DOCUMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR DETERMINATION

Interim Final 2/5/99

RCRA Corrective Action

Environmental Indicator (EI) RCRIS code (CA725) Current Human Exposures Under Control

Facility Name:

Former Millennium Specialty Chemicals - St. Helena Manufacturing Facility

Facility Address:

2701 Broening Highway, Baltimore, MD 21222

Facility EPA ID#:

MDD 003 093 507

1.	surfac	Has all available relevant/significant information on known and reasonably suspected releases to soil, groundwater, surface water/sediments, and air, subject to RCRA Corrective Action (e.g., from Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU), Regulated Units (RU), and Areas of Concern (AOC)), been considered in this EI determination?				
	\boxtimes	If yes - check here and continue with #2 below.				
		If no - re-evaluate existing data, or				
		If data are not available, skip to #6 and enter "IN" (more information needed) status code.				

BACKGROUND

Definition of Environmental Indicators (for the RCRA Corrective Action)

Environmental Indicators (EI) are measures being used by the RCRA Corrective Action program to go beyond programmatic activity measures (e.g., reports received and approved, etc.) to track changes in the quality of the environment. The two EI developed to-date indicate the quality of the environment in relation to current human exposures to contamination and the migration of contaminated groundwater. An EI for non-human (ecological) receptors is intended to be developed in the future.

Definition of "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI

A positive "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI determination ("YE" status code) indicates that there are no "unacceptable" human exposures to "contamination" (i.e., contaminants in concentrations in excess of appropriate risk-based levels) that can be reasonably expected under current land- and groundwater-use conditions (for all "contamination" subject to RCRA corrective action at or from the identified facility (i.e., site-wide)).

Relationship of EI to Final Remedies

While Final remedies remain the long-term objective of the RCRA Corrective Action program the EI are near-term objectives which are currently being used as Program measures for the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, GPRA). The "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI are for reasonably expected human exposures under current land- and groundwater-use conditions ONLY, and do not consider potential future land- or groundwater-use conditions or ecological receptors. The RCRA Corrective Action program's overall mission to protect human health and the environment requires that Final remedies address these issues (i.e., potential future human exposure scenarios, future land and groundwater uses, and ecological receptors).

Duration / Applicability of EI Determinations

El Determinations status codes should remain in RCRIS national database ONLY as long as they remain true (i.e., RCRIS status codes must be changed when the regulatory authorities become aware of contrary information).

2. Are groundwater, soil, surface water, sediments, or air media known or reasonably suspected to be "contaminated" above appropriately protective risk-based "levels" (applicable promulgated standards, as well as other appropriate standards, guidelines, guidance, or criteria) from releases subject to RCRA Corrective Action (from SWMUs, RUs or AOCs)?

		Yes	No	<u>N/A</u>	Rationale / Key Contaminants
Ground	lwater	X			Al,As,Ba,Cd,Cr,Cu,Fe,Mn,Ni,Pb,Sb,Se,Tl,Vn,Zn, napthalene, TPH-DRO*
Air (in	doors) 2			X	Manufacturing ceased 2006, bldgs. razed/removed 2008
	e Soil (e.g., <2 ft)	X			arsenic, lead, manganese, thallium
Surface	e Water	X X X			and the control of th
Sedime	ent	X			
Subsur	f. Soil (e.g., >2 ft)	X			arsenic, lead, copper, thallium, TPH-DRO*
Air (ou	itdoors)			X	Manufacturing ceased 2006, bldgs. removed/razed 2008
	and referencing su If yes (for any med appropriate "level:	fficient lia) - cor s" (or p	support ntinue a provide	ing docu fter iden an expl	"YE," status code after providing or citing appropriate "levels," umentation demonstrating that these "levels" are not exceeded. tifying key contaminants in each "contaminated" medium, citing anation for the determination that the medium could pose an rting documentation.
	If unknown (for an	y media	ı) - skip	to #6 ai	nd enter "IN" status code.
				100	drocarbons-Diesel Range Organics exceeded Maryland E) non-residential soil concentration screen.

Rationale:

Key contaminants shown in the Table above are constituents that exceeded EPA's Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) for soil in industrial settings. The groundwater constituents shown exceeded Drinking Water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or RSLs, if MCLs were not established for a constituent. Screening levels are based on lifetime default exposure assumptions and therefore do not reflect actual risk posed by Site contaminants, given that the Site is vacant, with minimal, if any, human exposures to contaminants.

Reference:

Summary of Preliminary Soil and Groundwater Results, Memorandum dated April 16, 2013 by Environ.

Report of Current Site Conditions - Former Millennium Specialty Chemicals, St. Helena Manufacturing Facility, Baltimore, Maryland, dated December 2010 by Environ.

Footnotes:

¹ "Contamination" and "contaminated" describes media containing contaminants (in any form, NAPL and/or dissolved, vapors, or solids, that are subject to RCRA) in concentrations in excess of appropriately protective risk-based "levels" (for the media, that identify risks within the acceptable risk range).

² Recent evidence (from the Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment, and others) suggest that unacceptable indoor air concentrations are more common in structures above groundwater with volatile contaminants than previously believed. This is a rapidly developing field and reviewers are encouraged to look to the latest guidance for the appropriate methods and scale of demonstration necessary to be reasonably certain that indoor air (in structures located above (and adjacent to) groundwater with volatile contaminants) does not present unacceptable risks.

3. Are there **complete pathways** between "contamination" and human receptors such that exposures can be reasonably expected under the current (land- and groundwater-use) conditions?

