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:	Alcoa Extrusions Inc.		
Facility Address:	53 Pottsville Street, Cressona, PA 17929		
Facility EPA ID #:	PAD 096 262 522		

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).

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>	Rationale / Key Contaminants
Groundwater		х		
Air (indoors) ^{2}		х		
Surface Soil (e.g., <2 ft)	X			PCBs, used as lubricants and hydraulic oils were routinely leaked and found their way into the plant waste water treatment system. WWTP sludge contained levels as high as 1,145 ppm PCB.
Surface Water		х		
Sediment		х		
Subsurf. Soil (e.g., >2 ft) 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.
- X 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):

In July 1987, PCBs were discovered in WWTP plant sludges at levels as high as 1,145 ppm. Sampling efforts were expanded and PCBs were discovered in and around the WWTP lagoons and adjacent soil. The sources of the PCBs were various pits and pipes used to service hydraulic equipment. Evidence suggests that various drain lines used to transport used hydraulic oils and cooling water within the plant leaked and contributed to the PCB levels discovered through sampling.

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.

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	n Trespassers	Recreation	Food ³
Groundwater		no	n/a	no	n/a	n/a	n/a
Air (indoors)	n/a	no		no			
Soil (surface, e.g., <2 ft)		no		no			
Surface Water		no		no			
Sediment		no		no			
Soil (subsurface e.g., >2 ft)		no		no			
Air (outdoors)		no		no			

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.

- X 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).
 - 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):

The PCB contamination, first discovered in 1987, has been largely cleaned through the efforts of Alcoa/Cressona under a Final Order on Consent under the TSCA program. Under the Order, Alcoa conducted a soil cleanup and removal project. Details about this effort are available in the US COE report, Attachment 21. Alcoa also made substantial changes to their Waste Water Treatment System and the aluminum forming processes to eliminate on-going sources of PCBs.

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)?
 - <u>x</u> 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?
 - <u>x</u> 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):

The EI Evaluation Report prepared by the US Army Corps of Engineers contains both a summary of the environmental status of this facility as well as 29 Attachments that detail past and current conditions. This report forms the basis for the EI determination for this facility.

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):

Х	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 Alcoa Extrusions Facility, EPA ID
	PAD 096 262 522 located at 53 Pottsville Street, Cressona, 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 determination.

Completed by	(signature)	/s/	Date <u>11/21/02</u>	
	(print)	Paul Gotthold		_
	(title)	Chief, PA Operations Branch		
Supervisor	(signature)	/s/	Date 11/21/02	
	(print)	Maria Parisi Vickers		
	(title)	Deputy Director, WCMD		
	EPA Regi	on III		

Locations where References may be found:

Reference documents for this determination may be found at EPA Region III, Office of RCRA Programs, PA Operations Branch

Contact telephone and e-mail numbers:

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FINAL NOTE: THE HUMAN EXPOSURES EI IS 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.