that this UST contained a mix of oil and water. Representatives
of Blue Knob State Park have stated that liquid was removed from this UST on
21 September 1995 and that the UST was filled with a concrete slurry on 25
September 1995. An 11th UST was located adjacent to the former heating plant
(the structure no longer exists). PADEP collected samples from this UST and
reported that this UST contained oil with PCB's and water. According to a
representative of Blue Knob Recreation, this UST continued to be used by Blue
Knob Recreation after the DOD vacated the site to supply heat to former DOD-
installed barracks buildings. A 12th UST was located by representatives of
Blue Knob State Park adjacent to the former generator/power house building
(the structure still exists). PADEP collected samples from this UST and
reported that it contained a mix of oil and water. Representatives of Blue
Knob State Park have stated that liquid was removed from this UST on 21
September 1995; however, this UST was not completely emptied. A 13th UST is
also believed to be located adjacent to the former generator/power house building. The 12th and 13th are approximately 8,500 gallons each based on a review of an as-built drawing entitled "Electrical Distribution and Emergency Power Facilities Towers and Operations Building, Clayburg Air Force Station Pennsylvania P-63" dated 26 October 1958. The presence of a 14th UST was confirmed by representatives of Blue Knob State Park during the site visit. Representatives of Blue Knob State Park indicated that the 14th DOD-installed UST was located adjacent to the former receiver building (the structure still exists). The representatives also indicated that the UST had been tested and that it is still used by Blue Knob Recreation to supply heat to the former receiver building which now houses a ski club. A 15th UST was identified by representatives of Blue Knob Recreation as having been located adjacent to the former operations building. According to representatives of Blue Knob Recreation, the tank was located during excavation activities for a new lodge after the former operations, mess hall and supply buildings (the structures were connected and were being used as a ski lodge) burned down. The tank appeared to be empty and representatives of Blue Knob Recreation were not sure of the former tank contents. Representatives of Blue Knob Recreation indicated that the tank was destroyed and buried during construction activities associated with the new lodge.

Based on a review of available drawings and site maps, it appears that several pole-mounted and pad-mounted electrical transformers were installed by the DOD at the site. Based on the site visit, and conversations with representatives of the current owners, no DOD-installed transformers are believed to remain at the site. A substation was observed during the site visit to be located along the road near the top of the mountain. It appears that this substation is in the same location as a substation which is labeled 'New 1500 KVAR Base substation-furnished and installed by utility co.' on a 1957 Corps of Engineers Map entitled "Electrical Distribution and Emergency Power Facilities Site Plan, Clayburg Air Force Station Pennsylvania P-63". However, representatives of Blue Knob State Park have stated that this substation is fairly new and that it was not installed by the DOD. In addition, representatives of Blue Knob Recreation stated that 6 pole mounted transformers were located near the pump house and dam. It is unknown if these transformers were installed by the DOD; however, these transformers were removed by Valley Rural Electric Company several years ago. Therefore, it is assumed that no additional DOD-installed CON/HTN hazards exist at the site.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The site was used by the DOD as an AC&W Station between 1950 and 1963 although a one-acre portion of the site continued to be used as a radio gap filler station until 1975. Several transformers and USTs were installed by the DOD during the period of DOD use of the site. The DOD no longer maintains an interest in the site. The remaining DOD-installed USTs represent a potential source of environmental contamination.
POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: Fourteen (14) DOD-installed USTs remain at the site. Tank nos. 1-9 associated with the former housing area, tank no. 11 associated with the former heating plant and tank no. 14 associated with the former receiver building have all been used subsequent to DOD use of the site. In addition, Blue Knob State Park has begun remedial activities on 11 USTs (including tank nos. 1-9 in the former housing area, tank no. 10 near the former transmitter building, and tank no. 12 near the former generator/power house building). According to DERP-FUDS policy, projects cannot be proposed for potential CON/HTRW hazards which have been beneficially used. In addition, projects cannot be proposed for potential CON/HTRW hazards for which current owners have initiated remediation. Therefore, these 13 USTs (nos. 1-12 and 14) are ineligible for removal under current DERP-FUDS policy. Tank no. 13 located next to the former generator/power house building has not been used by owners subsequent to DOD use of the site and the current owner has not initiated remediation of this tank. Therefore, this UST is eligible for removal in a CON/HTRW project.

PROPOSED PROJECT: A CON/HTRW project is proposed for the removal and disposal of one approximately 8,500 gallon UST and its contents. The proposed project would also include the removal and testing of soil in excavated areas and restoration activities in areas disturbed as a result of removal activities associated with the DOD-installed UST.

PROJECT COST SUMMARY: Attached.

DERP SUMMARY SHEET: Attached.

