### 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: Keller Industries, Inc.

Facility Address: 16174 Industrial Drive, Milford, Virginia 22514

**Facility EPA ID #:** <u>VAD 05 235 6623</u>

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 <b>considered</b> in this EI determination?

<u>X</u>	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**" 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 Air (indoors) <sup>2</sup> Surface Soil (e.g., <2 ft) Surface Water Sediment Subsurf. Soil (e.g., >2 ft)		<u>X</u>			Chromium, chlorinated organics
			<u>X</u>		
		<u>X</u>			<u>Chromium</u>
					GI .
		37		$\underline{\mathbf{X}}$	<u>Chromium</u>
		$\underline{\mathbf{X}}$	37		<u>Chromium</u>
Air (outd	loors)		$\underline{\mathbf{X}}$		
appropriate "levels"  X If yes (for any m "contaminated" m		s," and refer are not exedia) - con- edium, cit the medium	erencing s acceeded. tinue after ing approp	ufficient su identifying priate "leve	g key contaminants in each els" (or provide an explanation for the lacceptable risk), and referencing
	If unknown (for a	ny media)	- skip to	#6 and ent	ter "IN" status code.

## Rationale and Reference(s):

Groundwater: Two former surface impoundments are a source of groundwater contamination. Eleven monitoring wells are gauged or sampled quarterly as part of the Post-Closure care of the Surface Impoundments. The groundwater flows generally from the North towards the south, in the direction of the unnamed tributary of the Mattaponi River. Chromium has been detected in monitoring wells above MCL. Recent data shows low levels of chlorinated organics in groundwater, but below MCLs/RBCs. The plant use to derive its drinking water from an on site well, but since the plant is no longer operational, there is no groundwater use.

<u>Surface soil</u>: There was some analytical results performed by the facility presented in the October 12, 2001 RFI report performed by the Facility. The soil near the Surface Impoundments is contaminated with chromium. There are some very low levels of chlorinated organics in a few samples.

<u>Surface Water</u>: There is no onsite surface water; runoff from the facility goes thru a culvert under a street (south of the plant) and empties into a wetlands area which feeds an unnamed tributary of the Mattaponi River. Potential for chromium contamination resulting from the overflow of the impoundments during their use is possible. Documentation exist from the VDEQ of overflow conditions during the early 1980's.

**Sediment**: There is no analytical data for sediments in the wetlands, however the potential is there based on previous overflows of the Surface Impoundments.

**Subsurface soil**: Chromium is the major constituent in subsurface.

#### References:

RCRA Facility Assessment, Keller Industries, Inc., Milford, Virginia. Dated January 1989.

RFI Data Presentation KLI, Inc. , prepared by Independent Environmental Consultants, dated October 12, 2001.

Site inspection by EPA in December 2001.

### Footnotes:

<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>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.

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 **<u>Human Receptors</u>** (Under Current Conditions)

<b>Contaminated Media</b>	Residents	Workers	Day-Care	Construction	Trespassers	Recreation	Food <sup>3</sup>
Groundwater	<u>No</u>				<u>No</u>		
Air (indoors)							
Soil (surface, e.g., <2 ft)					<u>No</u>		
Surface Water							
Sediment							
Soil (subsurface e.g., >2 ft)					<u>No</u>		
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):

## Potential human receptors include:

<u>Trespasser</u> – The site has been closed for several years. There currently exists a chain link fence around the entire property. The buildings on the property are closed and secured. Many of the SWMUs are located within the large building that formerly housed the manufacturing operations. The main cause of groundwater contamination are two impoundments that have been closed and covered over with soil. There are no surface water streams on the property. The facility sits on a road primarily designed for industrial use and is the last industrial area before the wetlands. Continuing further south past the wetlands (50 acres in size) is one residential house. The area is extremely rural, so the likely hood of trespassers entering the property or wetlands is very low.

**Resident** – The only resident is located approximately 1000 feet downgradient of the Keller property. The wetlands is between the facility and the resident.

#### References:

RCRA Facility Assessment, Kellar Industries, Inc., Milford, Virginia. Dated January 1989.

RFI Data Presentation KLI, Inc., prepared by Independent Environmental Consultants, dated October 12, 2001.

Site inspection by EPA in December 2001.

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

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."				
	Rationale and Refe	If unknown (for any complete pathway) - skip to #6 and enter "IN" status code erence(s):				
	Rationale and Refe	If unknown (for any complete pathway) - skip to #6 and enter "IN" status code				

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

	 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

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 Keller Industries, Inc. facility, EPA ID # VAD 05 235 6623, located at 1617 Industrial Drive, Milford, Virginia, 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 06-04-02 (print) Michael Jacobi (title) Remedial Project Manager								
	Supervisor (signature) Date 06-05-02  (print) Robert E. Greaves (title Chief, General Operations Branch (EPA Region or State) EPA, Region 3								
	Locations where References may be found:								
	EPA - Region III - RCRA Fileroom - 11 <sup>th</sup> Floor 1650 Arch Street - Philadelphia, PA. 19103-2029								
	Contact telephone and e-mail numbers:								
	(name) Ronald J. Schott, ESQ. (Keller) Michael Jacobi (EPA) (phone #) 973-921-5239 215-814-3435 (e-mail) www.ealaw.com jacobi.mike@epa.gov								

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