

APPENDIX E
TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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E.1. DATA AND DOCUMENTS USED TO ESTABLISH BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS

As early as the late 1950s, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and its predecessor organization determined the importance of identifying background concentrations for metals and radionuclides in the environment. Routine monitoring programs were established for air and grass. In 1971, the monitoring program was expanded to include surface soil samples taken at four locations at the plant perimeter, with the only analyte being total uranium.

In 1973, the locations of sampling were changed from the perimeter locations mentioned herein to four locations five miles from the plant perimeter. The only analyte was total uranium. From 1975 until 1985, the environmental monitoring program for soils continued as described.

The environmental report for 1986 states that the analyte list for soil samples was expanded from only uranium to thorium-230, neptunium-237, plutonium-239, and isotopic uranium. Starting in 1988, the radionuclide analyte list for soil samples taken as part of the environmental monitoring programs was expanded to include total uranium, uranium-238, cesium-237, potassium-40, neptunium-237, plutonium-239, thorium-230, and technetium-99. Also, beginning in 1988, analyses were performed for 36 metals. Metals included in the analyte list were aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, calcium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, phosphorus, potassium, ruthenium, silver, sodium, silicon, strontium, tantalum, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, and zirconium.

PHASE I AND II SITE INVESTIGATIONS REFERENCE SAMPLING

In 1988, DOE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into a Consent Order that defined the mutual objectives of the EPA and DOE to study groundwater contamination and the threat of releases from the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP). A copy of that Consent Order can be found at the following link: <https://eic.pad.pppo.gov/Search.aspx?accession=I-02004-0002>.

As part of the effort to address the Consent Order, a Site Investigation was performed in two phases. The *Results of the Site Investigation, Phase I, at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, (ER/KY-4) was completed in 1991; and *Results of the Site Investigation, Phase II, at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, KY/SUB/13B-97777C P-03/1991/1, was completed in 1992. During the completion of Phase I and II Site Investigations, the need for background or reference concentrations for inorganic analytes and reference activities radionuclides was recognized. To meet this need, the Site Investigations included the collection of soil samples from areas outside known plant influence. To establish reference activities for radionuclides, 33 surface soil samples (from 0 to 12 inches in depth) were collected from areas at least 5 miles east and southeast of PGDP in May and June of 1990. The analytes for this sampling effort included gross alpha and gross beta, neptunium-237, technetium-99, plutonium-239, thorium-230, uranium-238, uranium-234, and uranium-235.

To establish reference concentrations for inorganic and metals, five surface samples (from 0 to 6 inches in depth) were taken during the Phase II Site Investigation in areas near the PGDP, but outside areas suspected to be influenced by the plant operations. The metals included aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, thallium, vanadium and zinc. A report entitled *Inorganic Soil and Groundwater Chemistry Near Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant; Paducah, Kentucky*, ORNL/TM-12897, was prepared and sent to the regulatory agencies for information purposes.

While this report was not prepared to establish background groundwater and soil concentrations, it did discuss potential background concentrations for soil and groundwater at PGDP.

In response to comments on *Soil and Groundwater Chemistry Near Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant; Paducah, Kentucky*, ORNL/TM-12897 (1996), DOE prepared another internal report with a more extensive evaluation of existing data (primarily data from the Phase I and II Site Investigations, entitled *Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant*, KY/EM-77&D1. The report contained data for 146 surface sampling locations and 597 samples for subsurface soils for metals analysis. The metals included all of those analyzed in the Phase II report with the exception of cyanide in surface and subsurface soils and thallium in subsurface soils. A consensus of reviewers believed that the data evaluation in this report was not sufficient to establish background of metals in soil and requested that the document be revised.

In response, a revised report, *Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant*, DOE/OR/07-1417&D2, was prepared (DOE 1996). EPA conditionally approved this revised document. The conditions included the reanalysis of four metals including antimony, beryllium, cadmium, and thallium. Also in 1996, the Commonwealth of Kentucky accepted the revised report. The Commonwealth also called for additional sampling to verify the background concentrations of antimony, beryllium, cadmium, and thallium.

DOE issued the final revision of a work plan entitled *Project Plan for the Background Soils Project for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/OR/07-1414&D2 (DOE 1996). As described in this work plan, DOE was to verify with additional sampling the background concentrations for the four metals listed in the conditional approval letters for DOE/OR/07-1417&D2 and to determine the background concentrations of selected radionuclides.

DOE issued the final revision of the report for the background soils project entitled, *Background Levels of Selected Radionuclides and Metals in Soils and Geologic Media at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/OR/07-1586&D2. In this report, the values selected by DOE as background concentrations for soil in the DOE/OR/07-1417 report were combined with the background concentrations analyzed for antimony, beryllium, cadmium, thallium, and selected radionuclides, and final background concentration data sets were established. This report included 15 surface soil and 41 subsurface soil sampling locations for the four metals listed above. In addition the significant radionuclides included cesium-137, neptunium-237, plutonium-239, plutonium-238, potassium-40, radium-226, strontium-90, technetium-99, thorium-228, thorium-230, thorium-232, uranium-238, uranium-234, and uranium-235. A variety of statistical methods as described in *Background Levels of Selected Radionuclides and Metals in Soils and Geologic Media at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/OR/07-1586&D2, were used to evaluate the data and ultimately these data were used with data from previous investigations to establish the background values for soils at PGDP. The background values are presented in Appendix A.

E.2. SITE-SPECIFIC EXPOSURE INFORMATION

This section of the appendix contains copies or excerpts of reports, memoranda, articles, and links to reports that are useful in developing exposure assessments for PGDP and justifying various assumptions made when completing risk assessments and analyses. These include the following:

- Site Investigation surface water and groundwater users survey to determine groundwater use near PGDP (CH2M HILL 1991);
- Summary of agricultural practices in Ballard County, Kentucky;
- Summary agricultural practices in McCracken County, Kentucky;
- Area of crop land in Ballard and McCracken Counties, Kentucky;
- Recreational use of Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks near PGDP;
- Annual harvests of geese, ducks, turkeys, and deer in McCracken and Ballard Counties, Kentucky; and
- Reports entitled, “Planning Issues for Superfund Site Remediation,” and “Quantitative Decision Making in Superfund: A Data Quality Objectives Case Study,” from *Hazardous Materials Control* regarding use of exposure units in risk calculations and remedial decisions.

E.2.1 PHASE I SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS OF SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER USERS SURVEY TO DETERMINE GROUNDWATER USE NEAR PGDP

A surface water and groundwater user’s survey was conducted as part of the Site Investigation Phase I, and is included in the document’s Appendix 2B-15 (CH2M HILL 1991). The appendix in its entirety can be found at the following link: <https://eic.pad.pppo.gov/Search.aspx?accession=I-02300-0001> (part f). Appendix 2B-15 begins on page 276 of the pdf.

Because the Site Investigation Phase I is large, it is broken into several parts. Part “f” contains Appendix 2B-15. Click “View” at the left of the screen of the above link to see the document.

E.2.2 SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN BALLARD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

This section summarizes information obtained from a 2017 search of various public records to identify the parameters of agricultural practices in Ballard County, Kentucky.

Population. Population information for Ballard County is taken from http://www.city-data.com/county/Ballard_County-KY.html, accessed October 2017.

- 8,240 population (as of 2014)
- Size of family households: 1,179 2-persons; 552 3-persons; 405 4-persons; 157 5-persons; 52 6-persons; 27 7-or-more-persons

- Size of nonfamily households: 881 1-person; 131 2-persons; 5 3-persons; 6 4-persons; 1 5-persons; 1 6-persons

Agriculture in Ballard County. Agriculture information for Ballard County is taken from http://www.city-data.com/county/Ballard_County-KY.html, accessed October 2017.

- Average size of farms: 233 acres
- Average value of agricultural products sold per farm: \$70,647
- Average value of crops sold per acre for harvested cropland: \$213.68
- The value of nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 0.18%
- The value of livestock, poultry, and their products as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 55.27%
- Average total farm production expenses per farm: \$60,366
- Harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 63.59%
- Irrigated harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 0.29%
- Average market value of all machinery and equipment per farm: \$50,268
- The percentage of farms operated by a family or individual: 91.56%
- Average age of principal farm operators: 55 years
- Average number of cattle and calves per 100 acres of all land in farms: 8.31
- Milk cows as a percentage of all cattle and calves: 5.09%
- Corn for grain: 22,422 harvested acres
- All wheat for grain: 10,372 harvested acres
- Soybeans for beans: 39,814 harvested acres
- Vegetables: 15 harvested acres
- Land in orchards: 5 acres

Gardening. Gardening information was updated from a 1994 interview with the Agricultural Extension Agent of Ballard County. The current Ballard County Agricultural Extension Agent confirmed in December 2013 that most of the information is feasible; however, the percentage of the population with a garden has dropped considerably.

- (1) Approximately 25–30% of the population have a garden
- (2) Commonly grown garden vegetables are squash, corn, tomatoes, green beans, and peas
- (3) The average garden site is one-fourth acre
- (4) Approximately 0.1 to 0.2 pounds of garden grown vegetables are consumed per individual per day

- (5) Approximately 80% of gardeners can their produce
- (6) Growing season is April 5 to October 12: 4,560 hours

E.2.3 SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN MCCRACKEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

This section summarizes information obtained from a 2017 search of various public records to identify the parameters of agricultural practices in McCracken County, Kentucky.

Population. Population information for McCracken County is taken from http://www.city-data.com/county/McCracken_County-KY.html, accessed October 2017.

- 65,316 population (as of 2014)
- Size of family households: 8,862 2-persons; 4,185 3-persons; 3,035 4-persons; 1,200 5-persons; 411 6-persons; 198 7-or-more-persons
- Size of nonfamily households: 8,993 1-person; 1,153 2-persons; 119 3-persons; 50 4-persons; 11 5-persons; 5 6-persons; 5 7-or-more-persons

Agriculture in McCracken County: Agriculture information for McCracken County is taken from http://www.city-data.com/county/McCracken_County-KY.html, accessed October 2017.

- Average size of farms: 161 acres
- Average value of agricultural products sold per farm: \$29,777
- Average value of crops sold per acre for harvested cropland: \$215.65
- The value of nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 11.92%
- The value of livestock, poultry, and their products as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 26.35%
- Average total farm production expenses per farm: \$22,605
- Harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 63.19%
- Irrigated harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 0.21%
- Average market value of all machinery and equipment per farm: \$34,300
- The percentage of farms operated by a family or individual: 96.80%
- Average age of principal farm operators: 55 years
- Average number of cattle and calves per 100 acres of all land in farms: 3.63
- Corn for grain: 9,160 harvested acres
- All wheat for grain: 3,899 harvested acres

- Soybeans for beans: 37,579 harvested acres
- Vegetables: 85 harvested acres
- Land in orchards: 122 acres

Gardening. Gardening information was updated from a 1994 interview with the Agricultural Extension Agent of McCracken County. The current McCracken County Agricultural Extension Agent confirmed in January 2014, that most of the information still is feasible; however, the percentage of the population with a garden has dropped considerably, as has the average garden size.

- (1) Approximately 10% of the population have a garden.
- (2) Common grown garden vegetables are squash, com, tomatoes, green beans, and lettuce.
- (3) The average garden size is one-eighth acre.
- (4) During harvest season (three months), approximately 2 pounds of garden grown vegetables are consumed per individual per day.
- (5) Approximately all gardeners can their produce.

E.2.4 AREA OF CROP LAND IN BALLARD AND MCCRACKEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

The following information is taken from USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. The information is available at the following web site, accessed October 2017:

[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics by State/Kentucky/Publications/State Census Summaries/Historical Ag Statistics/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics%20by%20State/Kentucky/Publications/State%20Census%20Summaries/Historical%20Ag%20Statistics/)

Year	Harvested Acres	
	Ballard	McCracken
1982	80,133	45,870
1987	62,583	40,444
1992	69,662	36,450
1997	74,158	46,291
2002	71,870	54,003
2007	70,700	43,272
2012	78,427	41,832

E.2.5 RECREATIONAL USE OF BAYOU AND LITTLE BAYOU CREEKS NEAR PGDP

The usage information originally was provided by Charlie Logsdon, West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area (WKWMA) Supervisor, in November 1995, in response to a questionnaire sent to him by Fuller, Mossbarger, Scott, and May Engineers, Inc., of Lexington, Kentucky (see Attachment E1). The information was used by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to support a preliminary risk calculation for Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks that was completed in 1997. In response to a recommendation from the Paducah Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG) in October 2013, the information was provided to Tim Kreher, the current WKWMA Manager, for review and update. Mr. Kreher returned the updated information to the RAWG on January 21, 2014. Mr. Kreher’s e-mail to

LeAnne Garner, chair of the Risk Assessment Working Group, is included in Attachment E2. The information below provides a summary of the updated information.