Summary Exposure Pathway Evaluation Table

Potential Human Receptors (Under Current Conditions)

'Contaminated" Media	Residents	Workers	Day-Care	Construction	Trespassers	Recreation	Food ³
Groundwater	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Air (indoors)							
Soil (surface, e.g., <2 ft)	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no
Surface Water	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Sediment	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Soil (subsurface e.g., >2 ft)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Air (outdoors)							

Instructions for Summary Exposure Pathway Evaluation Table:

- 1. Strike-out specific Media including Human Receptors' spaces for Media which are not "contaminated" as identified in #2 above.
- 2. enter "yes" or "no" for potential "completeness" under each "Contaminated" Media -- Human Receptor combination (Pathway).

Note: In order to focus the evaluation to the most probable combinations	some potential "Contaminated" Media -
Human Receptor combinations (Pathways) do not have check spaces ("	"). While these combinations may not
be probable in most situations they may be possible in some settings and sh	hould be added as necessary.

	If no (pathways are not complete for any contaminated media-receptor combination) - skip to #6, and enter "YE" status code, after explaining and/or referencing condition(s) in-place, whether natural or man-made, preventing a complete exposure pathway from each contaminated medium (e.g., use optional <u>Pathway Evaluation Work Sheet</u> to analyze major pathways).
\boxtimes	If yes (pathways are complete for any "Contaminated" Media - Human Receptor combination) - continue after providing supporting explanation.
	If unknown (for any "Contaminated" Media - Human Receptor combination) - skip to #6 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale: The only current exposure is to a hypothetical trespasser encountering contaminated surficial soil. This scenario is unlikely because approximately 80% of the former Facility is covered by concrete, asphalt or gravel. The area of the Site where historical operations occurred is almost completely covered. The Site is fenced, gated and locked, with security personnel visiting several times a week to monitor for trespassing and fence integrity. In the event of a trespasser exposure to contaminated surface soil, the exposure would be limited in duration and extent and therefore, not considered significant.

Reference: Draft Human Health Risk Assessment-Former Millennium Specialty Chemicals, St. Helena Manufacturing Plant, Baltimore, MD [Appendix I to Draft RFI], by Ramboll Environ, dated July 2015.

³ Indirect Pathway/Receptor (e.g., vegetables, fruits, crops, meat and dairy products, fish, shellfish, etc.)

4.	Can the exposures from any of the complete pathways identified in #3 be reasonably expected to be " significant " (i.e., potentially "unacceptable" because exposures can be reasonably expected to be: 1) greater in magnitude (intensity, frequency and/or duration) than assumed in the derivation of the acceptable "levels" (used to identify the "contamination"); or 2) the combination of exposure magnitude (perhaps even though low) and contaminan concentrations (which may be substantially above the acceptable "levels") could result in greater than acceptable risks)?					
	\boxtimes	If no (exposures cannot be reasonably expected to be significant (i.e., potentially "unacceptable") for any complete exposure pathway) - skip to #6 and enter "YE" status code after explaining and/or referencing documentation justifying why the exposures (from each of the complete pathways) to "contamination" (identified in #3) are not expected to be "significant."				
		If yes (exposures could be reasonably expected to be "significant" (i.e., potentially "unacceptable") for any complete exposure pathway) - continue after providing a description (of each potentially "unacceptable" exposure pathway) and explaining and/or referencing documentation justifying why the exposures (from each of the remaining complete pathways) to "contamination" (identified in #3) are not expected to be "significant."				
		If unknown (for any complete pathway) - skip to #6 and enter "IN" status code				
Ratio	nale:	See discussion under Question 3 Rationale.				
Defer	anca.	See Reference under Question 3				

⁴ If there is any question on whether the identified exposures are "significant" (i.e., potentially "unacceptable") consult a human health Risk Assessment specialist with appropriate education, training and experience.

5.	Can the "significant" exposures (identified in #4) be shown to be within acceptable limits?
	If yes (all "significant" exposures have been shown to be within acceptable limits) - continue and enter "YE" after summarizing <u>and</u> referencing documentation justifying why all "significant" exposures to "contamination" are within acceptable limits (e.g., a site-specific Human Health Risk Assessment).
	If no - (there are current exposures that can be reasonably expected to be "unacceptable")- continue and enter "NO" status code after providing a description of each potentially "unacceptable" exposure.
	If unknown (for any potentially "unacceptable" exposure) - continue and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

6.	Check the appropriate RCRIS status codes for the Current Human Exposures Under Control EI (event code CA725), and obtain Supervisor (or appropriate Manager) signature and date on the EI determination below (attach appropriate supporting documentation as well as a map of the facility).					
		YE - Yes, "Current Human Exposures Under Contribe information contained in this EI Determination, be "Under Control" at the (insert facility and EPA II and reasonably expected conditions. This deter Agency/State becomes aware of significant changes	"Current Human Exposures" are expected to D#), located at (insert address) under current mination will be re-evaluated when the			
		NO - "Current Human Exposures" are NOT "Unde	r Control."			
		IN - More information is needed to make a determ	nination.			
Comple	ted by	(signature) Berkur Sm (print) Barbara Smith (title) Environmental Scientist	Date: 12/06/2016			
Supervi	sor	(signature) (print) Luis A. Pizarro (title) Associate Director (EPA Region or State) EPA Rg. 3	Date: 10/6/16			

Locations where References may be found:

US EPA Region III Land and Chemicals Division 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103

Maryland Department of the Environment Land Restoration Program/Voluntary Cleanup 1800 Washington Blvd., Suite 625 Baltimore, MD 21230-1719

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