PROJECT COST SUMMARY
DERP-FUDS CON/HTRW PROJECT NO. C03PA105701
CLAYSBURG AIR FORCE STATION (P-63)
PAVIA; BLAIR AND BEDFORD COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. C03PA1057
31 MAY 1996

ITEM                                     COSTS ($000)
Construction Costs                       31.5
Contingencies (10%)                      3.2
Construction Contract Cost               34.7
Bond (1%)                                 0.3
Supervision and Administration (8%)      2.8
Total Construction (CWE)                 37.8
Design Cost (6%)                         2.3
Excludable Design Support Costs:
  Site Characterization/Pre-Design        13.2
  Administration/Review (20% of CWE)      7.6
TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COST                60.9

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

- Removal and disposal of one underground storage tank.
- Post-removal soil sampling and analysis.
- Backfill and revegetation of disturbed areas.
- Baseline NEPA documentation (assuming a FONSI).
- Costs are in FY 96 dollars.
RELATIVE RISK EVALUATION WORKSHEET

SITE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Installation/Property Name for FUDS: Clayohug Air Force Station
Location (City/County/State): Pavia, Pennsylvania
Site (Name/RMIS ID)/Project (Name/ Project No.) for FUDS: CON/HTFW/CEPA (03701)
Point of Contact (Name/Phone): Richard S. Ringsler, P.E.

Date Entered (day, month, year): 31 May 1996
Media Evaluated (GW, SW/Sediment, Soil): N/A
Phase of Execution (SI, RI, FS, EE/CA, IRA, RD/RA, or equiv. RCRA Stage): N/A
Agreement Status (enter appropriate DERP regulatory agreement code): N/A
NPL/Proposed NPL (Y/N): N/A

SITE SUMMARY (PROJECT SUMMARY FOR FUDS)

(Include only the key elements of information used to conduct the relative risk site evaluation. Attach map view of site if desired.)

Brief Site Description (include site type, materials disposed of, dates of operation, and other relevant information):
The site was used by the Air Force as an Aircraft control and warning (AC&W) station from 1950 until 1963 although a one acre portion of the site and a transmitter building continued to be used until 1975. The site is no longer used by the Air Force. The Air Force installed several USTs at the site.

Brief Description of Pathways (Groundwater, Soil, Surface Water (Human), Surface Water (Ecological), Sediment (Human), Sediment (Ecological):
N/A

Brief Description of Receptors (Human and Ecological):
N/A

1 Use site-specific information on Sites and Areas of Concern (SAC) for Relative Risk Site Evaluation. The term Site is defined as a discrete area for which suspected contamination has been verified and requires further action. A Site by definition has been, or will be, entered into RMIS. For the FUDS Program, "project" equates to sites for current installations. An AOC is a discrete area of contamination, or suspected contamination in the PA/VS (or RFA) phase that has not been entered into RMIS.

Page 1 - Relative Risk Evaluation Worksheet
PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUNO OBM PROJECT NO. C03PA105702
CLAYSBURG AIR FORCE STATION (P-63)
PAVIA; BLAIR AND BEDFORD COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
SITE NO. C03PA1057
31 MAY 1996

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Department of Defense (DoD) acquired approximately 64 acres by lease between 1950 and 1956 to establish an Air Force aircraft control and warning (AC&W) station. The 64 acres were acquired under Lease Nos. DA-49-080-eng-456 and DA-49-080-eng-1044 (superseded by Lease No. DA-49-080-eng-3631) with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Lease Nos. DA-40-080-eng-455 and DA-49-080-eng-1358 with T. J. Lingenfelter; and Lease No. DA-40-080-eng-454 with McClain Weyant. The site consisted of a main base supporting air operations and family housing. A right-of-way for power and water lines extended from the main base to the dam, pump house and water supply wells. The site was eventually known as Claysburg Air Force Station (P-63). The main portion of the site was used by the DoD between 1950 and 1963 while a one-acre portion containing a transmitter building continued to be used until 1975 as a radio gap filler station. The site was located near Claysburg, Pennsylvania.

The 772nd AC&W Squadron of the Air Force (later known as the 772nd Radar Squadron) occupied the site. The station was used to conduct air defense operations within an assigned sector of responsibility, improve and evaluate air defense effectiveness, and to provide family housing. The DoD made several improvements to the site including administrative buildings, barracks buildings, a generator building, transmitter building, receiver building, and other buildings necessary for the establishment of a AC&W station. Lease Nos. DA-49-080-eng-455 and DA-49-080-eng-3631 with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were subsequently amended and a supplemental lease was entered into on 10 August 1962 (effective 20 September 1962). This lease allowed for the disposal of approximately 53 acres lease (of the 54 acres acquired by the two leases), stated that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would purchase the excess Air Force buildings and provided that the Air Force would continue to lease the remaining one-acre site and radio transmitter building for use as a radio gap filler station. The Air Force continued to use the 1-acre site until 1975, when according to available information the lease was canceled and the property and building reverted back to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The leases for the remaining 10 acres (consisting of the property acquired from T.J. Lingenfelter and McClain Weyant) were terminated effective 30 June 1963. No additional disposal information was available.