E.2.5.1. Bayou Creek

1. What is the average number of visitors per year to Bayou Creek?

The number of visits by people using Bayou Creek specifically is estimated to be 225 visits. This is for a specific activity involving Bayou Creek, such as fishing. More people may be in the vicinity while using the WKWMA, but their use of Bayou Creek maybe for only an instant (i.e., using a log to cross Bayou Creek to hunt on the other side of the creek).

2. Of this number, how many are adults and how many are children?

Of the 225 visits of people using Bayou Creek, 150 are adults and 75 are children. This is an estimate based on our observations of people using the area.

3. Are most of your visitors repeat or one-time visitors on a yearly basis?

Most of these people would be one-time users; however, 10% of the total number of users could be classified as repeat users. The highest number of visits by one person specifically using Bayou Creek would probably be < 15.

4. What is the average time (hours) spent in Bayou Creek? Is there a difference in average time spent between adult and child usage?

The average time spent in Bayou Creek by users is unknown; however, the amount of time spent/trip would be similar to other activities. An estimate of the average number of hours spent/trip for activities were as follows: Quail hunting ~ 5, rabbit hunting ~ 5, bowhunting for deer ~ 5, duck hunting ~ 4, and raccoon hunting ~ 4. Raccoon hunting and duck hunting would be the activities most likely associated with Bayou Creek. There would be little, if any, difference between adult and child usage of the area.

Actual time spent in the creek may be cases where hunters cross one or both creeks by wading through shallow spots; in most cases, these people are wearing rubber boots or waders. When hunters do wade through the creeks, again it is a brief exposure of less than 30 seconds each time.

5. What are the common recreational usages in the area? What is the percentage breakdown of usages by the visitors (i.e., what percentage of visitors fish, hunt, hike, swim, etc.)?

WKWMA is used heavily by a wide variety of users. Annually, the estimated number of visits for the following activities are the following: fishing ~ 7,500 visits/year; hunting and dog training ~ 6,000-9,000; field trials ~ 2,250; hiking ~ 150; berry and nut picking ~ 300; driving through for a variety of reasons ~ 75,000.

There are brief exposures to both Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks by dog trainers riding horses where they cross the creek via the method of the horse and dog wading through the creek while the rider is mounted (i.e., the riders does not have contact with the water for the most part). Such crossings are brief, less than 10 seconds at a time. For activities involving Bayou Creek alone: fishing—225 (see Question 1).

6. What is the number of repeat visits per year by anyone individual or group of individuals? What is the average time spent (hours) in the area by the higher frequency visitors?

Refer to Questions 3 and 4.

7. For individuals who are fishing in the area, are they mostly bank fishing or wade fishing? Can you estimate the percentage breakdown between the two? What is the average time spent in the area by a fisherman?

Most, if not all, would be bank fishermen. Most of the fishing would occur at three points: (1) where the iron bridge in Tract 4 crosses Bayou Creek, (2) where the collapsed bridge in Tract 4 crosses Bayou Creek (by weir constructed by PGDP), and (3) where the concrete crossing bridges Bayou Creek in Tract 6. While it may occur, no wade fishing has been observed. No actual data are available, but should be similar to the length of visits noted in Question 4.

8. Is there a harvestable fish population in Bayou Creek? If there is, is there enough to support subsistence fishing (i.e., 0.284 kg of meat flesh/meal) for one person to eat 128 meals a year? If not, how much fish, and how often could a person best expect to harvest a meal for consumption?

There is a harvestable fish population in Bayou Creek. A person potentially could expect to catch 0.284 kg of fish on a regular basis; however, this is assuming that the person is not culling (throwing back extremely small fish). The frequency of being able to catch 0.248 kg of fish would increase as one approaches the mouth of Bayou Creek. Also, the only way the creek could support 128 meals a year is if there were a major influx of fish from the Ohio River. This does occur when there is a backwater. During the backwater periods, catches of 50 to several hundred pounds of catfish can be taken (this has been observed) on trotlines. This would not be indicative of risks associated with the plant.

Fishing activity in the creeks rarely is observed outside of the portion that crosses through TVA-owned property near where the creeks join and meet the Ohio River (referred to as Tract 6 of the WKWMA).

E.2.5.2. Little Bayou Creek

1. What is the average number of visitors per year to Little Bayou Creek?

The number of people visiting Little Bayou Creek essentially is zero, with the exception of PGDP personnel and a few fishermen (maybe 30 visits annually) who fish a large beaver pond above the outfalls of the plant. A few people (bowhunters and dog trainers) may cross the creek occasionally, but these visits would be brief (the majority would be measured in seconds or minutes). Field trial galleries do cross the creek (over a large dirt-covered culvert) north of McCaw Road; however, they do not enter the creek, and the whole process takes seconds.

2. Of this number, how many are adults and how many are children?

The visitors would be adults.

3. Are most of your visitors repeat or one-time visitors on a yearly basis?

Refer to Bayou Creek Question 3 (Section E.2.5.1). Visitors to Little Bayou Creek would be repeat users, probably less than 15 visits per year, and most of them fall into the brief encounter scenario described in Question 1.

4. What is the average time (hours) spent in Little Bayou? Is there a difference in average time spent between adult and child usage?

Most encounters with Little Bayou Creek would be measured in seconds. Fishermen who use the beaver pond above the outfalls may fish on average 3 hours.

5. What are the common recreational usages in the area? What is the percentage breakdown of usages by the visitors (i.e. what percentage of visitors fish, hunt, hike, swim, etc.)?

See Bayou Creek Question 5 (Section E.2.5.1).

6. What is the number of repeat visits per year by anyone individual or group of individuals? What is the average time spent (hours) in the area by the higher frequency visitors?

Field trials that cross the creek may occur 12–15 weekends of the year. Most of the participants would be repeat users. The sum of all the encounters with Little Bayou Creek would be measured in minutes for the most frequent user, and most would cross the creek only on the culvert and dirt crossings.

7. For individuals who are fishing in the area, are they mostly bank fishing or wade fishing? Can you estimate the percentage breakdown between the two? What is the average time spent in the area by a fisherman?

All fishermen in the beaver pond would be bank fishermen because the pond is too deep to wade.

8. Is there a harvestable fish population in Little Bayou? If there is, is there enough to support subsistence fishing (i.e., 0.284 kilograms of meat flesh/meal) for one person to eat 128 meals a year? If not, how much fish, and how often could a person best expect to harvest a meal for consumption?

Other than the beaver pond above the outfalls, it would be nearly impossible to catch 0.284 kgs of fish from Little Bayou Creek. There is a fish population, but most would fall in the minnow category and are not desirable by fishermen. In the beaver pond, it would be possible to catch this amount, but it would not support subsistence fishing (128 meals/year).

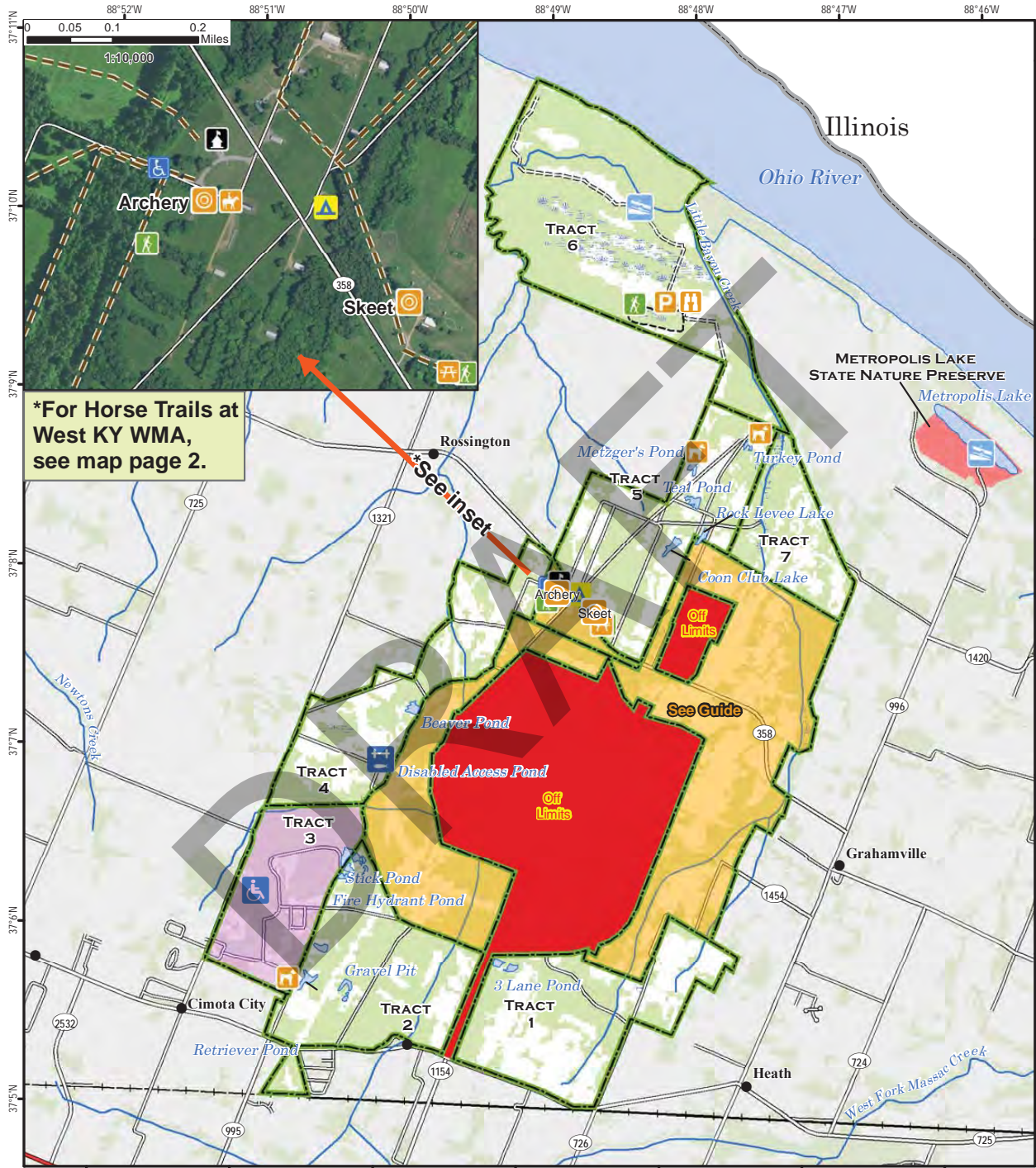
E.2.6 ANNUAL HARVESTS OF TURKEYS AND DEER IN MCCRACKEN AND BALLARD COUNTIES, KENTUCKY, AND WATERFOWL IN BALLARD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

PGDP is surrounded by the WKWMA (Figures E.1 and E.2). Additionally, several solid waste management units (SWMUs) (currently listed as no further action) are located in the Ballard Wildlife Management Area (WMA) (Figure E.3). Figure E.4 provides a legend for features in the WMAs. Both of these areas are home to hunting and fishing. Hunttable populations of turkey, deer, dove, squirrel, rabbits, and quail exist in the area. Migratory geese and ducks also are abundant in the area. Table E.1 and Figure E.5 and Table E.2 and Figure E.6 show the hunting statistics for turkey and deer in western Kentucky.

The figures and tables within this subsection include additional information regarding wildlife harvests of turkey and deer recorded by Kentucky's telecheck program. Additionally, the reported inventories of ducks and geese found in the Ballard WMA during the 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 hunting seasons are presented in Table E.3. Maps and information regarding game were taken from the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources web site, <http://fw.ky.gov> accessed in October 2017.



West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area



***For Horse Trails at West KY WMA, see map page 2.**

A map legend and additional information are provided on PDF pages that accompany this map.

