

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: Fisher Scientific Company

Facility Address: 1410 Wayne Avenue, Indiana, PA 15701

Facility EPA ID #: PAD004321527

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?

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).

Facility Background

The Fisher Scientific Company operated its Laboratory Equipment Division at its White Township, Indiana County, PA location from 1958 through 2006. The 14-acre Facility includes a 160,000 sq. ft. building in which various laboratory instruments and apparatuses such as clamps, burners, centrifuges, stirrers, ovens, incubators, hot plates and water baths were engineered and manufactured. After Fisher Scientific vacated the site in 2006, the property was purchased by 3-Ring Realty, which currently leases portions of the building to active tenants and is pursuing future development options.

The Facility is located adjacent to the southwest corner of the intersection of Wayne Avenue and Indian Springs Road. Stoney Run Creek traverses the property to the west of the manufacturing building. The area surrounding the Facility contains a mix of commercial, residential and agricultural properties.

A RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) completed in 1987 identified 28 SWMUs and one Area of Concern (AOC). Many of the SWMUs consisted of temporary storage areas that were used prior to sending wastes to the two on-site former interim status hazardous waste storage areas and no known releases have occurred at the vast majority of SWMUs. None of the SWMUs have been in use since Fisher vacated the property in 2006. The AOC identified in the RFA was an unpermitted outfall area in which processed wastewater from a neutralization tank was discharged to Stoney Run Creek. This outfall also has not been used since at least 2006.

Several remedial actions have been conducted at the Facility. The first occurred in the mid-1980s, when paint resins and solvent odors were encountered during the installation of a tank to replace a dry well. Initial analyses of soil samples from the excavation area detected methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) and xylenes. The dry well area was excavated, sampled and backfilled with clean-fill in December 1985. In October 1986, soils containing toluene, xylenes and MEK were encountered during the construction of a building addition near the former dry well location. Contaminated soils encountered during the excavation of an 11 foot-deep footer were disposed of off-site and groundwater monitoring did not indicate a negative impact to groundwater outside of the immediate dry well location. In December 1994, during the installation of a sewer line through the parking lot area of the Facility, miscellaneous debris and a gray material were unearthed. The gray material was found to contain lead concentrations in excess of PADEP's Cleanup Standards for Contaminated Soils (CSCS), as well as lower concentrations of barium and tetrachloroethene (PCE). The gray material was excavated and disposed of off-site in December 1995 and the area was backfilled with clean fill in January 1996. PADEP stated in a letter to Fisher dated March 11, 1996 that the site was approved in accordance with the provisions of the Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act (Act 2) and no further action was required.

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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)?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>?</u>	<u>Rationale/Key Contaminants</u>
Groundwater	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Chlorinated solvent contamination in northern portion of property.</u>
Air (indoors) ²	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>No contaminants outside EPA’s allowable risk range during March 2015 indoor air sampling event.</u>
Surface Soil (e.g., <2 ft)	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Contaminated soil was removed: PADEP approval</u>
Surface Water	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>No record of contamination.</u>
Sediment	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>No record of contamination.</u>
Subsurf. Soil (e.g., >2 ft)	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Contaminated soil was removed: PADEP approval</u>
Air (outdoors)	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Facility no longer in operation.</u>

 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):

See the following pages.

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.

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Soil:

Dry Well Area

In the summer of 1984, paint resin and solvent odors were encountered during the installation of a new containment tank to replace a 6 foot x 6 foot x 6 foot dry well immediately south of the manufacturing facility. Water from the paint storage and mixing area was reportedly directed to the dry well for several months in 1968/1969. Additionally, other minor leakage and spillage from the plant's painting process during its early years of operation are believed to have contributed to observed contamination. To investigate the extent of the contamination, eight test pits were excavated in the rear of the property in November 1984. A composite soil sample collected from one of the test pits (TP-8), located within the dry well area, contained toluene (1,600 mg./kg.), total xylenes (17,000 mg./kg.) and methylethyl ketone (MEK) (2.6 mg./kg.). The total xylenes concentration was the only exceedance of the current EPA composite worker soil Regional Screening Level (RSL) (2,500 mg/kg). A composite sample collected from test pit TP-6, located approximately 160 feet southwest of the dry well area contained lead at 1,200 mg/kg, although the lead was not known to be attributable to any of the facility processes/waste streams.

In December 1985, the dry well area was excavated, sampled and backfilled with clean-fill. Some non-hazardous dry, solid paint resin was left in place. A total of 116 tons of contaminated materials were shipped off-site for disposal. Results of post-remedial sample analyses indicated no contaminants at concentrations above EPA's current composite worker soil RSLs.

