

**MD-234
Baltimore County**

1954-1966	PHX Nike Missile Base active.
1966	Army removed all military equipment from the PHX.
1974-1981	Maryland National Guard leased FCA.
1976	Baltimore County purchased LCA.
1981	FCA became inactive.
	BCDH installed three monitoring wells on LCA.
1982	Army removed two leaking underground storage tanks from FCA.
1983	USATHAMA completed a contamination assessment of FCA.
1984	Nine more monitoring wells installed on LCA.
1985	A Remedial Action Alternatives Assessment done for FCA.
1986	Army removed all buildings and improvements from FCA.
1986	DHMH conducted a <i>Preliminary Assessment</i> of LCA.
1988	EPA conducted a site reconnaissance at LCA.
1988-1984	Quarterly groundwater monitoring at FCA.
1989	EPA conducted a site inspection of LCA.
1990	<i>Site Inspection Report</i> of LCA.
	USATHAMA prepared a <i>Preliminary Assessment</i> of FCA. (Addendum in 1992)
1991	Baltimore County and army sign Memorandum of Agreement for construction of a Community Well System.

**PHOENIX MILITARY RESERVATION
Jacksonville, Maryland**

Site Location

Phoenix Military Reservation Complex (PHX) is a former Nike Missile Base located in northeastern Baltimore County, Maryland. The base consists of two parcels of land: the Fire Control Area (FCA) and the Launch Control Area (LCA). The two parcels cover approximately 17 acres each, about 0.6 miles apart. The areas occupy two adjacent hilltops separated by a surface water drainage feature, Greens Branch. Paper Mill Road (State Route 145) forms the north boundary of the LCA site. Sunnybrook Road forms the south boundary of the FCA site. The area surrounding PHX is rural residential. The community of Jacksonville is located about 0.6 miles to the east.

Site History

The PHX Nike Missile Base was active from 1954 until the program was terminated in 1966. At that time, the U.S. Army removed all military equipment from the PHX. The site was inactive from 1966 until 1974. From 1974 until 1981, the Maryland National Guard leased the FCA for training by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. The FCA has been inactive since 1981. In 1982, the Army removed two leaking underground storage tanks. In 1986, they removed all improvements, including buildings, septic tank, transformers, and asbestos-containing materials.

In 1976, the U.S. Army transferred ownership of the LCA to Baltimore County for use by the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Baltimore County Fire Department Training Academy.

Environmental Investigations

As a result of citizen complaints in April 1981, the Baltimore County Department of Health (BCDH) installed three monitoring wells on the LCA and sampled residential wells, supply wells, soils, septic systems, and drainage systems of the LCA. The results confirmed that groundwater in the LCA study area was contaminated by trichloroethene (TCE).

In response to BCDH's findings, the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) performed a more in-depth study of the LCA that included installing nine additional monitoring wells on site and sampling all wells in 1984. The results confirmed BCDH's findings. The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) conducted a preliminary assessment of the LCA in

April 1986, and in October 1988, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a site reconnaissance to locate potential sampling sites. In January 1989, EPA conducted a site inspection and collected soil, residential well, and monitoring well samples. The resulting *Site Inspection Report* of January 1990 included a Toxicological Evaluation.

BCDH also conducted a limited sampling program in the area of the FCA and confirmed the presence of TCE in groundwater samples from on- and off-site wells. BCDH notified the Army of the TCE contamination

in private wells adjacent to the FCA and the Army began providing bottled water to eight residences with nearby water supply wells. Subsequent investigations conducted at the site consisted of groundwater contamination assessments, installation of monitoring wells, soil and groundwater sampling, evaluation of remedial action alternatives, study of alternate water supplies, and quarterly groundwater monitoring.

A contamination assessment completed by USATHAMA in 1983 identified the septic drain field on the FCA as the source of the TCE contamination. A Remedial Action Alternatives Assessment in 1985 concluded that groundwater treatment was infeasible because of the area geology (well yields were too low to support a pump and treat groundwater remediation system). It was also determined that the soils were not contaminated and remediation of soil was not warranted.

In October 1991, Baltimore County and the Army signed a Memorandum of Agreement that called for the design, construction and operation of a Community Well System as the permanent, alternate water source. The Army committed \$1.5 million to this effort and agreed to help pay part of the operation and maintenance costs.

At the request of the EPA, USATHAMA prepared a *Preliminary Assessment* (PA) report for Hazard Ranking System scoring of the FCA in September 1990 and a *PA Addendum* in March 1992. Between 1988 and 1994, USATHAMA conducted quarterly groundwater monitoring and submitted the results to EPA in letter reports.

A quarterly monitoring program of 12 on-post wells and 11 residential wells is currently ongoing. The Army's response activities are being performed under the auspices of the Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program.

Current Status

This site is on the State Master List that identified potential hazardous waste sites in Maryland. The Master List includes sites currently identified by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System. EPA has given the site a designation of No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP). The designation of NFRAP by EPA does not mean that MDE has reached the same conclusion concerning further investigation at the site. The information contained in the fact sheet presents a summary of past investigations and site conditions currently known to MDE.

Facility Contact

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