Publication Date: 11/22/2016
 Land Classification from National Land Cover Database 2011
 Imagery from Farm Service Agency 2016



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Mile

Scale 1:55,000



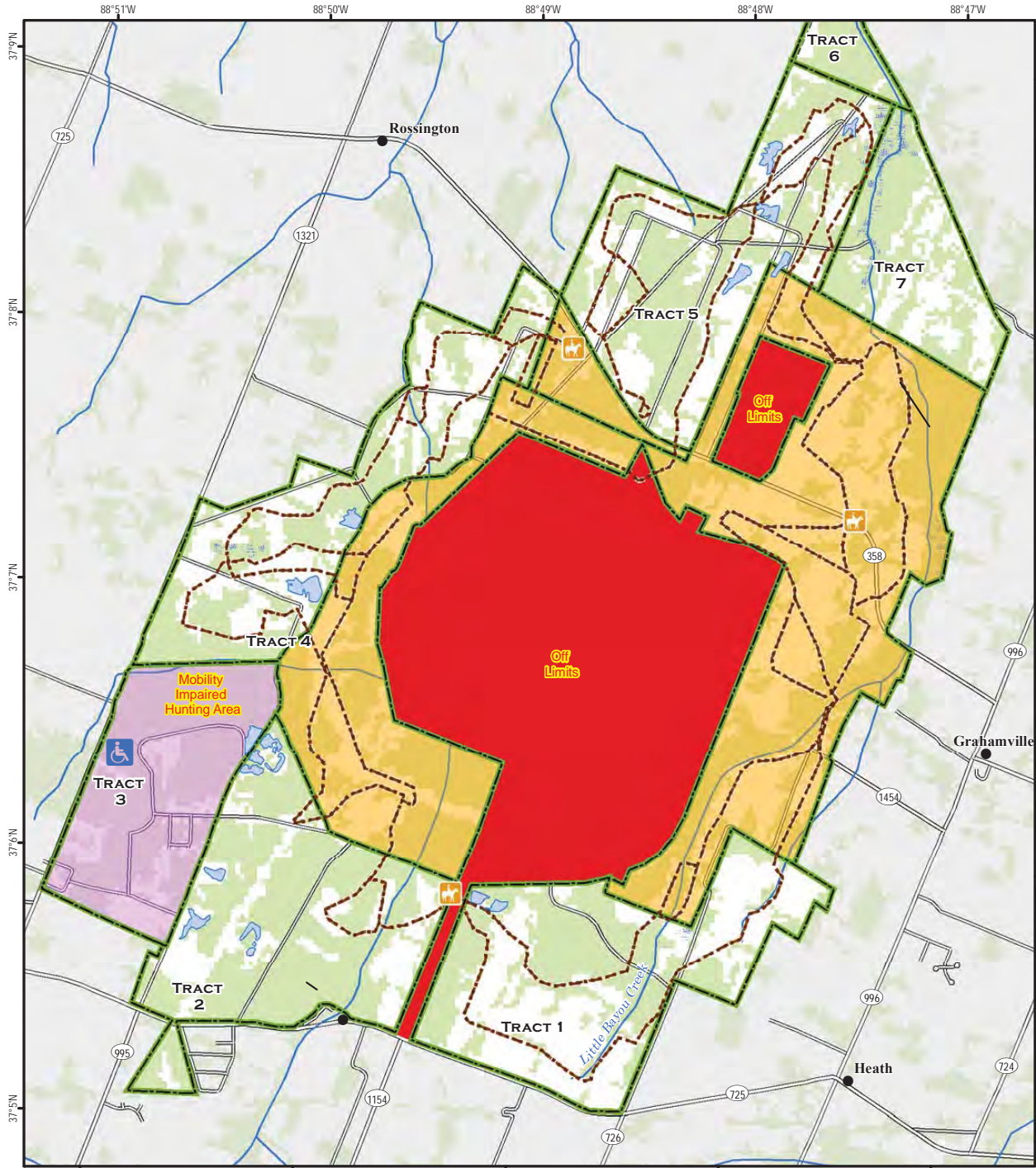
Note to Map Users

Map prepared by Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources (KDFWR). Although KDFWR strives for accuracy, data used to create this map are from a variety of sources and dates; as such, KDFWR makes no representations regarding the accuracy or fitness for use of the information furnished herein.

Figure E.1. Map of West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area



West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area Horse Trails



A map legend and additional information are provided on PDF pages that accompany this map.

Publication Date: 11/19/2016
Land Classification from National Land Cover Database 2011



Scale 1:37,000

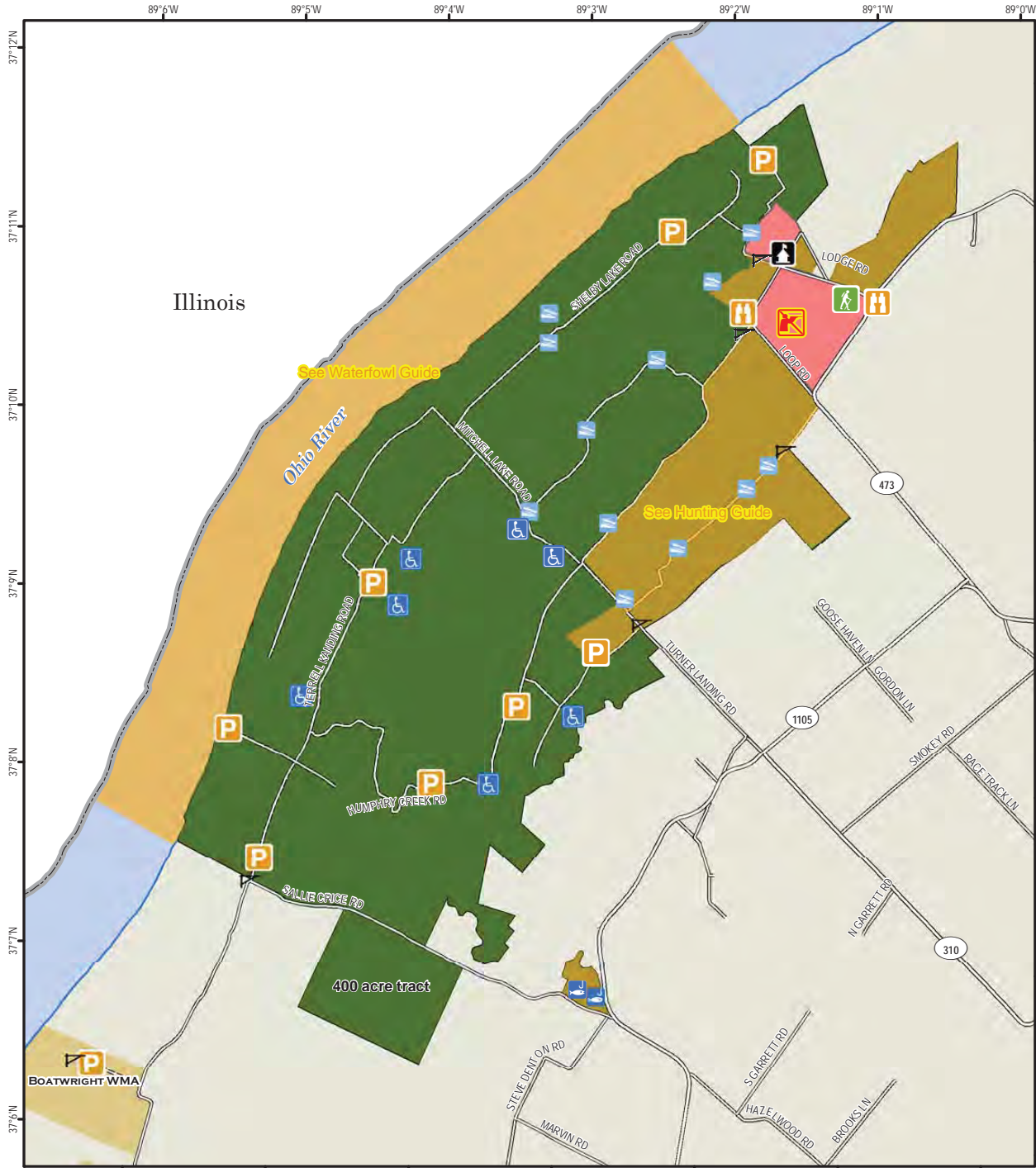


Note to Map Users

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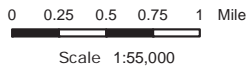
Figure E.2. Map of West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area Horse Trails

Ballard Wildlife Management Area Index Map



A map legend and additional information are provided on PDF pages that accompany this map.

Publication Date: 11/16/2016



Note to Map Users

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Figure E.3. Map of Ballard Wildlife Management Area

Wildlife Management Area Map Notes & Legend

NOTE TO MAP USERS:

For most WMA maps the landscape is depicted using a combination of elevation contours, hillshading and a green tint indicating woodland areas that is derived from satellite imagery. On WMAs that are relatively small or have a history of surface mining aerial photography is used.

WMA Map Legend

























































	WMA Office		WMA Boundary		Populated Place
	Information Kiosk		Aerial photograph		Kentucky Boundary
	Check station		Other Public Hunting Areas		Interstate Highway
	Mobility-impaired Hunting Site		Area Off Limits		Kentucky Parkway
	Trailhead		No Hunting		U.S. Highway
	Horseback Trailhead		Seasonally Restricted Access		State Highway
	Parking Lot		Mobility Impaired Hunting Area		Local Road
	Picnic Area		Primitive Hunting Only		Forest Service Road
	Restrooms		Foot Traffic Only		Active Railroad
	Wildlife Viewing Site		Open Water		Abandoned Railroad
	Interpretive Site		Wetland		Federal Recreation Trail
	Retriever Training Site		Woodland		WMA Road
	Gate				WMA Foot Trail
	Campground				WMA Horse Trail
	Cemetery				Gas Pipeline
	Corps of Engineers Office				Powerline
	Waterfowl Blind				Rivers and Streams
	Shooting Range				Dam
	Established Bank Access				Trout Waters
	Fishing Pier				Elevation Contour
	Carrydown Launch				
	Small Boat Ramp				
	Large Boat Ramp				
	State Park Office				

Figure E.4. Wildlife Management Area Map Legend

Table E.1. Turkey Harvested on Public Land in Western Kentucky in 2016^a

Public Land	Male	Female	Total	Archery	Firearm	Muzzle loader	Crossbow
Ballard WMA	23	1	24	0	24	0	0
Beechy Creek WMA	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
Boatwright WMA	7	0	7	0	7	0	0
Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	19	3	22	0	21	1	0
Coil Estate WMA	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Doug Travis WMA	14	4	18	1	17	0	0
Jones-Keeney WMA	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Kaler Bottoms WMA	6	0	6	0	6	0	0
Kentucky Lake WMA	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
Lake Barkley WMA	11	0	11	0	11	0	0
Land Between the Lakes National Recreational Area	54	0	54	0	54	0	0
Livingston County WMA and State Natural Area	9	2	11	1	10	0	0
Obion Creek WMA	4	0	4	0	4	0	0
Ohio River Islands WMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennyrile State Forest	21	0	21	0	21	0	0
Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tradewater WMA	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
West Kentucky WMA	32	2	34	1	33	0	0
Winford WMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	208	12	220	3	216	1	0

^a Numbers are indicative of telechecked game (<http://app.fw.ky.gov/harvestweb/TurkeyPublicLandRegion.aspx> accessed 10/6/2017). Both spring and fall hunting seasons are included.