In October 1986, Fisher began construction on a building addition (40 feet x 56 feet) near the former dry well location when materials similar to those observed in the dry well area were encountered. A consultant for Fisher installed and sampled six soil borings in this area. Concentrations of toluene, xylenes, and MEK were detected near the base of the fill material. After the investigation was complete, an 11 foot-deep footer was excavated along the limits of the building addition and all contaminated soil zones encountered were removed and shipped off site for disposal.

POTW Sewer Line

In March 1995, a gray fine-grained material was encountered in the southwestern portion of the Fisher Scientific property during excavation activities associated with the installation of a sewer line by the Indiana, PA Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Samples of the material contained lead, copper and zinc above PADEP's generic "Cleanup Standard for Contaminated Soils." The material was present over an area approximately 80 feet long by 15 feet wide with thicknesses varying from several inches to as much as four feet. All visible gray material (approximately 250 tons) was excavated and disposed of off-site in December 1995. Following excavation, ten confirmatory soil samples were collected and analyzed for total lead, copper, barium, total zinc, PCE, and meta/para cresol. PCE and meta/para cresol were not detected. All metals were below acceptable standards except for one copper concentration of 4,900 mg/kg. An additional sample was collected from the location with the copper exceedance and that sample contained copper below the standard. The area was backfilled with previously characterized clean materials stockpiled on site in January 1996.

Fisher submitted an Act 2 Final report to PADEP, detailing the investigation and remediation of the gray fine-grained material in February 1996. PADEP stated in a letter to Fisher dated March 11, 1996 that the site was approved in accordance with the provisions of the Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act (Act 2) and no further action was required.

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EPA completed a site visit to the former Fisher Scientific facility on May 18, 2016. No signs of stressed vegetation were evident in the vicinity of the former dry bed or former gray fine-grained material disposal area during the inspection of the facility.

Groundwater:

During the initial investigation of the former dry well in 1984, groundwater samples were collected from five of the eight test pits. A sample collected from test pit TP-7, located immediately downgradient of the former dry well, contained toluene at 3,100 µg/l and total xylenes at 25,000 µg/l. EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) for toluene is 1,000 µg/l. While the MCL for xylenes is 10,000 µg/l, the tap water RSL for that contaminant is currently 190 µg/l.

Four monitoring wells were installed in October 1985 to determine the extent of groundwater contamination in the vicinity of the former dry well area. MW-1 served as a background well up gradient of the dry well, while MW-2, MW-3, and MW-4 were placed downgradient to assess whether contaminated groundwater was migrating toward Stoney Creek. Analyses of samples collected from the wells contained no detections of the contaminants of concern (xylenes, toluene and MEK). There was not an adequate amount of water to collect a sample from the background well (MW-1) during the initial sampling event. The findings of this report were submitted to PADEP on November 19, 1985.

A quarterly monitoring program was initiated in January 1986. After ten years of monitoring with no detections of xylenes, toluene or MEK in any of the four monitoring wells, Fisher sent a letter to PADEP on June 13, 1996, requesting to discontinue the quarterly monitoring program. The contamination seen in the groundwater collected from test pit TP-7 in 1984 was demonstrated to be localized, immobile and has most likely attenuated since that timeframe. PADEP approved Fisher's request to cease the quarterly groundwater monitoring program in a letter dated April 1, 1997.

The former Gorell Enterprises, Inc. facility, also a RCRA Corrective Action Facility is located directly north of the former Fisher Scientific facility across Indian Springs Road. Groundwater studies in the early to mid-1990s found volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination beneath the Gorell facility. The contamination was the result of the historic chemical use for degreasing and painting of extruded aluminum products. As the groundwater investigations continued, it became apparent that groundwater contamination had migrated south of the Gorell facility onto the former Fisher Scientific property. Available groundwater data from the mid to late 2000s timeframe indicate generally low levels of contaminants along the northern portion of the former Fisher property. Wells screened into the overburden aquifer and Massive Sandstone water regime identified below the overburden were found to contain trace concentrations of chlorinated organic compounds either below or within EPA's allowable risk range for tap water. Groundwater samples from wells tapped into the deeper Upper Shale and Intermediate Shale water regimes contained trichloroethylene (TCE) (50 µg/l), 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) (50 µg/l), and vinyl chloride (13 µg/l). These wells are located between the northern face of the former Fisher Scientific Building and Indian Springs Road. Trace concentrations of TCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), cis-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride either below or within EPA's allowable risk range were detected in deep monitoring wells MW-33 and MW-34 located to the north of the former Fisher Scientific building near Stoney Run Creek.

