

**DOCUMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR DETERMINATION**

Interim Final 2/5/99

**RCRA Corrective Action  
Environmental Indicator (EI) RCRIS code (CA750)****Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control****Facility Name:**General Electric Transportation Systems**Facility Address:**1503 West Main Street Extension, Grove City, PA 16127**Facility EPA ID #:**PAD 059 290 908

1. Has all available relevant/significant information on known and reasonably suspected releases to the groundwater media, 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 #8 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 Controls" 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 "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" EI pertains ONLY to the physical migration (i.e., further spread) of contaminated groundwater and contaminants within groundwater (e.g., non aqueous phase liquids or NAPLs). Achieving this EI does not substitute for achieving other stabilization or final remedy requirements and expectations associated with sources of contamination and the need to restore, wherever practicable, contaminated groundwater to be suitable for its designated current and future uses.

**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. Is groundwater 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 anywhere at, or from, the facility?

If yes – continue after identifying key contaminants, citing appropriate "levels," and referencing supporting documentation.

       If no – skip to #8 and enter "YE" status code, after citing appropriate "levels," and referencing supporting documentation to demonstrate that groundwater is not "contaminated."

      X      

       If unknown (for any media)– skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

**Rationale and Reference(s):**

On March 12, 1991 NUS Corporation, under EPA contract, submitted an Environmental Priorities Initiative Preliminary Assessment (PA) for the Facility. The PA did indicate two events at the Facility determined to be Areas of Concern. First, on June 16, 1985, approximately 1,000 gallons of waste Van Stratten 759 coolant were accidentally released from a drain at the tank unloading facility to a storm sewer leading to nearby wetlands. The coolant is not a RCRA-regulated hazardous waste. O.H. Materials was contracted for the cleanup. 20,500 gallons of water were removed from the wetlands and processed through the plant's wastewater treatment facility. PADEP was notified and involved in the cleanup. No samples were collected. Second, on September 19, 1990, approximately 100 gallons of high-flash virgin mineral spirits leaked out beneath a door onto the front lawn of the property. PADEP was notified and was involved in the cleanup. Contaminated soil was removed to a depth below the building foundation, when it was not possible to excavate further. Trace amounts of mineral spirits were still present in the soil. The area was backfilled, and three monitoring wells were installed on November 14, 1990 under PADEP oversight. The wells were sampled on November 21, 1990. The sample analyses did not reveal total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). PADEP granted closure of the spill investigation in 1992.

On March 24, 1994, Tetra Tech, Inc. submitted a Screening Site Inspection Report prepared for the EPA. Sampling results indicated benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and benzo(a)anthracene above EPA's Risk-Based Concentration (RBC) screening levels. The location of these exceedances was in the wetland sediment at Outfall 2, the discharge point of the stormwater drain where the 1985 Van Stratten 759 coolant release occurred.

In 2009, EPA requested a follow-up sampling at Outfall 2 to assess current conditions. The Facility performed the requested actions on May 14 & 15, 2009. A Sediment Sampling and Well Abandonment Report was submitted July 13, 2009. The Report indicated that polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected at each sample location; the 1994 samples were generally higher concentrations suggesting the Facility was not a continuing source; no PAHs were detected above PADEP Non-Residential Direct Contact or Residential Soil-to-Groundwater medium-specific concentrations (MSCs); only benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the PADEP Residential Direct Contact MSC at one location (directly adjacent to Outfall 2); and the sample collected 15 feet downgradient of Outfall 2 did not exceed any MSC indicating benzo(a)pyrene concentrations are not widespread. EPA agreed with the conclusions and approved the report on July 30, 2009. Therefore, these areas have not been significantly impacted by these releases and there is no reason to believe groundwater is contaminated.

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<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 appropriate "levels" (appropriate for the protection of the groundwater resource and its beneficial uses).

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3. Has the **migration** of contaminated groundwater stabilized (such that contaminated groundwater is expected to remain within "existing area of contaminated groundwater"<sup>2</sup> as defined by the monitoring locations designated at the time of this determination)?

If yes - continue, after presenting or referencing the physical evidence (e.g., groundwater sampling/measurement/migration barrier data) and rationale why contaminated groundwater is expected to remain within the (horizontal or vertical) dimensions of the "existing area of groundwater contamination"<sup>2</sup> )

If no (contaminated groundwater is observed or expected to migrate beyond the designated locations defining the "existing area of groundwater contamination"<sup>2</sup>) - skip to #8 and enter "NO" status code, after providing an explanation.

If unknown - skip to #8, and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

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<sup>2</sup> "Existing area of contaminated groundwater" is an area (with horizontal and vertical dimensions) that has been verifiably demonstrated to contain all relevant groundwater contamination for this determination, and is defined by designated (monitoring) locations proximate to the outer perimeter of "contamination" that can and will be sampled/tested in the future to physically verify that all "contaminated" groundwater remains within this area, and that the further migration of "contaminated" groundwater is not occurring. Reasonable allowances in the proximity of the monitoring locations are permissible to incorporate formal remedy decisions (i.e., including public participation) allowing a limited area for natural attenuation.