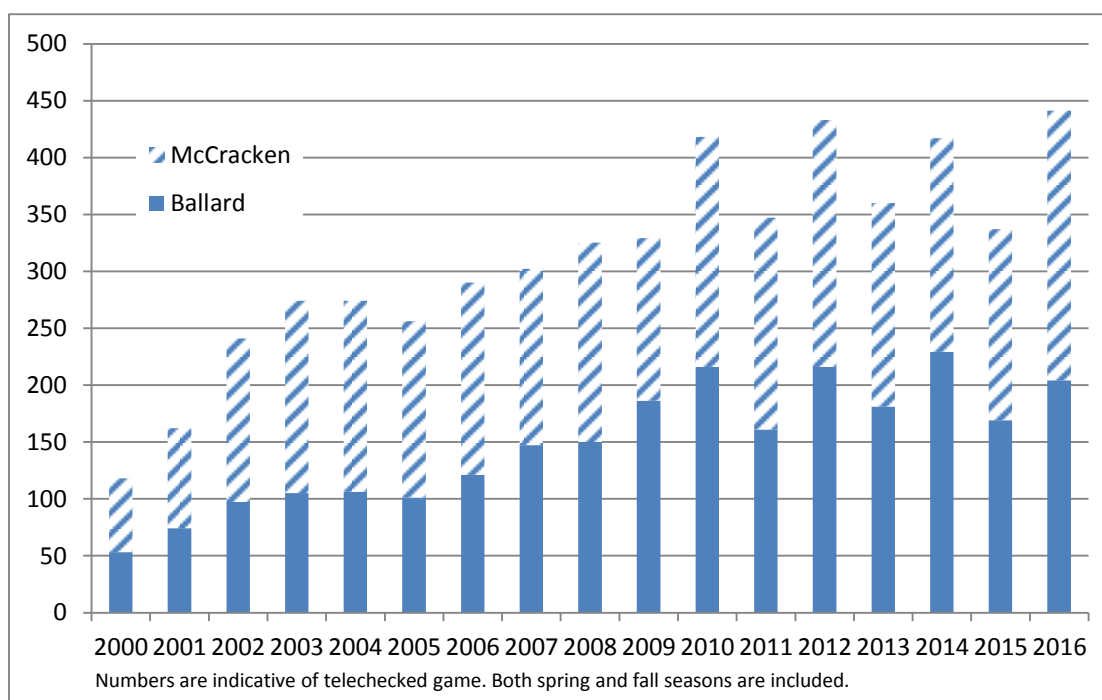


Figure E.5. Total Turkey Harvest in Ballard and McCracken Counties 2000–2016

Table E.2. Deer Harvested on Public Land in Western Kentucky in 2016^a

Public Land	Male	Female	Total	Archery	Firearm	Muzzle loader	Crossbow
Ballard WMA	24	26	50	17	33	0	0
Beechy Creek WMA	12	9	21	3	18	0	0
Boatwright WMA	25	15	40	2	36	1	1
Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	79	94	173	20	139	13	1
Coil Estate WMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doug Travis WMA	17	14	31	3	26	2	0
Jones-Keeney WMA	6	3	9	1	7	1	0
Kaler Bottoms WMA	11	18	29	3	25	1	0
Kentucky Lake WMA	37	28	65	6	55	3	1
Lake Barkley WMA	45	47	92	8	65	17	2
Land Between the Lakes National Recreational Area	168	61	229	57	155	15	2
Livingston County WMA and State Natural Area	34	32	66	11	5	49	1
Obion Creek WMA	19	23	42	4	37	1	0
Ohio River Islands WMA	1	1	2	0	2	0	0
Pennyrile State Forest	22	18	40	37	1	1	1
Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tradewater WMA	1	4	5	4	1	0	0
West Kentucky WMA	15	27	42	40	0	0	2
Winford WMA	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
Totals	519	420	939	216	608	104	11

^aNumbers are indicative of telechecked game (<http://app.fv.ky.gov/harvestweb/deerpubliclandregion.aspx> accessed 10/6/2017).

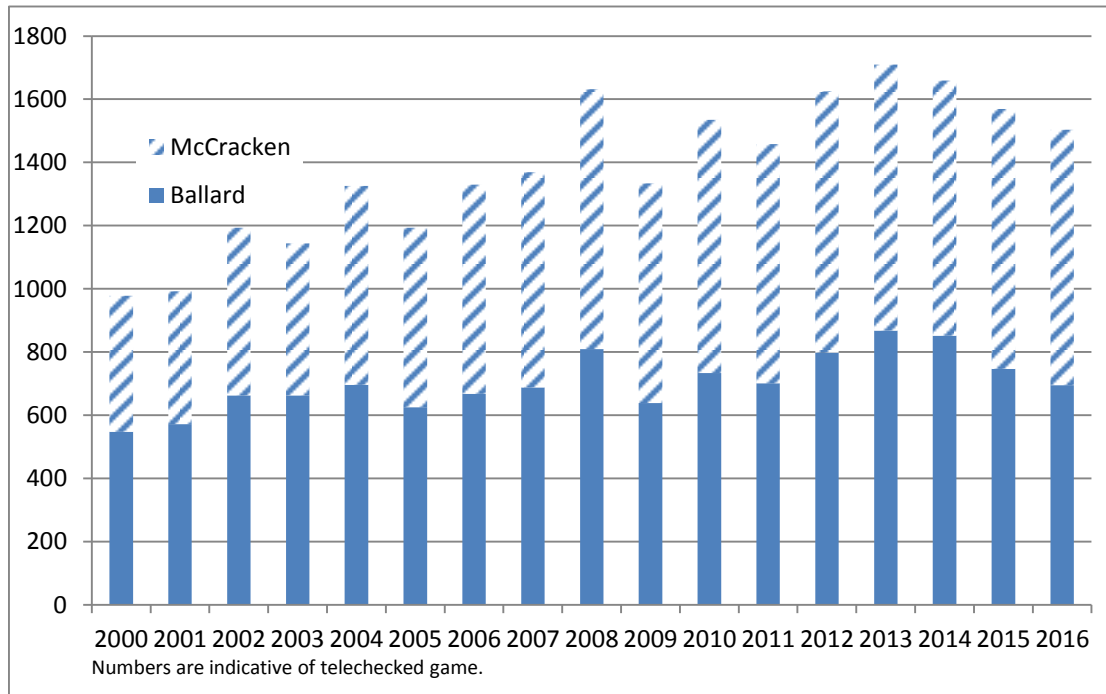


Figure E.6. Total Deer Harvest in Ballard and McCracken Counties 2000–2016

Table E.3. Waterfowl Counts in Ballard Wildlife Management Area

Date	Population Count		Harvest			Date	Population Count		Harvest		
	Ducks	Geese	Ducks	Canada Geese	Other Geese		Ducks	Geese	Ducks	Canada Geese	Other Geese
12/16/2015	43,000	2,600	19	0	1	12/7/2016	35,900	65	85	2	1
12/17/2015	43,000	2,600	16	0	0	12/8/2016	35,900	65	72	3	0
12/18/2015	43,000	2,600	24	0	0	12/9/2016	35,900	65	27	0	0
12/19/2015	41,500	500	26	0	0	12/10/2016	35,900	65	17	0	1
12/20/2015	41,500	500	28	0	0	12/11/2016	35,900	65	70	0	0
12/30/2015						12/14/2016	60,672	120	45	0	0
12/31/2015						12/15/2016	60,672	120	6	0	0
1/1/2016						12/16/2016	60,672	120	19	2	0
1/2/2016						12/17/2016	60,672	120	88	2	0
1/3/2016						12/18/2016	60,672	120	78	0	0
1/6/2016						12/21/2016	64,122	564	55	0	0
1/7/2016						12/22/2016	64,122	564	62	0	0
1/8/2016	No counts on waterfowl due to flood waters				WMA closed	12/23/2016	64,122	564	56	0	0
1/9/2016						12/28/2016	54,000	350	73	2	2
1/10/2016						12/29/2016	54,000	350	50	2	0
1/13/2016						12/30/2016	54,000	350	41	0	0
1/14/2016						12/31/2016	54,000	350	80	2	0
1/15/2016						1/4/2017	22,500	350	49	0	0
1/16/2016						1/5/2017	22,500	350	40	0	0
1/17/2016						1/6/2017	22,500	350	0	0	1
1/27/2016			93	1	0	1/7/2017	22,500	350	5	0	0
1/28/2016			104	1	4	1/8/2017	22,500	350	2	0	0
1/29/2016			86	2	4	1/11/2017	55,000	600	61	1	6
1/30/2016			114	0	0	1/12/2017	55,000	600	62	0	3
1/31/2016			110	0	2	1/13/2017	55,000	600	88	0	6
						1/14/2017	55,000	600	31	0	0
						1/15/2017	55,000	600	57	1	2
						1/18/2017	41,500	150	53	0	0
						1/19/2017	41,500	150	20	0	0
						1/20/2017	41,500	150	21	0	0
						1/21/2017	41,500	150	57	0	0
						1/22/2017	41,500	150	44	0	2
						1/25/2017	39,000	480	22	0	1
						1/26/2017	39,000	480	20	0	1
						1/27/2017	39,000	480	51	0	2
						1/28/2017	39,000	480	40	6	0
						1/29/2017	39,000	480	71	0	0
						2/4/2017	30,010	415	62	0	3
						2/5/2017	30,900	415	50	0	1

E.2.7 USE OF EXPOSURE UNITS IN RISK CALCULATIONS AND REMEDIAL DECISIONS

According to two reports (“Planning Issues for Superfund Site Remediation” and “Quantitative Decision Making in Superfund: A Data Quality Objectives Case Study,” from *Hazardous Materials Control*) received by the risk analysis section, industrial workers range 0.5 acres per day. This area is where the worker may be exposed to contamination. This area is called an exposure unit. For risk assessment purposes, it is reasoned that an exposure unit of 0.5 acres is consistent with the activities at PGDP. Exposure was weighted based on the size of the SWMU and the 0.5-acre exposure units. If the size of the SWMU was smaller than the 0.5-acre exposure unit, then the fraction was introduced into the chronic daily intake equation. The fraction, however, cannot exceed 1. Copies of the two reports are provided as references.

PLANNING ISSUES FOR SUPERFUND SITE REMEDIATION



Randall T. Ryti
Dean Neptune

One function of the Superfund program is to assess the risk posed by hazardous waste sites. Sites that merit inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) are analyzed intensively through the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) process, which provides estimates of the risk posed by the site and the cost of cleanup. In this article we will review the planning issues for RI/FS through a case study of a specific Superfund site—a former transformer storage and rehabilitation facility in North Carolina.

The planning process used for this example is the Data Quality Objectives (DQO) process, which consists of the following steps: define the problem, define the question, define the data needs (the domain and decision rule), and define the data performance for the main question (1,2).

The planning approach is flexible; we have successfully



Abandoned
drums located
behind the
"burn shed" at
the site

applied the DQO process to two other Superfund sites. This site differed in the complexity of the problem, as well as the time frame within the Superfund assessment and cleanup process. We have observed that using the DQO process has not increased the resources expended (either time or money). Indeed, the process has resulted in substantial savings at a dioxin site in Missouri (3,4).

Another advantage of the planning process is that data collection can be focused. If one or a few contaminants are of interest, then more specific tests can be used. The planning process also sets goals for data collection, so that a criterion for the adequacy of data collection can be specified. The question of "how much is enough" develops naturally during the planning process.

Site history

The site is a former transformer storage and rehabilitation facility located on 4.8 acres of swampy terrain. The site lies within the 100 year floodplain of the Cape Fear River. Rebuilding of transformers was discontinued in 1982, but storage of transformers continued until 1986 when the site was abandoned. The initial sampling in 1978 found chlorobenzene in the well water on the site. Adjacent residences were placed on city water at that time. In 1979, PCBs were found in both the soil and well water, but no other action was taken. An Emergency Removal Action (ERA) was conducted in 1984 to remove contaminated soil. Sampling after the ERA detected PCBs at up to 140 ppm in the sub-surface soil.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 is administering the assessment and cleanup activities at the site. Discussions with the Region indicated that there were two phases to these activities. In Phase 1, the short list of contaminants of concern (COCs) and the general location of these COCs are determined. In Phase 2, the locations of the COCs are determined more precisely and the costs of various remedial alternatives are estimated. Through the steps of the DQO process, these general statements were refined and quantitative error tolerances were specified.

Phase 1

Discussion with EPA Region 4 indicated that Phase 1 of the assessment should answer two questions: What is the list of COCs at the Carolina Transformer site, and what is the x, y and z location of these contaminants?

Determining the list of COCs and the spatial scale of the contamination are essentially interrelated. For example, a "hot spot" of dioxin at a concentration of 10 ppb, but only in a few grams of soil at one location is not a threat to human health. Thus a contaminant causes concern if it exists above a specific concentration over an area where exposure is possible.

What logic can be used to define the area and concentration that makes a particular contaminant a concern? One approach is to compute the concentration and exposure area from a risk perspective. A second approach is to consider the way that the contaminant came to be distributed on the site.

EPA policy puts an acceptable risk level between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 10,000,000 additional cancers (5). In this case, Region 4 decided that an acceptable risk is an additional 1 in 1,000,000 cancer incidence.

For PCBs in soil, the likely exposure route is through ingestion of contaminated soil. Exposure scenarios were investigated for adult workers on the site or children trespassers.

A risk scenario is based on assumptions about the absorption rate of the contaminant, the soil ingestion rate, and the length of the exposure. For example, a 70 kg adult is assumed to absorb 30% of the PCBs ingested. Adults are assumed to ingest a total of 100 mg of soil per day. These PCBs accumulate over 30 years, where the worker is present at the site 5 days a week for 50 weeks a year. Based on laboratory models and these exposure assumptions, an additional one in one million risk is equivalent to a PCB concentration of 1 ppm in the soil. For children trespassers, the end concentration is roughly the same, although the assumptions are different.