Current owners of the property are as follows: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of State Parks - 54 acres (the main portion of the site) which are part of Blue Knob State Park and are currently leased to Blue Knob Recreation for use as part of the Blue Knob ski Resort; and Blue Knob Recreation - 10 acres (the former water pipeline right of way, dam and wall area) which are currently used in snow making operations at the Blue Knob Ski Resort. It is assumed that small arms ammunition was located onsite for use in security of the site. No OBM was observed onsite and representatives of the current
owners and the Pennsylvania State Police (Bedford District - which handles the entire site) have stated that no OEM has been found onsite.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The subject site was formerly used by the Air Force as an Aircraft Control and Warning Station between 1950 and 1963, although a one-acre portion of the site continued to be used as a radio gap filler station until 1975. It is assumed that small arms ammunition was present onsite for security purposes. Therefore, the potential presence of ordnance-related hazards may exist at the site. The site is no longer used by the DOD.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: DERP-PUBS policy as further defined in "Procedures for Conducting Preliminary Assessments at Potential Ordnance and Explosive Waste Sites", CERDU document 1133-1-533, dated 1 August 1994, states that further OEM investigation is not necessary when small arms ammunition is the only potential OEM hazard at a site. Therefore, since small arms ammunition is the only potential OEM hazard remaining at the site, no OEM investigation is recommended.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES: There is no OEM project proposed for the site.

RAC: Attached. RAC Score 5.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES

Site Name: Claymont Air Force Station (P-63)        Rater's Name: Michael O'Neill
Site Location: Pavia, Pennsylvania                   Phone No: (410) 731-4952
DERP Project #: OCEPA105702                           Organization: EA Engineering
Date Completed: 5/31/96                              RAC Score: 5

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The
RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at formerly used defense sites. The OEW
risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements.
This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OEW hazards identified at the site.
The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability. Personnel involved in
visits to potential OEW sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW."

Part 1. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst
credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordnance Type</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombs, Explosive</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmines, Explosive</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuses, Boosters, Bursters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition
(Select the largest single value)

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? The site was operated as an Aircraft Control and
Warning Station by the Air Force between 1950 and 1963, although a one acre portion of the site continued to
be used as a radio gap filler station until 1975. It is assumed that small arms ammunition was present onsite
for use in security of the site.
### B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munition (Container) Containing White Phosphorus or other</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneously Flammable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munition Containing a Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminium Metal Incendiaries)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smokes (other than WP)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? Based upon a review of available information, no evidence of pyrotechnics has been found.

### C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of conventional ordnance; uncontainerized.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary or Initiating Explosives: Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetryl, etc.)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolition Charges</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Explosives: PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HMX, Black Powder, etc.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Dynamite</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Sensitive Explosives: Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Explosives Value (Select the largest single value)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? Based upon a review of available information, no evidence of bulk high explosives has been found.
D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; un-containerized)

VALUE

Solid or Liquid Propellants

6

Propellants

0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? Based upon a review of available information, no evidence of bulk propellants has been found.

E. Chemical Warfare Materiel and Radiological Weapons

VALUE

Toxic Chemical Agents

25

(Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)

War Gas Identification Sets

20

Radiological

15

Riot Control Agents

5

(Vomiting, Tear)

Chemical and Radiological (Select the largest single value)

0

What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OBW? Based upon a review of available information, no evidence of chemical warfare materiel has been found.

Total Hazard Severity Value

(Sum of Largest Values for A through E – Maximum of 61)

Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

RAC Worksheet - Page 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Hazard Severity Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CATASTROPHIC</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>21 and greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>10 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARGINAL</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>5 to 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE**</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

** If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II.
   Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.
Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordinance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OEW Hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the surface</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsurface</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location (Select the single largest value) ______

What evidence do you have regarding location of OEW? Since the location of potential OEW hazards associated with the small arms ammunition formerly located at the site is not known, a minimal value has been selected.

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OEW hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTANCE</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1.250 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.250 feet to 0.5 mile</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mile to 1.0 mile</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 mile to 2.0 miles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 2.0 miles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance (Select the single largest value) ______

What are the nearest inhabited structures? The majority of the site is part of Blue Knob State Park and the entire site is part of Blue Knob Ski Resort which are open to the public. In addition, several residential properties surround the site.
C. Numbers of Buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OEW hazard area, not the installation boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Buildings</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 and over</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 25</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) 5

Narrative: Several buildings associated with Blue Knob Ski Resort are located on the site and several residential homes surround the site.

