#### 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 Address:		PA Route 23, Leola, PA				
Facility	EPA ID#:	PAD 05 677 1405				
	groundwater,	e relevant/significant information on known and reasonably suspected releases to soil, rface water/sediments, and air, subject to RCRA Corrective Action (e.g., from Solid Wastenits (SWMU), Regulated Units (RU), and Areas of Concern (AOC)), been <b>considered</b> in thin?				
	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

**Facility Name:** 

#### **Definition of Environmental Indicators (for the RCRA Corrective Action)**

C & D Technologies, Inc.

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**" <sup>1</sup> 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	?	Rationale / Key Contaminants
Groundwater		X		
Air (indoors) <sup>2</sup>		X		
Surface Soil (e.g., <2 ft)		X		
Surface Water		X		
Sediment		X		
Subsurf. Soil (e.g., >2 ft)		X		
Air (outdoors)		X		

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.

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): Following the discovery of a leaking underground storage tank in 1982, C & D removed about 750 tons of contaminated soil and pumped 2 monitoring wells. Approximately 6500 gallons of process water containing lead and sulfate were lost to the environment. The leaking tank was removed and any visible spilled process water was pumped out. A 1984 spill of 300 - 500 gallons of lead-contaminated acetic acid to surface water was reported to have been remediated by the addition of lime to the unnamed tributary of Mill Creek, and the company is still monitoring wells voluntarily under PADEP's direction and approval. A third monitoring well was installed, but has since been decommissioned. Currently, any process spills enter sumps in the buildings, and the contaminated water is treated at the facility's MEMTEK unit, and sampled before discharge to the POTW.

Releases of lead oxide powder are vacuumed and wet-mopped. The distinctive orange-brown color facilitates visual determinations. According to PADEP, there have been no problems at the facility with respect to fugitive emissions.

Most recent groundwater monitoring results show lead below levels of concern (15 ug/l). Sulfates are still above the Secondary MCL (250 mg/l), which is not a health-based concentration. This information is taken from the "Environmental Assessment Inspection Report" dated April 5, 1999, prepared by the USACE, discussions with C & D facility management, PADEP and the Upper Leacock Water Authority.

### Footnotes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

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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	Residents	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 S	ummary Exposu	re Pathway l	Evaluation T	'able:			
	1. Strike-out specific Media including Human Receptors' spaces for Media which are not "contaminated" as identified in #2 above.						
	"yes" or "no" for combination (P	-	'completene	ss" under each	"Contaminate	d" Media H	Iuman
Note: In order to to Media - Human R combinations may	eceptor combin y not be probabl	ations (Path	ways) do no	ot have check sp	paces ("").	While these	
	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 (pathway combination) -	_	-			an Receptor	
	If unknown (for and enter "IN"			edia - Human F	Receptor comb	ination) - skij	p to #6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Indirect Pathway/Receptor (e.g., vegetables, fruits, crops, meat and dairy products, fish, shellfish, etc.)

Rationale and Reference(s):\_\_\_\_\_

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4.	Can the <b>exposures</b> from any of the complete pathways identified in #3 be reasonably expected to be " <b>significant</b> " (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 Re	ference(s):			

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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	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

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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 C & D Technologies, Inc. facility, EPA ID # PAD 05 677 1405, located at PA Route 23, Leola, PA 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 determ	ination.				
	Completed by	(signature) (print) Gerald T. Heston (title) Remedial Project Manager	Date <u>01-08-01</u>				
	Supervisor	(signature) (print) Paul Gotthold (title) PA Operations Branch Chief (EPA Region or State) EPA, Region 3	Date <u>01-08-01</u>				

### Locations where References may be found:

Facility RCRA Project File EPA, Region III 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

### **Contact telephone and e-mail numbers:**

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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.