Over what area is this exposure accumulated? Some construction workers work over (and thus integrate exposure) an area of 1/2 acre. Children playing on a baseball field would also cover about 1/2 acre. We define an exposure unit (EU) as 1/2 acre. Since exposure is integrated over a large area (1/2 acre), small "hot spots" are only important if the overall average in a 1/2 acre area is greater than 1 ppm.

The preceding scenario was based on ingestion of surface soil. Based on CFR guidelines (an ARAR for PCBs), subsurface soil can be backfilled with clean soil if the concentration of PCBs are less than 10 ppm at a depth of 10 inches; thus <1 ppm PCBs is acceptable

for soil in the 0-10 in. layer, and <10 ppm PCBs is acceptable below 10 in.

The likely source of the contamination was from leaking transformers. Thus a "hot spot" could result from a single leaking transformer. The Region decided that a leaking transformer would likely result in a 10 ft by 10 ft footprint. This implies that the smallest area that should need remediation is also a 10-ft square. The spatial scale is now bounded between 100 ft² and 22,500 ft². (1/2 acre). What concentration of PCBs in 100 ft² would result in an average of 1 ppm over 1/2 acre? If the remainder of the 1/2 acre were clean, then a single hot spot would have to measure more than 225 ppm for that EU to pose an unacceptable risk.

The main goal of Phase 1 is to define the list of COCs for the site and estimate the risk posed to the public. To address these goals, some information on the spatial distribution of the contaminants must be collected. Based on the historical use of the site and aerial photos, the site was divided into three areas: administration, operations and storage; PCB contamination was expected to be lowest in administration, intermediate in storage, and highest in operations. This stratification should lead to a more precise estimate of the average PCB concentration on the site. The list of COCs was confirmed on a subset of samples submitted for the full scan analysis. Region 4 had expected that PCBs would be the sole COC on the site. The initial data also indicated that PCBs were much greater than 1 ppm in the surface soil. If these expectations are met, then the data collected in Phase 1 will only have to describe the general location of PCBs across the site.

Because no reliable information on the distribution of PCBs and the presence of other contaminants was available, a pilot study was recommended. In the case that the problem was truly as simple as described above, the pilot study could give enough information to lead to the second phase of the RI/FS.

Before describing the development of the pilot and the results obtained, let us consider the decision rule and the data quality required in Phase 1. The decision is to find if any area of the Carolina Transformer site poses an unacceptable health risk to the public. The data quality for the decision are the acceptable probabilities of making a positive or false negative errors. A positive is where the actual risk posed by the site is less than 1 in 1,000,000 addi-

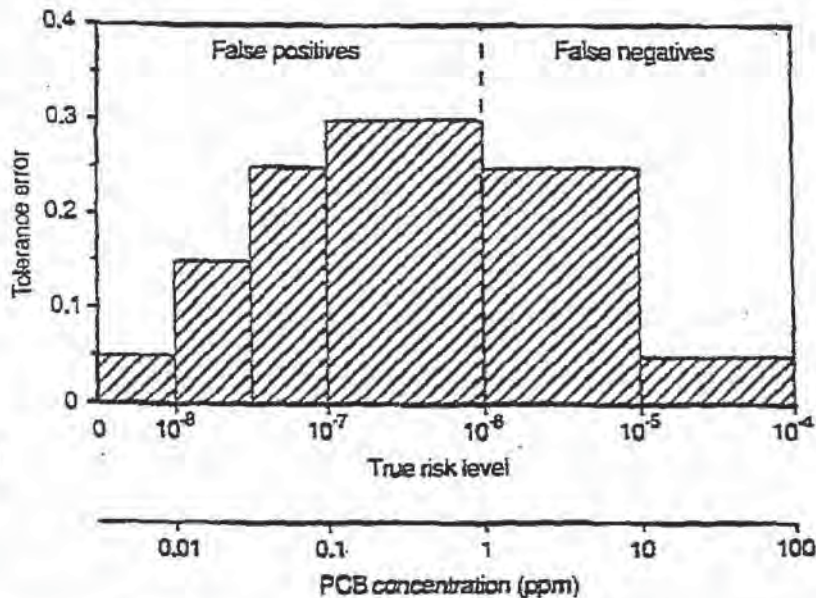
TABLE 1

Assumptions about the site used to design the pilot

Sub-unit	Area/acres	Probability 10' x 10' is contaminated	Number of samples
Administration	0.75	0.05	5
Storage	1.5	0.25	15
Operations	0.75	0.50	25

FIGURE 1

"Discomfort curve," or acceptable error rate for decision



onal cancers, but the risk is measured as being greater than 1 in 1,000,000 additional cancers. The consequences of a false positive are that resources (time and money) are diverted to sites that do not pose a significant risk. The possible consequences of a false negative (actual risk posed by the site is greater than 1 in 1,000,000 additional cancers but is measured as less) are additional cancers. Region 4 stated their quantitative discomfort with various magnitudes of false negatives and false positives (Figure 1).

The pilot survey was designed by using simple assumptions about the site. Based on the historical activities at the site, PCBs were assumed to be the most important (or only) contaminants on the site. Thus the Region agreed to run most of the soil samples through a quick-turn-around (QT) analysis procedure for PCBs. In addition to providing results more quickly, the QT method was also less expensive per analysis than the total contaminant list (TCL) scan (\$150 vs.

\$1250). Based on the amount of data collected in other RI/FS Phase 1 surveys, approximately 45 QT soil samples could be analyzed. This amount is based on \$30,000 total for Phase 1 analyses; spending one-half of the total in the pilot at \$350 per analysis. An additional 10 samples were run by the TCL method to search for other contaminants. The 45 QT samples were allocated based on simple assumptions of the distribution of PCBs. PCB presence or absence was assumed to follow a binomial distribution on the scale of 10 ft by 10 ft areas (with no spatial correlation beyond 10 ft). The probability of presence was assumed to vary according to the sub-units of the site (Table 1).

The TCL samples taken in the pilot confirmed that PCBs were the only significant COC. The QT samples showed that the magnitude of PCB concentration did vary in the predicted manner among the three sub-units of the site. Table 2 shows these concentrations.

The concentration of PCBs was vari-

able both within and between sub-units of the site. For example, stations close to a hot spot (e.g., 10 ppm) were not likely to measure 10 ppm. The spatial pattern of PCBs fits a "hot spot model"; the contamination is located in a binomial fashion, either contaminated or not contaminated. The most important result is that 41 of 45 samples were greater than 1 ppm PCBs; nearly the entire site is a "hot spot" from a risk perspective. Thus the initial assumptions about the frequency of "hot spots" were not correct.

Because the pilot identified PCBs as the only significant contaminant, we can restate the decision as: do any 1/2-acre areas of the site exceed 1 ppm PCBs? What is the approximate location of the contaminated soil? The Region had two options at this point: accept the results of the pilot survey for Phase 1, or conduct a Phase 1 survey where the number of samples is based on the results of the pilot.

Based on the laboratory measurement error for PCBs and the spatial sampling variation, the number of samples taken in the pilot did not meet all of the error constraints set by the Region. The false negative error rate for the Phase 1 decision based on the pilot data was slightly larger than the rate specified by the discomfort curve (7.5% vs. 5%). The advantage of accepting the pilot for the Phase 1 results is that Phase 2 can be started more quickly. False negatives are not important, since all 1/2 acre units were positives (i.e., PCBs > 1 ppm), the Region decided to accept the results of the pilot in making the preliminary risk assessment for the site.

Phase 2

The purpose of the Phase 2 RI/FS survey is to define the location of the contamination and the cleanup costs. The cleanup costs are based on two components: a per unit volume cost and the total volume to remediate. The per volume remedial cost is dependent on the particular remedial sequence selected (for example: excavation, incineration, disposal, and back-filling with clean soil). We assume that the per volume remedial cost can be estimated exactly, so the only error is in the estimate of the volume of soil to be remediated. Thus the total volume can be computed from the location estimate.

EPA policy states that the cost should be estimated to within +30% and -50% of the actual RD/RA cost. To simplify the problem, the Region wanted the Phase 2 survey to be designed to estimate the

cleanup cost to within 30% with 90% or greater probability. An obvious difficulty is that sub-surface contamination must be estimated before the surface soil is remediated. A simplifying assumption is that two discrete soil layers will be sampled. Soil above 1 ppm PCBs in the top 10 in. and soil below 10 in. and containing more than 10 ppm PCBs will be remediated.

The data resolution needed for the location question is dependent on the spatial distribution of the contaminant within the exposure units (EU) (1/2 acres units in this example). Should an all-or-none approach be used for EU cleanup, or should remediation units (RUs) be defined as sub-units of EUs? In some cases, the additional sampling is cost-effective in that a "surgical" cleanup can

approach (see Ref. 6 for additional examples; contact Dean Neptune for details on the simulations). Based on cost considerations, Region 4 selected 50 ft by 50 ft (about 1/18th acre) as the remedial unit size. This design has a cost of about \$50,000 for sampling and laboratory analyses.

Each EU (or 1/2 acre) contains a three

PCB concentration varied over four orders of magnitude in both soil layers. There was greater contamination in the 0-2 in. layer on average, as compared with the 8-10 in. layer (compare Figures 2,3). But in 13 of 61 RUs the 8-10 in. layer was more contaminated (in many locations, by an order of magnitude) than the 0-2 in. layer. We would expect that PCBs would ordinarily migrate slowly down through the soil profile, without some kind of mechanical disturbance (or churning) of the soil. To what extent the soil was churned as a result of the operations at the facility or by the actions taken during the Emergency Removal Action is not known.

To estimate the volume of contaminated soil, the following cleanup strategy (Figure 4) was developed. It was based on the depth that can be excavated by a backhoe (about 8 ft) and the two cleanup criteria. The surface soil is considered to be clean if the PCB concentration is less than 1 ppm. An excavated area can be backfilled with clean soil if the PCB concentration is less than 10 ppm at a depth below 10 inches. Three different depths are excavated (8, 10 or 16 in.), or no soil is removed based on the PCB concentration (Table 4). The total amount of soil to be excavated is estimated at 5389 yd³.

In the Administration area, 6 of 16 RUs (62.5%) were greater than 1 ppm in the 0-2 in. layer, and in the Operations/Storage all 46 RUs measured greater than 1 ppm in the 0-2 in. layer. These numbers are similar to the assumptions used in the volume estimation design computations (50% contaminated assumed for Administration and 90% contaminated assumed for Operations/Storage).

Fifteen quality assessment (QA) samples were analyzed. The QA samples were laboratory sub-samples of the core composites. The relative standard deviation of these QA samples was 15%, excluding one outlier.

Discussion

The goal of Superfund program is to

TABLE 2
Results of the pilot survey

Sub-unit	Mean concentration (standard deviation, n)	Median
Administration	7.5 (10.7, 5)	1.1
Storage	19.3 (21.4, 15)	11.3
Operations	34.7 (24.5, 25)	32.4



Large electrical transformers at the site—a former transformer rehabilitation and storage facility

remove hot spots of contamination (4). At a dioxin contaminated site in Missouri, the lowest total cost for sampling and cleanup was for RUs that were 1/24th the size of EUs (4). But in the present case, the pilot data indicated that there was little local pattern in the contamination, and that PCBs were nearly uniformly above 1 ppm. Field sampling and laboratory analysis costs were estimated for four sizes of RUs (1/2 acre, 1/8 acre, 1/18 acre, and 1/32 acre). Designs were evaluated by a Monte Carlo simulation

by three grid of RUs. Partial RUs (containing less than 1250 ft²) are lumped with an adjacent RU. Sixty-two RUs were sampled in the legal boundaries of the site. Two soil samples were taken: a 0-2 in. sample that represented the 0-8 in. soil layer, and a 8-10 in. sample that represented the 8-16 in. soil layer. For each layer, 14 grab samples were taken in the Administration area, and 4 grabs elsewhere (Storage/Operations). The grabs were homogenized, and a single aliquot was bagged for laboratory analysis. Each aliquot contained enough material for four laboratory analyses. Two laboratory analyses were made of each aliquot in the Administration area and one analysis elsewhere.

