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:	Pennsylvania House, Inc.
Facility Address:	137 North 10 th Street, Lewisburg, PA 17837
Facility EPA ID #:	PAD 00 302 6762

- 1. 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?
 - **X** 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

EI 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).

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2. Are groundwater, soil, surface water, sediments, or air **media** known or reasonably suspected to be **"contaminated"**¹ 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	<u>No</u>	<u>?</u>
Groundwater		Х	
Air (indoors) ²		Х	
Surface Soil (e.g., <2 ft)		Х	
Surface Water		Х	
Sediment		Х	
Subsurf. Soil (e.g., >2 ft)		Х	
Air (outdoors)		Х	

X

If no (for all media) - skip to #6, and enter "YE," status code after providing or citing appropriate "levels," and referencing sufficient supporting documentation demonstrating that these "levels" are not exceeded.

Rationale / Key Contaminants

If yes (for any media) - continue after identifying key contaminants in each "contaminated" medium, citing appropriate "levels" (or provide an explanation for the determination that the medium could pose an unacceptable risk), and referencing supporting documentation.

If unknown (for any media) - skip to #6 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s): File review indicates several fuel oil and diesel fuel releases, a ruptured underground line containing wood sealer, and spills and leaks from waste drums, occurred at this site. Following is a chronological list of these past releases:

1. 1/10/83 - #5 Fuel oil spill from vent pipe. - Oil entered Bull Run via an unnamed tributary at the site. Dams, booms and absorbent pads were used to intercept and collect spilled material. All contaminated soil was removed and hauled to a landfill. The Department conducted an Aquatic Biology Investigation of the impacted stream on 1/17/83, 1/18/83 and 2/14/83. Conclusion was that moderate impact resulting from the spill had occurred. Due to the length of time from the spill event to the present, it is assumed that no detrimental effects to the stream remain as a result of the spill incident;

2. 10/21/83 - Hydraulic oil from ruptured hydraulic hose drained onto ground. - Dry sawdust and oil absorbent pads were used to clean this up;

3. 5/1/86 - Liquid wastes spilled from storage drums. - Samples collected for organics and color analysis. All affected soils excavated and disposed offsite;

4. 3/21/88 - Raw material leaking from storage drums was observed by Department personnel. - Wastes leaking directly onto bare ground. This led to the Department requiring the Site to conduct a cleanup of the site. Cleanup was initiated on March 24, 1988. The Department required the Site to initiate an assessment and cleanup of the soils beneath the drum storage rack. Contaminants of concern were VOCs, semi-volatiles, methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone), xylenes and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Cleanup standards were ultimately set to Level II. An assessment was conducted and approximately 1215 tons of contaminated soil was removed and disposed at a permitted landfill. On April 3, 1995, the Department notified the Site that the cleanup was performed to the Department's satisfaction;

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5. 4/4/88 - 55-gallon drum containing sap stain ruptured releasing stain onto ground. - Approximately one gallon entered ditch leading to Bull Run. Material absorbed by dry sawdust and booms were placed across the ditch. All sawdust and contaminated soil removed and disposed;

6. May 20 through 23, 1991 - During removal of two 10,000-gallon diesel fuel tanks, soil and groundwater contamination was observed. This contamination was cleaned up in accordance with Section 502 (c) of the PA Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Act. On June 30, 1992, the Department approved the cleanup and closure of this underground storage tank facility;

7. 12/20/94 - During cleanup of three underground heating oil tanks, localized contamination was noted. - The soil was sampled for PHC-DRO. All contaminated soil was removed and disposed at a permitted facility. On March 3, 1995, the closure of this tank facility was approved by the Department; and,

8. Spring 1997 - Liquid sealer from underground pipe is released outside containment area. - Cleanup in accordance with Act 2 requirements was conducted. On October 20, 1997, the Department approved the cleanup from this release.

All releases were cleaned up to the Department's satisfaction.

References: Information was obtained from Departmental files for this Site. The following PADEP program files were used to obtain the aforementioned information: Waste Management; Environmental Cleanups; and, Water Quality Management.

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).

²Recent 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.

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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 Resid	lents	Workers	Day-Care	Construction	Trespassers	Recreation	Food ³
Groundwater							
Air (indoors)							
Soil (surface, e.g., <2 ft)							
Surface Water							
Sediment							
Soil (subsurface e.g., >2 ft)							
Air (outdoors)							

Instructions for <u>Summary Exposure Pathway Evaluation Table</u>:

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 should 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) inplace, 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).

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 and Reference(s):

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**"⁴ (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 contaminant concentrations (which may be substantially above the acceptable "levels") could result in greater than acceptable risks)?
 - If no (exposures can not 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

Rationale and Reference(s):

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 and 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):

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- 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 (and attach appropriate supporting documentation as well as a map of the facility):
 - X YE Yes, "Current Human Exposures Under Control" has been verified. Based on a review of the information contained in this EI Determination, "Current Human Exposures" are expected to be "Under Control" at the **Pennsylvania House, Inc.** facility, EPA ID # **PAD 00 302 6762**, located at **137 North 10th Street, Lewisburg, PA 17837** under current and reasonably expected conditions. This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency/State becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.
 - NO "Current Human Exposures" are NOT "Under Control."
 - IN More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by	(signature)		Date 03-22-99
	(print)	David W. Garg	
	(title)	PADEP	
Supervisor	(signature))	Date 04-08-99
	(print)	Paul Gotthold	
	(title)	PA Operations Branch Chief	
	(EPA Regi	ion or State) EPA, Region 3	

Locations where References may be found:

PADEP - Northcentral Regional Office 208 W. 3rd St., Suite 101 Williamsport, PA 17701

Contact telephone and e-mail numbers:

(name)	David Garg
(phone #)	570-327-3752
(e-mail)	garg.david@dep.state.pa.us

FINAL NOTE: THE HUMAN EXPOSURES ELIS A QUALITATIVE SCREENING OF EXPOSURES AND THE DETERMINATIONS WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD NOT BE USED AS THE SOLE BASIS FOR RESTRICTING THE SCOPE OF MORE DETAILED (E.G., SITE-SPECIFIC) ASSESSMENTS OF RISK.