

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: The Lawrence-McFadden Company, Inc.
Facility Address: 7430 State Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19136
Facility EPA ID #: PAD002279008

- I. 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?

☒ 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 nonhuman (ecological) receptors is intended to be developed in the future.

Definition of “Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control” EI

A positive “Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control” EI determination (“YE” status code) indicates that the migration of “contaminated” groundwater has stabilized, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within the original “area of contaminated groundwater” (for all groundwater “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 ground water 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”¹ above appropriately protective “levels” (i.e., 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?

 X 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.”

 If unknown - skip to #8 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Groundwater on the northwest end of the facility beneath an approximately 12,000-square-foot area incorporating the loading dock and former aboveground storage tank farm is primarily contaminated with toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes at concentrations above ten percent of their respective solubilities, with light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) present above the water table in the central portion of this area. Laboratory results from one temporary well sampled in 2010 as part of the Phase II report also showed trans-1,3-dichloropropene well above its risk-based Tap Water Regional Screening Level (RSL); however, it is suspected that this single result is a sampling anomaly as it is unlikely that this agricultural pesticide has ever been used at this facility. Additionally, the quarterly sampling performed since 2016 at four permanent wells have not detected trans-1,3-dichloropropene.

Sample ID	Detected Analytes in Groundwater Samples (ug/L)			
	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
W-1 (sampled 6/8/2010)	260	154	811	ND
W-2 (sampled 6/8/2010)	179,000	31,800	138,600	ND
W-3 (sampled 6/8/2010)	27,200	9,780	55,900	ND
W-4 (sampled 6/8/2010)	474,000	3,340	20,560	9,430
MW-1 (sampled 2/10/2017)	200,000	49,000	200,000	ND
MCL (or Tap Water RSL)	1,000	700	10,000	0.47

Note:

Bold concentrations exceed MCL/RSL

ug/L – micrograms per liter

ND – not detected

References:

Environmental Indicator Inspection Report for the Lawrence-McFadden Company, prepared by Baker, July 2012.
Analysis Report for McFadden Site, prepared by Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories Environmental, February 2017.

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 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”² as defined by the monitoring locations designated at the time of this determination)?

 X 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”²).

 If no (contaminated groundwater is observed or expected to migrate beyond the designated locations defining the “existing area of groundwater contamination”²) - 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):

The area of contaminated groundwater is localized to the approximately 12,000-square-foot area described above, which is located on the upgradient end of the facility. Quarterly groundwater monitoring results begun in 2016 demonstrate that the three wells downgradient of the contamination have remained unimpacted, suggesting that the migration of contaminated groundwater has stabilized.

References:

Analysis Reports for McFadden Site, prepared by Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories Environmental, November 2016, February 2017, April 2017.

² “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.

 X 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):

Groundwater beneath the facility eventually discharges to the Delaware River; however, due to the distance of over 2000 feet from the Facility to the river and the lack of contamination in three monitoring wells installed downgradient of the area of contamination, contamination from the facility is not expected to discharge to the Delaware River.

References:

Environmental Indicator Inspection Report for the Lawrence-McFadden Company, prepared by Baker, July 2012.
Analysis Report for McFadden Site, prepared by Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories Environmental, February 2017.

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5. Is the **discharge** of “contaminated” groundwater into surface water likely to be “**insignificant**” (i.e., the maximum concentration³ 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 concentration³ 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 judgement/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 concentration³ 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 concentrations³ greater than 100 times their appropriate groundwater “levels,” the 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):

³ 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,⁵ 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 “NO” status code, 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):

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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?"

 X 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):

Groundwater continues to be monitored from four monitoring wells installed at the facility to ensure contaminated groundwater remains within its existing footprint

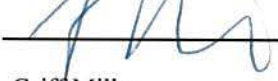
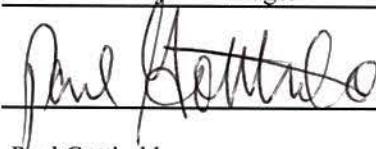
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8. Check the appropriate RCRIS status codes for the Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control EI (event code CA750), and obtain Supervisor (or appropriate Manager) signature and date on the EI determination below (attach appropriate supporting 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 The Lawrence-McFadden Company, Inc. facility,
EPA ID # PAD002279008, located at 7430 State Road, Philadelphia, PA 19136.
Specifically, this determination indicates that the migration of "contaminated" groundwater is under control, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within the "existing area of contaminated groundwater". This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.

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

☐ **IN** - More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by	(signature)	<u></u>	Date	<u>9-22-17</u>
	(print)	<u>Griff Miller</u>		
	(title)	<u>Remedial Project Manager</u>		
Supervisor	(signature)	<u></u>	Date	<u>9-25-17</u>
	(print)	<u>Paul Gotthold</u>		
	(title)	<u>Associate Director</u>		
	(EPA Region or State)	<u>EPA Region 3</u>		

Locations where References may be found:

USEPA Region III
Land and Chemicals Division
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

PADEP
South East Regional Office
2 E Main Street
Norristown, PA 19401

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