The results of the Phase 2 RI/FS survey showed that PCBs are highly variable over the site (Table 3).

remediate sites that pose an unacceptable health hazard. Because resources are limited, the Superfund program must be able to rank sites and to rank the hazards within sites. The information for these rankings becomes more detailed at each step in the process. Three main questions about sites are: Does the site pose a hazard? What remedial plan will remove the hazard? How will I verify the site is "clean?"

The Data Quality Objectives (DQO) process provides a way for managers to define a general question about a site that is later refined to a quantitative decision rule. The other parallel effort in the DQO process is to define error tolerances. The initial error tolerances are qualitative, and these are later quantified. These two components (decision rule and error tolerances), are the building blocks for a statistically-based design.

In the case of the North Carolina transformer site, the managers in Region 4 asked for the lowest cost designs that would meet their error tolerances for selected cleanup unit (RU) sizes. They were able to compare the cost of these surveys against a survey that would estimate the volume of soil that was contaminated. In this way they could balance the importance of these main questions in the Phase 2 survey.

The advantage of the DQO process is that the decision constraints (the decision rule and the error tolerances) are based on the initial responses of the decision-maker. The decision-maker can see how different ways of stating the decision rule can have profound implications on the proposed survey design. Where no proposed sampling design is within budget, then the decision-maker has the option to either increase the budget or modify some of the constraints (look at larger RUs).

Conclusions

We have shown that the Data Quality Objectives process can help define questions and the data quality in ways that can lead to statistically-based sampling designs. The DQO process allowed Region 4 to collect the right data at the right time. It should be noted that at each step from the pilot survey to the Phase 1 design, and finally for the Phase 2 study design, the question was further clarified and more information was gathered about PCB distribution across the site. One problem with the Superfund program in general has been to decide when enough data has been collected.

TABLE 3
Results of Phase 2 survey

Soil layer	Median	Range		Number of RUs	
		low	high	<1 ppm	<10 ppm
0-2 ¹	21	0.4	2500	3	21
8-10 ²	7.25	0.2	1100	18	36

¹ n=62

² n=61, one RU was concrete below the top 8"

FIGURE 2
PCB concentrations in 0-2 in. soil layer

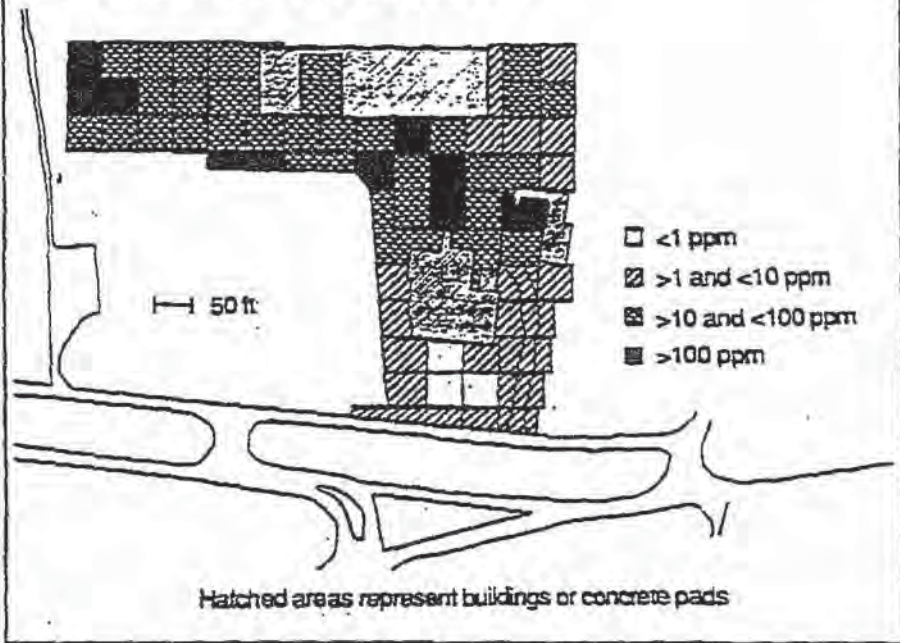
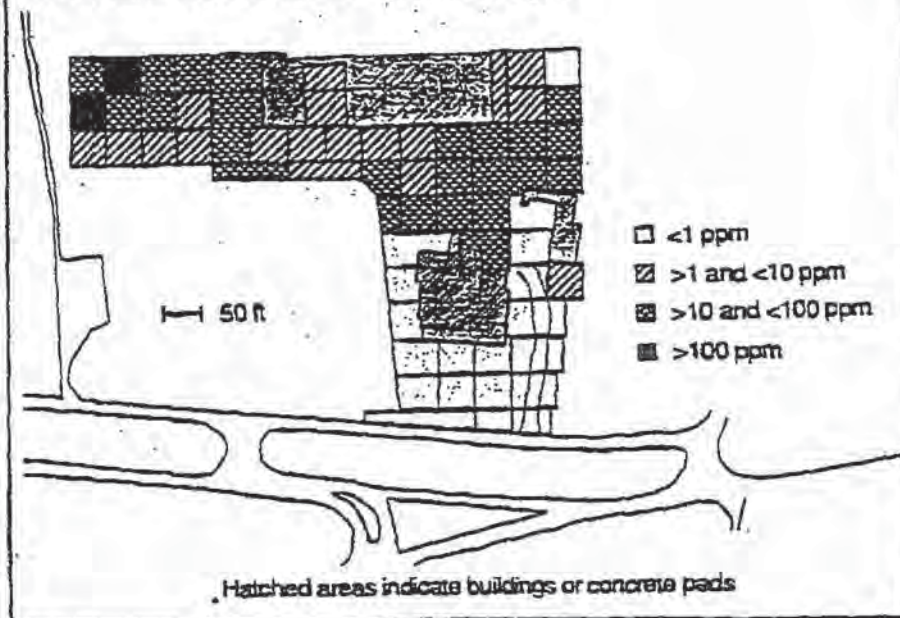


FIGURE 3
PCB concentrations in 8-10 in. soil layer





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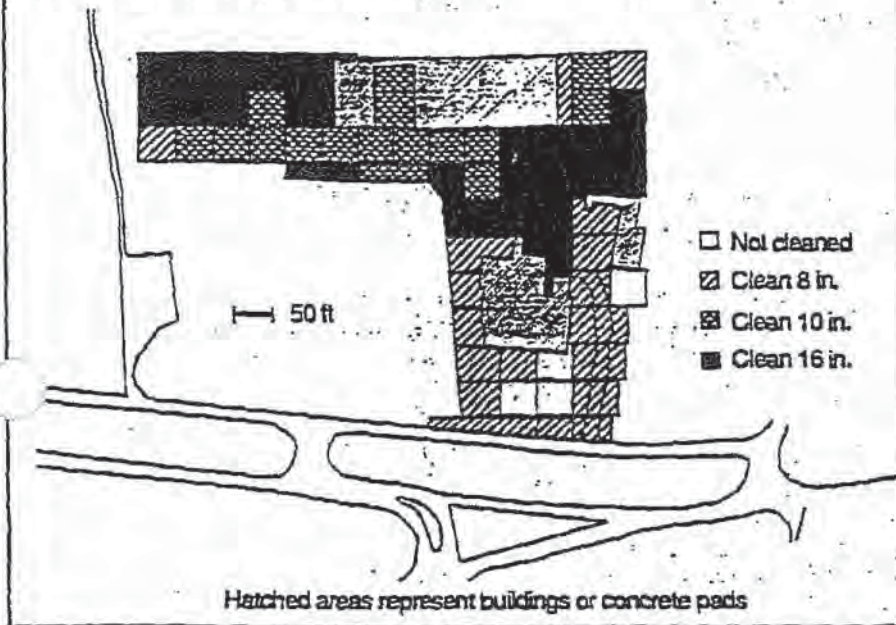
TABLE 4

Summary of cleanup strategy

Soil depth and concentration	Depth to excavate	Number of RUs	Volume cubic yards
0-2" <1 ppm	0"	3	—
8-10" <1 ppm	8"	18	969
8-10" <10 ppm	10"	18	1297
8-10" >10 ppm ¹	16"	22	3123

¹ These RUs need to be sampled at 16-18" to verify PCBs are <10 ppm

FIGURE 4
Cleanup strategy for the site



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To whom correspondence should be addressed. Readers interested in the technical details of the approach taken at Carolina Transformer can request a copy of the "Technical Appendix to Planning for Superfund Site Remediation."


It is through the steps of the DQO process that the data user specifies the stopping point (the decision rule with error tolerances).

Acknowledgments

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Quantitative Decision Making in Superfund:

A Data Quality Objectives CASE STUDY

What type and quality of data are needed to answer key questions and how do we know when we have enough? Data quality objectives (DQOs) offer decision makers a tool to answer both questions. DQOs provide a qualitative and quantitative framework around which data collection surveys are designed, and can serve as performance criteria for assessing on-going or completed remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FSs). DQOs allow remedial project managers to make decisions based on RI/FS data with a predetermined and acceptable level of confidence.

Here we present a case study demonstrating the practicality and benefits of using the DQO process as an up-front planning tool for designing RI/FS data collection activities. The RI/FS decision maker and technical support staff (typically including environmental toxicologists and field and laboratory scientists) must work together to develop DQOs and associated RI/FS survey designs. With these individuals in mind, this article illustrates the issues raised during the DQO process, and demonstrates how the process can help resolve them at a Superfund site before an RI survey design is developed.

Development of DQOs involves a step-wise planning process (see box, "Data quality objectives") that may be applied to any problem involving the collection and use of environmental data (1). We begin the DQO process by carefully stating the environmental problem to be addressed or the decision to be made; then we identify the information required to select an appropriate course of action and carefully articulate the specific role data will play in making the selection. Specifications regarding the type of data needed, the way data will be used, and

the desired degree of certainty in conclusions to be derived from the data are then developed through an iterative process that involves the decision maker and data generators (technical support staff).

When applied to Superfund sites, the DQO process provides a quantitative basis for designing rigorous, defensible, and cost-effective remedial investigations. The DQO planning process recognizes that decision making in Superfund is driven by risks to public health and that the uncertainty in decisions will be affected by the type and quality of data collected. The focus on planning, as presented here, is consistent with ideas developed as part of Superfund's endeavor to streamline its remedial process (2).

The case study was developed cooperatively by EPA's Region IV Waste Management Division and Environmental Services Division, and the Quality Assurance Management Staff. Our study involved a retrospective application of the DQO process to an actual Superfund site that had already been studied and the remedial investigation design already implemented. (The RI designs reported here were not actually implemented.) By using a completed site, Region IV expects to compare and contrast the DQO process with the current approach to planning such investigations. All decisions regarding the DQOs were made by Region IV personnel, just as they would for other sites where RIs are planned. We chose an actual site for several reasons: to avoid a purely hypothetical exercise; to ensure that realistic issues were confronted; and to facilitate an objective assessment of the practicality of implementing the DQO process for Superfund problems. Here we report the results of our planning efforts, following the generic structure illustrated in the box "Data quality objectives."

Problem statement

The starting point for any planning process is gathering background information on the specific problem at hand. The site addressed in this case study was used for storing and burning railroad ties and creosote-soaked timbers (3) (see photo). Information collected at various times (e.g., during previous site studies and during the Superfund site listing process) suggested that a logical exposure scenario consistent with future use of the site includes site workers and visitors as hazard targets.

Toxicologists determined that the exposure route of greatest concern for these targets is direct ingestion of contaminated surface soils; other routes of exposure are not addressed in the case study. Existing data from preliminary investigations and site visits also suggested that while several contaminants are to be expected in such surface soils, the most toxic are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) associated with creosote.

Decisions and decision elements

The key decision posed by the RI/FS is: "What remedial actions, if any, must be taken to reduce the risk posed by the site to an acceptable level?" A logical starting point, and the focus of this study, is to determine whether the site poses an unacceptable risk in its current state—whether it is a problem.

The next step is to work logically toward increasingly specific and hence focused questions that will require environmental data for resolution. We know that PAH contamination of soil is the most likely source of public health risk from the site. Thus, the element of interest can be restated as a question: "Which, if any, surface soil areas have PAHs at concentrations that pose an unacceptable risk to the hazard targets?"

Domain and logic statement

The next step was to determine the concentrations of PAHs that, if present over some defined area, would pose an unacceptable risk. This approach to the problem raised three related questions:

- What level of public health risk from this site is acceptable to the remedial project manager?
- What concentration of PAHs is associated with the acceptable level of risk, given reasonable assumptions about target exposure?
- What is the smallest area on the site over which we can reasonably assume

that the targets' exposure to contaminants may occur?