A ground water recovery and treatment system to address the aromatic and chlorinated solvent groundwater contamination on the former Gorell Enterprises, Inc. facility was placed into operation in March 1996. The

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groundwater remediation system was modified in 2003 with the addition of several recovery wells and continued to operate until 2012 when Gorell Enterprises filed for bankruptcy. One round of groundwater sampling (September 2014) has been conducted since the treatment system was shut down; however, none of the wells on the former Fisher Scientific property were sampled at that time. Troika Holdings, LLC, the current owner of the former Gorell facility, intends to prevent future exposures to any remaining groundwater contamination through activity use limitations (AULs) to be specified in an environmental covenant. 3-Ring Realty, the current owner of the former Fisher Scientific facility, also owns Troika Holdings, has expressed interest in placing similar AULs in an environmental covenant for that property as well.

Surface Water/Sediment

The facility is adjacent to the east bank of Stoney Run Creek, a losing stream. Stoney Run Creek is a tributary of Two Lick Creek to the east, which empties into Two Lick Reservoir. While active at the site, Fisher operated under NPDES Permit No. PA0093947 with two outfalls: Outfall 001 (metal washer) and Outfall 002 (cooling water). No violations of the NPDES permit are known to exist. Fisher also operated one unpermitted process outfall which discharged wastewater from a neutralization tank into Stoney Run Creek. When in operation, this outfall was tested bimonthly for BOD, COD, chromium, pH and total cyanide, with no exceedances noted.

During the investigation of the dry well area in 1984, four surface water samples were collected from Stoney Run Creek to determine if the contamination associated with the dry well had been impacting that water body. Toluene was detected at the surface water sample location closest to the dry well at a concentration of 18 µg/l, which is several orders of magnitude below EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 1,000 µg/l for that compound. Because of that low detection, no further surface water investigation was proposed or warranted especially in lieu of the fact that no contaminants of concern were ever detected in the monitoring wells located downgradient of the dry well area throughout the ten years of quarterly monitoring.

Prior to the sale of the property to 3-Ring Realty in 2006, Fisher removed a no-longer used discharge pipe to Stoney Run Creek, under the approval of PADEP (Ebensburg Office). A routine final inspection was conducted on April 21, 2006 and PADEP cancelled the facility's NPDES permit and monitoring requirements in correspondence dated July 14, 2006.

Air (indoors):

The source of the contamination associated with the dry well has been removed so there is no reason to suspect the indoor air quality in the southern portion of the former Fisher Scientific is being impacted. The concentrations of VOCs in groundwater in uppermost overburden aquifer in the northern portion of the facility (primarily observed in monitoring well MW-30s) did not seem to be of the magnitude to indicate an indoor air vapor intrusion concern. MW-30s contained TCE (2 µg/l) which is below the MCL of 5 µg/l for that contaminant. Deeper monitoring well MW-30d contained TCE at 50 µg/l, but to assess vapor intrusion, the concentrations of contaminants in the uppermost aquifer is of the greatest concern. Both MW-30s and MW-30d are located approximately 60 feet from the north edge of the Fisher Scientific building.

A contractor for the former Gorell Enterprises facility assessed the vapor intrusion pathway with the collection of twelve indoor air samples (6 from within Gorell building and 6 from within the former Fisher Scientific building) in March 2015. The sample locations within the Fisher building were all

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located within the northern portion of the building. The analytical results associated with the samples collected within the former Fisher Scientific building were all below or within EPA's allowable risk range for non-residential indoor air. However, naphthalene in three of the samples and TCE in two samples were detected at concentrations above their respective 10^{-6} cancer risk. Because of these detections, EPA requested and the current owner of the former Gorell Enterprises facility agreed to conduct two additional rounds of indoor air sampling to further assess the vapor intrusion pathway. The first round of sampling is expected to occur during Fall 2016 with the second round occurring 60 days thereafter.

Air (outdoors):

There are no facility processes in operation that could potentially generate a release of contaminants to outdoor air. Currently, 3-Ring Realty leases space to six tenants in the former Fisher Scientific building. However, none of the tenants are known to be generators of hazardous waste. The concentrations of VOCs observed in groundwater in the northern portion of the site do not warrant a concern for a release to the atmosphere. There are no contaminated surface soils that could potentially release contaminants to the atmosphere.