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial, Warehouse, etc</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural, Forestry, etc</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention, Correctional</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Buildings</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value) 5

Describe types of buildings in the area. A portion of the site is situated on park land belonging to Blue Knob State Park and the other part is on land owned by Blue Knob Recreation. Several residential homes surround the site.
E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosive wastes. Use the following guidance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No barrier or security system</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security guard, but not barrier</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated site</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility; or</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendace, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accessibility (Select the single largest value)  

Describe the site accessibility. **The site is located at the top of a mountain; however, it is currently part of the Blue Knob Ski Resort which is open to the public. The site is not surrounded by any fences.**
F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None Anticipated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Dynamics (Select largest value)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe the site dynamics. The site is not expected to be subject to site dynamics (other than routine maintenance) that would increase accessibility to potential OEW hazards.

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE

(Sum of Largest Values for A through F—Maximum of 30)

22

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

**TABLE 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FREQUENT</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>27 or greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBABLE</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>21 to 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCASIONAL</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOTE</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8 to 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPROBABLE</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>less than 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.
CLAYSBURG AIR FORCE STATION (P-63)
PAVIA, BLAIR AND BEDFORD COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA
OSE Project No. C03PA105702

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability Level</th>
<th>FREQUENT A</th>
<th>PROBABLE B</th>
<th>OCCASIONAL C</th>
<th>REMOTE D</th>
<th>IMPROBABLE E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severity Category:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATASTROPHIC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARGINAL</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - immediately call CEHND-ED-SY - commercial 205-955-4068 or DSN 645-4968.

RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

RAC 4 downgraded to RAC 5; No further action (NOFA). The site was used by the Air Force as an Aircraft Control and Warning Station between 1950 and 1969, although a one acre portion of the site was used as a radio gap filler station until 1975. During the period of use by the Air Force, it is assumed that small arms ammunition was located onsite for use in security of the site. Representatives of the current owner and the Pennsylvania State Police Department (Bedford office - which monitors the entire site) have stated that no ORW has been found onsite. No ORW was observed at the site. Although a RAC of 4 was achieved in Table 3 of the Risk Assessment

RAC Worksheet - Page 9
Procedure for an OEW project is being recommended. The NOFA recommendation is based upon finding that small arms ammunition is the only potential OEW hazard remaining at the site. DERP-FUDS policy guidance defined in "Procedures for Conducting Preliminary Assessments at Potential Ordnance and Explosive Waste Sites," CRHND document 1115-3-523, dated 1 August 1994, states that further OEW investigation is not necessary when small arms is the only potential OEW hazard at a site.
Exposure No. 1. View looking northwest of the location of the former DOD-installed housing area. The dirt mounds represent the locations of several USTs which were partially unearthed by state park officials.

Exposure No. 2. View looking northeast of additional UST locations in the former housing area.
Exposure No. 3. View looking northeast of the former DOD-installed recreation building (to the left). This building is currently used for storage. The building to the right is a new lodge building built by Blue Knob Recreation.

Exposure No. 4. View looking southwest of the former DOD-installed auto maintenance shop (to the right) and recreation building (to the left). The auto maintenance shop is being used for storage. The AST is temporary and it is owned by Blue Knob Recreation.
Exposure No. 5. View looking east of the former DOD-installed generator/power house building (white building to the left). The disturbed soil represents the location of a UST which was unearthed by state park officials. A second UST is believed to be buried adjacent to the UST unearthed by park officials.

Exposure No. 6. View looking southeast of the former DOD-installed pump house and reservoir building (white building in the center of the picture). This building is being used by Blue Knob Recreation personnel for snow making operations.
Exposure No. 7. View looking north of a disturbed area which represents the location of a UST (still buried). The liquid in the UST was tested and found to contain PCBs. This is believed to be the UST associated with the former central heating plant.

Exposure No. 8. View of the former DOD-installed pumping station. The 3" line which goes up to the main base can be seen in the foreground.
Exposure No. 9. Additional view of the former pumping station. A hole in the wall where water is pouring out can be seen in the bottom of the photograph. According to Blue Knob Recreation officials, the soil located near the hole (before it eroded) had been stained.
Exposure No. 10. View of the inside of the DDD-installed pump house. Oil/tar staining can be seen on the wall.
Exposure No. 11. View of the DOD-installed dam and water supply.

Exposure No. 12. View of an additional DOD-installed well shed which is no longer in use. The well shed contains a well which is no longer used.