Addressing these issues required assumptions about the population at risk (people), their activities, exposure routes, and the risks associated with specific contaminants. Recognizing that the number of samples ultimately collected at a site depends in part on the smallest area of concern, we focused attention on defining the size of this area first, and then dealt with the issues of acceptable risk and corresponding concentrations.

To divide the site into discrete areas for study in a manner consistent with our in-

terest in controlling risk, assumptions about exposure and activity patterns were used to define an area called an "exposure unit" (EU). An EU is the area over which people are expected to integrate exposure when routinely working at or visiting the site (see white grid on site photo).

A separate decision will be made for each EU: if an area is found to contain PAHs at a concentration that poses an unacceptable risk, that EU (and thus the site) will be considered a problem. Further investigations and remedial alternatives will address only the EUs found to

Data quality objectives

To build total quality into data operations, EPA quality assurance management staff have developed a planning tool for assuring that key planning steps are taken in a thoughtful, methodical manner. This tool, known as the Data Quality Objectives (DQO) process, begins with a careful statement of the environmental problem and produces a design for collecting the information needed to make an informed decision with a desired degree of confidence. The stepwise structure of the DQO process is to:

- state the problem, then
- identify decisions that address the problem, then
- select elements or factors that affect the decision, then
- specify the domain of the decision.
- Then develop a logic statement.
- establish constraints on uncertainty, and, finally,
- optimize the design for data collection.

The DQO process provides a logical, objective, and quantitative framework for finding an appropriate balance between the time and resources that will be used to generate the product (data) and the quality of that product.

DQOs enable EPA to develop, optimize, and evaluate statistically valid sampling and analysis designs that achieve the constraints on uncertainty. In general several options are developed for a range of costs that will generate the type and quality of data required to make a reliable decision. In the final step of the DQO process, the decision maker selects the design option that best fits his or her needs.

contain PAHs at concentrations posing unacceptable risks. If no such EUs are found, then a "no-action" alternative may be appropriate for the entire site.

Superfund risk assessment guidance stresses the importance of considering future land use and related reasonable exposure scenarios (4). According to the National Utility Contractor's Association, people working at or visiting a site such as this, where light industrial equipment is operated, would typically work within or traverse an area roughly one-half acre in size (about 2,000 m²) on a given day (5). This is the area in which people can be expected to receive their daily dose of contamination. In a very real sense, people "sample" surface soil contaminants over this half-acre; hence the average concentration of contaminants over each half-acre is a meaningful basis for assessing risk. Thus, for this site, a half-acre area of soil is an EU. Since a separate estimate of the average surface soil concentration will be generated for each EU, and a separate decision made about whether each EU poses an unacceptable risk, the EU defines the spatial domain of the decision.

Based on discussions of the potential risks posed by the site, the EPA Region IV remedial staff decided that remedial action should be taken if the site (i.e., any EU at the site) poses an increased cancer risk greater than 10⁻⁴. The 10⁻⁴ risk level is therefore the decision point between acceptable and unacceptable risk. This decision point is consistent with EPA's policy that 10⁻⁴ and 10⁻⁷ is the range for acceptable risk limits (6). (Note: The 10⁻⁴ level was used specifically for this case study and does not necessarily reflect EPA Region IV policy or standard practice for other sites.)

We used exposure assumptions and standard Superfund risk equations (6) to determine the surface soil contaminant concentration that corresponds to a risk level of 10⁻⁴. Region IV typically treats total PAHs as though the sole contaminant is benzo[a]pyrene, the most toxic of the PAH family of compounds. This approach is conservative in that it will generally overestimate the risk posed by total PAHs. Risk calculations indicate that an EU is a problem (i.e., presents a 10⁻⁴ increased risk of cancer) when the average PAH concentration in the EU is at or above 122 ppm.

A "logic statement" is a concise quantitative summary of how data will be used to reach a decision. The logic statement follows directly from the formulation of the problem above.

Data collected during the remedial investigation will be used to determine the average surface soil concentration of PAHs within each half-acre. Average PAH concentrations will be compared to the risk-derived concentration of concern, 122 ppm, to determine which, if any, surface soil EUs have PAHs at concentrations that would pose an unacceptable risk.

If an EU has an unacceptable average PAH concentration ≥ 122 ppm, then further study should be undertaken to develop a list of remedial alternatives. This "if-then" logic statement will be applied for each of the EUs, and any EU posing an unacceptable risk will need to be remediated.

Constraints on uncertainty

If the estimates of average PAH concentration within EUs are inaccurate, decisions about whether an EU poses unacceptable risk may be incorrect. The remedial investigation should be designed to limit the probability of incorrect decisions to an acceptable level. After the logic statement was specified, the project manager developed constraints on uncertainty, expressed as acceptable false positive and false negative error rates. These are shown in Figure 1. The y-axis provides the acceptable error rates (probability of making an incorrect decision) given various possible true risk levels, shown on the upper x-axis.

Acceptable error rates were not assigned in the 61-122-ppm range be-

cause the manager considered either decision would acceptable in this range. The error rates expressed in Figure 1 provided the statistician with quantitative constraints to be used in developing survey designs, which specify the number, location, and type of samples needed in the remedial investigation.

Stated in terms of the risk-based decision point, decisions about EUs may be incorrect in two ways:

The first type of error occurs when it is decided that an EU does not pose an unacceptable risk when, in fact, the risk posed by the EU exceeds 10⁻⁴. This is a false negative error. If the investigation leads to this false conclusion, the project manager may stop further investigations at the EU and people eventually may be exposed to unacceptable risks. The seriousness of this type of error, and therefore the project manager's desire to avoid it, becomes greater as the true level of risk gets larger and larger. To help the manager establish limits on false negatives, a toxicologist was consulted to assess the consequences for three ranges of incremental risk, all of which exceed 10⁻⁴:

- 1.0×10^{-4} to 5.0×10^{-4} ;
- 5.0×10^{-4} to 1.0×10^{-3} ; and
- above 1.0×10^{-3} .

After carefully considering the human health consequences, the project manager assigned acceptable probabilities for failing to detect a problem if the risk posed by the EU is actually within each of the above ranges (shown in the right-hand portion of Figure 1). The manager

expressed differing levels of acceptable error rates for the three risk ranges. These error rates (probabilities), which reflect the manager's increasing desire to avoid false negative errors at higher and higher contaminant concentrations, are the maximum acceptable rates established for this type of error. Notice that the manager desired lower false negative rates when the true risk is above 1.0×10^{-3} because the consequences to the public and to workers on-site are potentially much more serious than the consequences associated with the other ranges of risk.

The second type of error occurs when it is decided that an EU poses an unacceptable risk when, in fact, the risk posed by the EU is less than 10^{-4} . This is a false positive error. If data collected during the remedial investigation lead to this false

conclusion, the manager will decide, unnecessarily, to continue to study the EU. New data may eventually reveal that an EU is not a problem, and hence, correct the false positive error. Otherwise, unnecessary remedial action will be taken. A false positive error results in wasted time, money, and effort on EUs that are actually not a problem. The manager consulted with the toxicologist and site engineers to assess the consequences of such error for three risk ranges, all of which are below 10^{-4} :

- below 5×10^{-6} ;
- 5.0×10^{-6} to 1.0×10^{-5} ; and
- 1.0×10^{-5} to 5.0×10^{-5} .

The project manager stated that the remedial investigation should be designed to have a low probability of false positives when very low risk levels exist at an EU

(e.g., when the EU is "clean"). The manager was willing to tolerate higher probabilities of false positives for risk levels near the threshold. The manager assigned acceptable probabilities for determining when an EU is a problem when in reality it is not for each of the above ranges (shown in the left-hand portion of Figure 1). These values are the acceptable rates for this type of error.

Risk equations (6) were used to determine the PAH concentrations that correspond to the risk ranges for which acceptable error rates had been defined. These concentrations are shown on the lower x-axis in Figure 1.

The logic statement, discussed earlier, indicated that we want to conclude that an EU is a problem if the true average PAH concentration in the EU is >122 ppm. Figure 1 indicates that the project manager is willing to accept a 0.15 probability or less for making an incorrect decision at true concentrations of 122 ppm. It also indicates the manager's desire to avoid developing remedial alternatives for EUs that have PAH concentrations below 61 ppm. The figure specifies that for PAH concentrations falling between 122 ppm and 61 ppm, the manager will accept either decision (indicated by the grey region in Figure 1).

Because the project manager is indifferent about the decision in the range of 61–122 ppm, but wants to limit the probability of a false negative at 122 ppm or above, our original question was refined as follows: "Which, if any, surface soil EUs have an average PAH concentration above 61 ppm?" At 122 ppm and above, the manager has specified the false negative error rates that are acceptable. At values below 61 ppm, the manager also specified the false positive error rates that are acceptable. The qualitative and quantitative criteria established for addressing this question are the DQOs for the remedial investigation, and will focus the statistician's search for an optimal design (see box, "DQOs for case study").

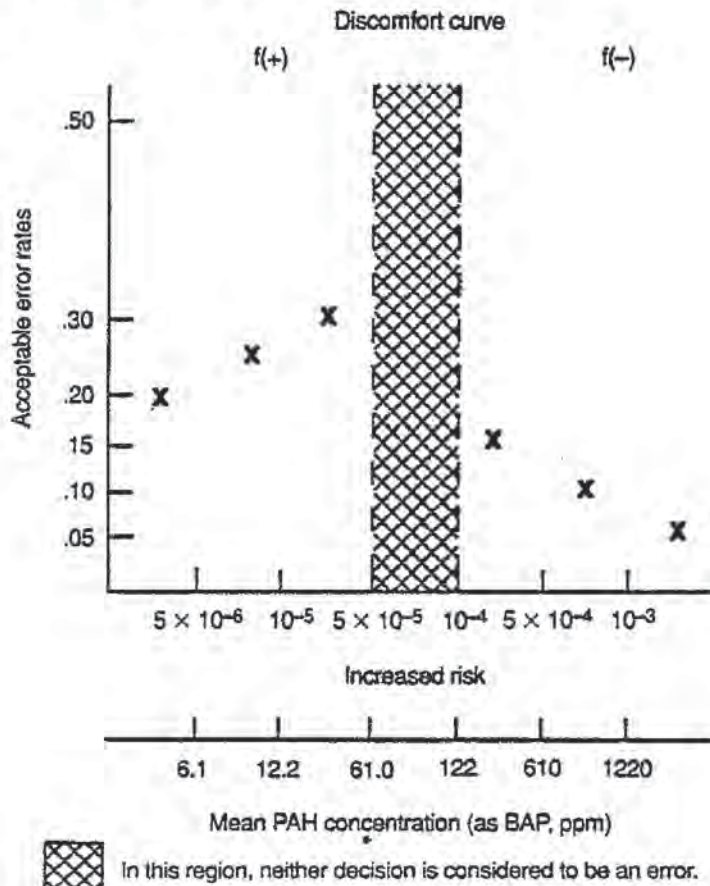
Design and optimization

After the DQOs were established, a statistician applied conventional techniques to explore and evaluate various designs for data collection. The statistician was asked to design a survey that, first, would attempt to identify any EUs that have average PAH concentrations >61 ppm; and second, would be subject to error rates no greater than those specified in the DQO statement from the project manager.

One concern the statistician noted was

FIGURE 1

Acceptable limits for decision error



Workers collect soil samples at the Superfund site

that any attempt to divide the site into spatially distinct, uniform exposure units for testing runs the risk of missing an unacceptably contaminated area which lies across two or more EUs. This weakness is more than offset by two conservative measures included earlier: the assumption that the only PAH present is benzo[a]pyrene (the most toxic of the PAHs), and the decision to test for concentrations above 61 ppm when concern for false negative errors begins above 122 ppm.

The statistician framed the if-then logic statement as a statistical test that would allow us to determine whether PAHs within an EU are greater than 61 ppm, and began the search for designs that would control the decision uncertainty to the levels specified in the DQOs. To develop a statistically based sampling and analysis plan (the design), the statistician needed rough estimates of the spatial pattern and variability of the distribution of contaminant concentrations within EUs. He also required an estimate of the additional variability that would be introduced through the process of taking samples and analyzing them in the laboratory. Finally, since the statistician was asked to find the least expensive design that meets all the DQOs (the optimal solution), estimates of the costs of taking and analyzing a sample were required.

Since prior data on average PAHs across half-acre units were not available, the statistician used prior data from ran-

DQOs for case study

Decision: Determine whether sections of the site pose unacceptable risks to human health or the environment and require remediation.