Ref: Baseline Remedial Investigation Report, Former Gorell Facility, prepared by Johnstown Environmental Management Corp. (JEMCOR), June 2015; Remedial Progress at the Gorell Enterprises, Inc. Site, prepared by Horizon Environmental, May 22, 2007; Final Environmental Indicator Inspection Report for Fisher Scientific Company, prepared by Michael Baker Jr., Inc., March 2008.

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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

Contaminated Media	Potential Human Receptors (Under Current Conditions)						
	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Day-Care</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Trespassers</u>	<u>Recreation</u>	<u>Food³</u>
Groundwater	No	No	No	No			No
Air (indoors)							
Soil (surface, e.g., <2 ft.)							
Surface Water							
Sediment							
Soil (subsurface e.g., >2 ft.)							
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 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 Pathway Evaluation Work Sheet 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 only known remaining groundwater contamination at the former Fisher Scientific facility is located in the northern portion of the property and is a result of the migration of contaminants from the former Gorell Enterprises, Inc. facility located on the opposite side of Indian Springs Road.

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

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Because Stoney Run Creek is a losing stream, the groundwater contamination would not be expected to impact that water body. A contractor for the former Gorell facility ran PADEP's Quick Domenico and EPA's BioChlor Natural Attenuation groundwater models, which predicted that all of the modeled groundwater concentrations at the downgradient (southern) property boundary of the former Fisher Scientific facility would be at or below the associated PADEP Act 2 medium specific concentrations (MSCs) for used aquifers. The owners of both the former Gorell and Fisher facilities intend to prevent future exposures to any remaining groundwater contamination through activity use limitations (AULs) to be specified in environmental covenants for each facility.

Both the Fisher and Gorell facilities, as well as the surrounding area, are supplied with water from the Indiana County Municipal Services Authority (ICMSA). Water for this portion of ICMSA's supply system comes from an intake located on Crooked Creek approximately seven miles north of the facility. The system is interconnected with lines operated by the Pennsylvania-American Water Company, which utilizes surface intakes on Two Lick Creek located approximately two miles south of Indiana, PA. No historical facility activities are expected to have any impacts on these surface water intakes. There are two residential wells located approximately 600 feet upgradient and to the west on the opposite side of Stoney Run Creek. These wells have been previously sampled with no VOC contamination detected. The Pennsylvania Groundwater Information System (PaGWIS) indicated the presences of a domestic well approximately 250 ft. south (downgradient) of the site at the McNaughton Brothers Moving building, but the property owner has indicated the well is no longer in use. The next closest downgradient well is a domestic well located approximately 1500 feet southwest of the Facility on the opposite side of Stoney Run Creek. Since no groundwater contamination exists in the southern portion of the Facility, this well would not be expected to be impacted from any releases to groundwater at the Facility.

Ref: Baseline Remedial Investigation Report, Former Gorell Facility, prepared by Johnstown Environmental Management Corp. (JEMCOR), June 2015; Remedial Progress at the Gorell Enterprises, Inc. Site, prepared by Horizon Environmental, May 22, 2007; Final Environmental Indicator Inspection Report for Fisher Scientific Company, prepared by Michael Baker Jr., Inc., March 2008.

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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):

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):

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.

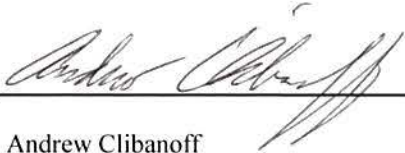
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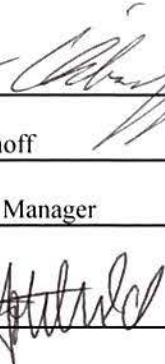
6. Check the appropriate RCRIS status codes for the Current Human Exposures Under Control EI event code (CA725), and obtain Supervisor (or appropriate Manager) signature and date on the EI determination below (and attach appropriate supporting documentation as well as a map of the facility):

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 Fisher Scientific Company facility, EPA ID # PAD004321527, located at 1410 Wayne Avenue, Indiana, PA 15701 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 9/29/16
(print) Andrew Clibanoff
(title) RCRA Project Manager

Supervisor (signature)  Date  9-29-16
(print) Paul Gotthold
(title) Associate Director, Office of PA Remediation
(EPA Region or State) EPA Region 3

Locations where References may be found:

USEPA Region III
Waste and Chemical Mgmt. Division
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

PADEP
Southwestern Regional Office
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

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.

