Site Name: Wabash Facility
Location: Fort Madison Iowa
Brownfield Initial Site Screening (ISS)
Project Manager: Matt Culp

CON 12-15
Doc #18942

Date: 03/10/08

☒ **3931 - Phase II Assessment Review - standard**
Phase II submitted as part of standard real estate development, pre-purchase agreement, or other due diligence, not a part of a community grant project, or

☐ **3837 - Phase II Assessment – grant funded**
Phase II submitted as part of an EPA grant funded community-wide or targeted assessment project – see Mel Pins if questions on this determination

Location:

Latitude: 40.5830 *Longitude:91.4273* ***County**: Lee*
(Decimal Degree format)

USGS Quadrant: Nauvoo, IL

Site Size: 126

Site Dimension: ☒ Acres ☐ Square Feet ☐ Feet ☐ Square Miles ☐ Miles

Site Alias Name(s): Fruehauf Trailer Corporation

Congressional District: 2nd

Grant Recipient Name, Address & Contact: NA

Current Owner & Address:
Wabash National, 1000 Sagamore Parkway South, Lafayette, Indiana 47905

Responsible Party Name(s) & Address, if different from current owner:
NA

Site Street Address or Tier, Range, Section & Subsections (if street address is unknown)

2597 Highway 61, Fort Madison, Iowa 52627

Directions to site:

This site is located in eastern Iowa. From Des Moines, travel east on Interstate 80 to Highway 218. Travel south on 218 to State Highway 61 and then turn east. Travel approximately 4 miles north on Highway 61. The site is located on the left side of Highway 61 (see map).

Summarize the site history (past usages, past ownerships, wastes, known or suspected contamination pathways such as tanks, septic tank/tile field, lagoon, land applications, S.W. burial, etc)

The site was originally developed from agricultural land in 1966 by Fruehauf Trailer Corp. where they manufactured truck trailers. Fruehauf owned and operated at this location from 1966 to 1997. In 1997 Wabash purchased the facility and continued similar operations until 2002. The site has three primary buildings: the main plant, the decal building and a hazardous waste storage building.

Known and potential contamination sources (REC's) identified during the Phase I include five fuel underground storage tanks (USTs) used for diesel and used oil that have been successfully closed and removed. Additional potential REC's include a waste water lagoon, former outdoor drum storage area, hazardous waste storage building, three above ground storage fuel tanks (ASTs), a septic tank, an oil /water separator, and an outdoor equipment storage area.

Briefly describe the site assessment that was conducted (number of borings, monitoring wells, number of samples, depth of soil samples and monitoring wells, analysis, etc.)

Twenty-four borings were advanced to a depth of 20 feet in the areas identified as REC locations in the Phase I report. Soil and ground water samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by EPA methods 8260, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) by EPA method 8270, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) by EPA method 8082, benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene, total xylenes (BTEX) and total extractable hydrocarbons (TEHs) by Iowa methods OA-1 and OA-2, and heavy RCRA metals including molybdenum by EPA method 6010 and mercury by method 7471.

Raw ground water samples were collected from six of the 24 borings by a low flow sampler and ten of the 24 borings were completed as temporary monitoring wells. The monitoring wells were developed by bailing three well volumes before additional samples were collected. Two on-site water supply wells were also sampled for bacteria and nitrates in addition to the other parameters already listed above. One composite sediment sample was also collected from the oil/water separator (OWS). No measurable sludge was detected in the OWS. A sample was also collected from the subject site roof gutter system for airborne particulates.

Summarize the findings and conclusions regarding the contaminants found and their extent and concentrations. Relate those values to known criteria such as statewide standards, MCLs, water quality standards, background levels or other benchmarks used to determine site priority.

According to the Phase II report no VOC, SVOC, BTEX, or TEH contaminants were detected at any of the identified REC locations in soil or ground water in excess of IDNR statewide standards. One metal, molybdenum, was detected in the roof gutter sediment sample at a concentration of 409 mg/kg which exceeds the statewide standard soil of 390 mg/kg.

Identify on-site or off-site potential and actual targets (e.g., municipal wells, private wells, drinking water intakes). What is known of the neighboring area, i.e., are there residences, businesses, public use areas, etc.? Are there utility lines that could be impacted by site contaminants? Identify any other use/location issues that deserve consideration.

The site is located in a predominantly rural low-density, industrial/ commercial area south of Fort Madison, Iowa. The hydrogeology is dominated by the Mississippi River alluvium that overlays Upper Devonian bedrock at a depth of about 150 feet. Numerous private and commercial water wells are recorded in the area and there are two on-site wells (see map). Most wells in the area are completed in Mississippi River alluvium but some are completed in bedrock. The subject site is located within its own source water capture area and within the capture zone for the Climax Molybdenum facility located immediately east of the site. Other source water capture zones in the area include Cryotec De-icing, the Dial Corporation, Iowa Penitentiary farm #3 and a mobile home park well (see map). No other actual or potential receptors have been identified.

Rate the site on a scale of 1 to 4, in decreasing order of severity or priority.
4

Summarize the reasoning, knowledge or any other information used in determining your recommendation regarding the priority assigned to this site.