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**4. Does "contaminated" groundwater discharge into surface water bodies?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ If yes - continue after identifying potentially affected surface water bodies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ If no - skip to #7 (and enter a "YE" status code in #8, if #7 = yes) after providing an explanation and/or referencing documentation supporting that groundwater "contamination" does not enter surface water bodies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ If unknown - skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

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5. Is the discharge of "contaminated" groundwater into surface water likely to be "insignificant" (i.e., the maximum concentration<sup>3</sup> of each contaminant discharging into surface water is less than 10 times their appropriate groundwater "level," and there are no other conditions (e.g., the nature, and number, of discharging contaminants, or environmental setting), which significantly increase the potential for unacceptable impacts to surface water, sediments, or eco-systems at these concentrations)?

If yes - skip to #7 (and enter "YE" status code in #8 if #7 = yes), after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration<sup>3</sup> of key contaminants discharged above their groundwater "level," the value of the appropriate "level(s)," and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) provide a statement of professional judgment/explanation (or reference documentation) supporting that the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is not anticipated to have unacceptable impacts to the receiving surface water, sediments, or eco-system.

If no - (the discharge of "contaminated" groundwater into surface water is potentially significant) - continue after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration of each contaminant discharged above its groundwater "level," the value of the appropriate "level(s)," and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) for any contaminants discharging into surface water in concentrations<sup>3</sup> greater than 100 times their appropriate "level(s)," and if estimated total amount (mass in kg/yr) of each of these contaminants that are being discharged (loaded) into the surface water body (at the time of the determination), and identify if there is evidence that the amount of discharging contaminants is increasing.

If unknown - enter "IN" status code in #8.

Rationale and Reference(s):

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<sup>3</sup> As measured in groundwater prior to entry to the groundwater-surface water/sediment interaction (e.g., hyporheic) zone.

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6. Can the discharge of "contaminated" groundwater into surface water be shown to be "**currently acceptable**" (i.e., not cause impacts to surface water, sediments or eco-systems that should not be allowed to continue until a final remedy decision can be made and implemented)?

If yes - continue after either: 1) identifying the Final Remedy decision incorporating these conditions, or other site-specific criteria (developed for the protection of the site's surface water, sediments, and eco-systems), and referencing supporting documentation demonstrating that these criteria are not exceeded by the discharging groundwater; OR 2) providing or referencing an interim-assessment<sup>4</sup> appropriate to the potential for impact, that shows the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is (in the opinion of a trained specialists, including ecologist) adequately protective of receiving surface water, sediments, and eco-systems, until such time when a full assessment and final remedy decision can be made. Factors which should be considered in the interim assessment (where appropriate to help identify the impact associated with discharging groundwater) include: surface water body size, flow, use/classification/habitats and contaminant loading limits, other sources of surface water/sediment contamination, surface water and sediment sample results and comparisons to available and appropriate surface water and sediment "levels," as well as any other factors, such as effects on ecological receptors (e.g., via bio-assays/benthic surveys or site-specific ecological Risk Assessments), that the overseeing regulatory agency would deem appropriate for making the EI determination.

If no - (the discharge of "contaminated" groundwater can not be shown to be "**currently acceptable**") – skip to #8 and enter a "NO" status, after documenting the currently unacceptable impacts to the surface water body, sediments, and/or eco-systems..

If unknown – skip to 8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

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<sup>4</sup> Note, because areas of inflowing groundwater can be critical habitats (e.g., nurseries or thermal refugia) for many species, appropriate specialist (e.g., ecologist) should be included in management decisions that could eliminate these areas by significantly altering or reversing groundwater flow pathways near surface water bodies.

<sup>5</sup> The understanding of the impacts of contaminated groundwater discharges into surface water bodies is a rapidly developing field and reviewers are encouraged to look to the latest guidance for the appropriate methods and scale of demonstration to be reasonably certain that discharges are not causing currently unacceptable impacts to the surface waters, sediments or eco-systems.

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7. Will groundwater monitoring / measurement data (and surface water/sediment/ecological data, as necessary) be collected in the future to verify that contaminated groundwater has remained within the horizontal (or vertical, as necessary) dimensions of the "existing area of contaminated groundwater?"

If yes - continue after providing or citing documentation for planned activities or future sampling/measurement events. Specifically identify the well/measurement locations which will be tested in the future to verify the expectation (identified in #3) that groundwater contamination will not be migrating horizontally (or vertically, as necessary) beyond the "existing area of groundwater contamination."

\_\_\_\_\_  
If no - enter "NO" status code in #8.

\_\_\_\_\_  
If unknown - enter "IN" status code in #8.

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

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8. Check the appropriate RCRIS status codes for the Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control EI (event code CA750), and obtain Supervisor (or appropriate Manager) signature and date on the EI determination below (attach appropriate supporting documentation as well as a map of the facility).

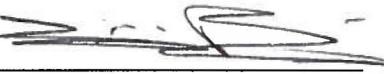
YE - Yes, "Migration of contaminated Groundwater Under Control" has been verified. Based on a review of the information contained in this EI determination, it has been determined that the "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater" is "Under Control" at the General Electric Transportation System facility, EPA ID # PAD 059 290 908, located at 1503 West Main Street Extension, Grove City, PA 16127. This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.

X

NO - Unacceptable migration of contaminated groundwater is observed or expected.

IN - More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

(signature)  Date 8/7/09

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

(signature)  Date 8-9-09

Locations where References may be found:

References have been appended to the Environmental Indicator Report, which can be found at PADEP's Meadville office and USEPA's Region III office.

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