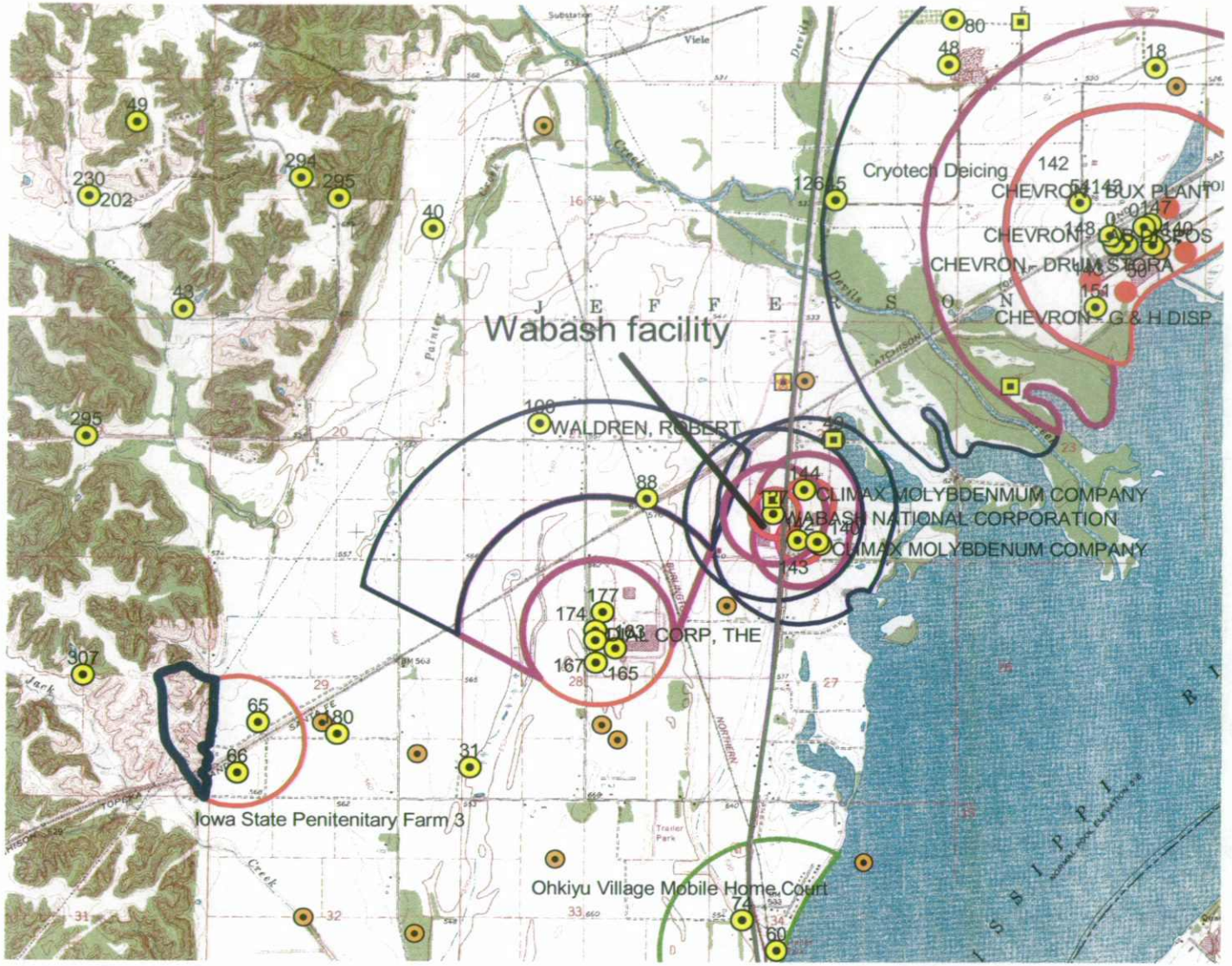
The priority of 4 is based on the Phase II conclusion that no contaminants at any of the identified REC locations were identified in soil or ground water in excess of an IDNR statewide standard; with the exception of molybdenum in the roof gutter sediment sample. Since there is no established standard for metals deposited in this manner (air emissions collected in roof gutters) and no identification of the source, it is not possible to evaluate. Therefore, the site does not qualify as a priority 3 site and thus warrants a priority of 4.

Site recommended for:

- [X] No further action
- ☐ Additional investigation under state program (activity code 2824)
- ☐ Additional investigation under CERCLA (Extended Site Screening)
- ☐ Additional investigation by responsible party
- ☐ Transfer to LUST/UST

Form Reviewed: _____ **Date Reviewed:** 3/21/08

Wabash Facility
Fort Madison, Iowa



- Municipal wells
- LUST sites
- UST Sites
- Userpt.shp
- User.shp
- Geologic_sampling_points.shp
- Pvtperm
- Highway.shp

Source Water Protection Area

- 2-year
- 5-year
- 10-year
- 2500-foot
- 1-mile
- primary protection area
- surface runoff area
- hydrologic boundary
- County

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