Domain: Exposure units are half-acre areas of surface soils. (Temporal aspects of the domain are not at issue because the contaminant of concern at this site is stable, not mobile.)

Logic statement: If the mean PAH concentration in an exposure unit exceeds 122 ppm (10^{-4} risk), then the exposure unit will require remediation.

Uncertainty constraints

PAH risk range	Concentration range (ppm)	Acceptable probability for false positives (%)
Below 5×10^{-6}	Below 6.1	20
5×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-5}	6.1-12.2	25
1×10^{-5} to 5×10^{-5}	12.2-61	30

PAH risk range	Concentration range (ppm)	Acceptable probability for false negatives (%)
1×10^{-4} to 5×10^{-4}	122-610	15
5×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-3}	610-1,220	10
Above 1×10^{-3}	Above 1,220	5

dom samples of surface soils across the site (Figure 2). The statistician assumed that point-by-point spatial variability of PAHs within half-acre EUs was identical to the point-by-point variability of samples taken across the entire site, without grouping into half-acre units. This is probably a conservative assumption, since it is likely that there is some degree of similarity within EUs as compared to points that are more widely separated.

These data indicated the form of the distribution of contaminant concentrations (in this case a log-normal distribution) and provided the basis for estimating the variability of contaminant concentrations across the site. An estimate of the most probable total variance (on a log scale) is $\sigma_1^2 = 1.64$ (24 degrees of freedom). Quality control data from analyses of PAHs, using the same analytical methods as those used to generate historical data for this site, indicate that analytical imprecision is on the order of 25% relative standard deviation. If the statistician had determined the historical data were not suitable for estimating the distribution and variability of concentrations within EUs, a pilot study would have been required to obtain these estimates.

Using the above information and the approximate per-sample costs of sampling (\$80) and analysis (\$800), the statistician began to evaluate various statistical sampling designs that would allow us to achieve the desired control over uncertainty. Recall that uncertainty is measured in terms of the probability of reaching an incorrect conclusion about whether an EU is a problem, i.e., the probability of false positives and false negatives. Among the options considered were uniform random sampling across the site, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, and sample compositing within each EU. After considering these options, the statistician recommended an approach that uses a compositing technique in which 10 or more scoops of soil, taken randomly within each EU, are combined, homogenized, and subsampled for analysis. When the potential difficulties and errors introduced through mixing and subsampling were recognized, five soil scoops were considered to be an efficient, practical number that could be combined routinely.

A statistical evaluation of several different designs, presented in Table 1, led to the following conclusions:

First, the expected performance data indicate that two survey designs have favorable cost and acceptable performance (i.e., were expected to meet or

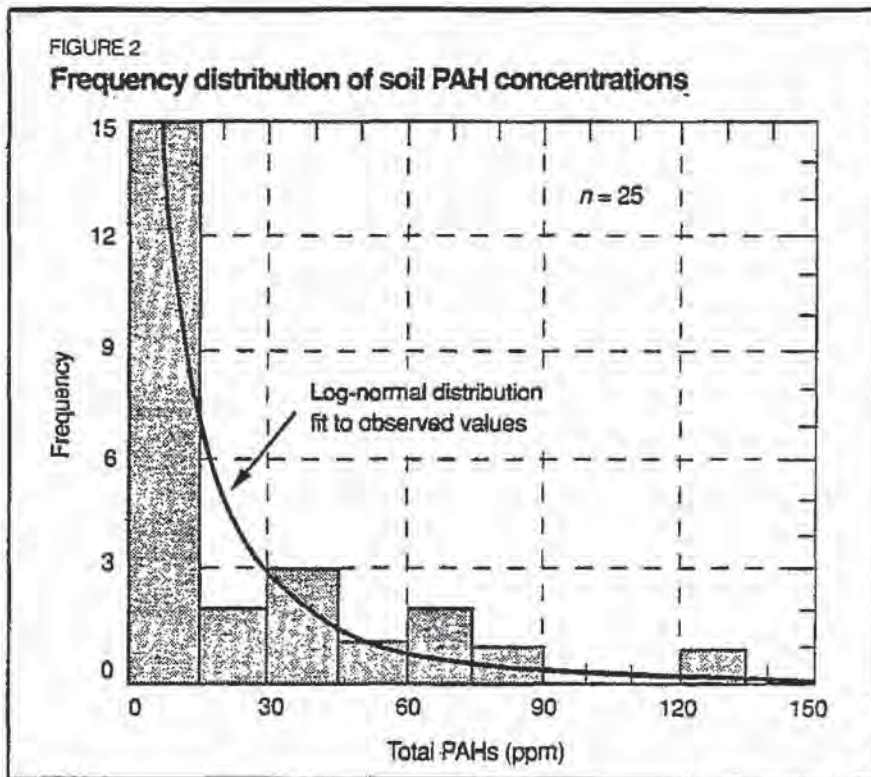


TABLE 1
Results of initial power calculations

No. scoops /analysis	No. analyses/EU	Cost /EU (\$)	Probability of error ^a
1	4	3,520	.53
3	5	5,200	.15
4	2	2,240	.27
4	3	3,360	.18
4	4	4,480	.12
5	2	2,400	.20
5	3	3,600	.11

^aWhen $\mu = 122$ ppm and $\alpha = .30$.
Note: α = probability of concluding EU is a problem when μ is 61 ppm.

come close to meeting the 0.15 acceptable false negative and 0.3 false positive error rates specified over the range of important concentrations). The most favorable designs involved compositing five scoops per analytical sample. One design required the analysis of two composited samples per EU, while the other required three. Our notation for these designs are (5,2) and (5,3), respectively.

Second, compositing five scoops transformed the underlying log-normal

distribution into one that is more like a normal distribution in shape. A computer simulation was needed to assess more accurately the anticipated performance of the two designs, i.e., the "power" or capability of each design to detect EUs with PAH concentrations above the criterion. (Details on the statistical evaluation may be obtained by writing author Dean Neptune.)

The (5,2) and (5,3) designs were evaluated by simulation to determine how

well they can be expected to perform at the critical values of 122 and 61 ppm, and at other concentrations higher and lower than these values. The rough estimates of performance in Table 1 were based on the assumption that the distribution of total PAHs was log-normal with a total variability of 1.64. The true variability of concentrations within EUs may prove to be greater or less than this estimate. To determine the effect that more or less variability might have on reaching a correct conclusion with either of these designs, the performance of each design was evaluated at three different levels of total variability: 1.64 (most probable—our estimate of variability based on historical data), 1.00 (assumes less variability—a lower 95% confidence limit on the historical estimate), and 3.17 (assumes more variability—an upper 95% confidence limit on the historical estimate).

Figures 3 and 4 show the results of the simulations presented as expected performance curves. The shaded regions of the two figures are areas in which the constraints on uncertainty—control on false negative and false positive error rates—are achieved. In the region between 61 and 122 ppm, the shaded area shows that any amount of error can be tolerated. The shaded regions above 122 and below 61 ppm are those for which the error rates are of concern. A design performance curve that lies entirely in the shaded regions would satisfy all the DQOs (see box, "DQOs for the case study").

The figures show that the two designs can be expected to perform similarly and to achieve most of the constraints on uncertainty (most of the curve appears in the shaded region). If variability is 1.64, the figures reveal that both designs fail slightly when the true average PAH concentrations are between 50 and 60 ppm. Neither of the designs is likely to meet uncertainty constraints if the total variability is high (3.17). Points labeled "A" and "B" are slightly outside the regions of desired performance. Points labeled "A" are of concern if the variability is lower than we anticipate (1.00). Points labeled "B" are of concern if the variability is greater than we anticipate (3.17). Thus, if we use either the (5,2) or (5,3) design, and the variability of PAH concentrations within an EU is substantially lower or higher than assumed (1.64), we can expect slightly higher error rates than specified by the DQOs.

Considering the conservative measures built into the designs, the project manager determined that failing to meet

uncertainty constraints at these specific points is not serious. Finally, because the design (5,2) represents a 33% cost savings over the (5,3) design, and its ability to achieve the uncertainty constraints is approximately equal to that of the (5,3) design, the (5,2) design was recommended for the remedial investigation.

Summary

The data quality objectives produced in the manner described do much more

than simply guide the survey design. The DQOs provide a focused decision statement, boundaries on the domain of interest (the EU), an "if-then" logic statement that specifies how data will be used in the decision, and constraints on the amount of uncertainty (limits on both false positives and false negatives) acceptable. They provide the information needed to ensure that the number of samples per EU is adequate and the sampling and analysis methods used will provide the

FIGURE 3
Results of simulation for the (5,2) design

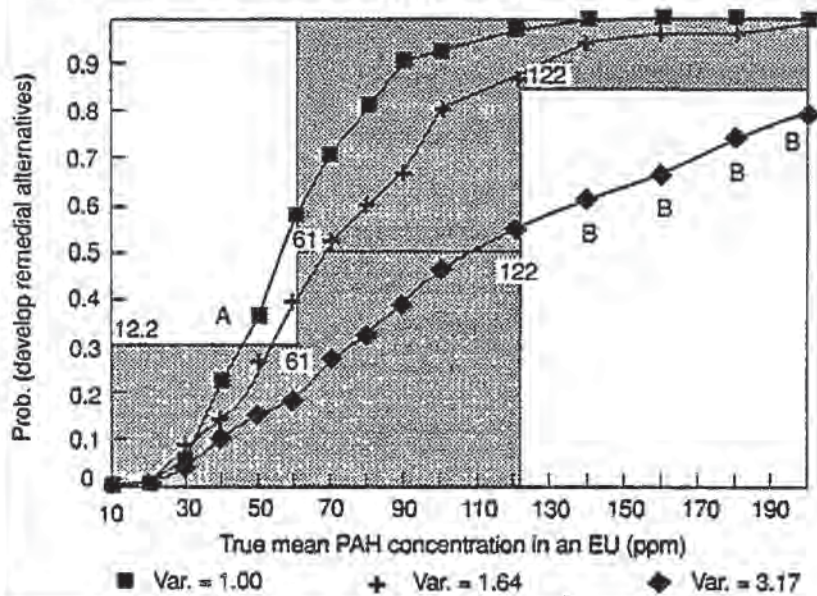
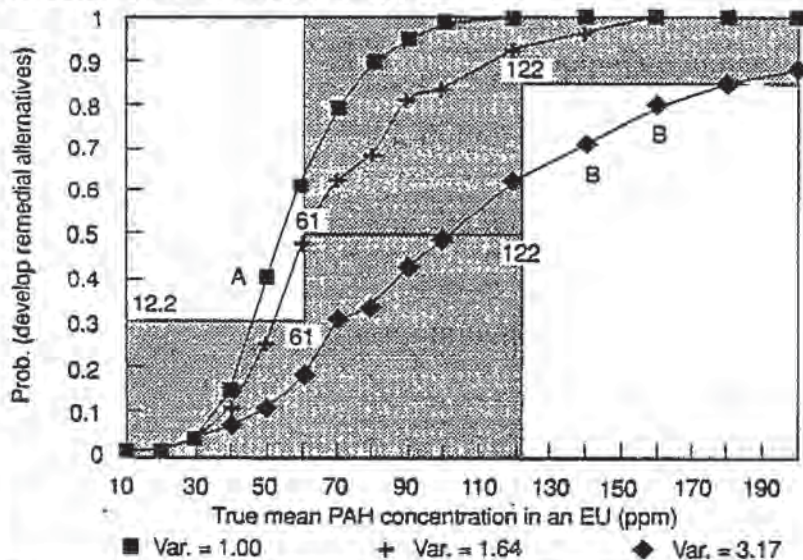


FIGURE 4
Results of simulation for the (5,3) design



quality of data required to support decisions with the desired certainty. The most important benefits of this approach are that the decisions regarding Superfund site remediation can be made at the desired level of certainty, and that the project manager has specific quantitative criteria for deciding how much data is enough.

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- (1) Quality Assurance Management Staff. Development of Data Quality Objectives:

Description of Stages I and II." In *EPA Information Guide*; EPA: Washington, D.C., July 1986.

- (2) Environmental Protection Agency Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. "RI/FS Improvements Phase II, Streamlining Recommendations"; EPA: Washington, D.C., January 1989; OSWER Directive No. 9355.3-06.

- (3) Environmental Protection Agency. "Region IV Remedial Investigation Report for this Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site"; EPA: Washington, D.C., 1988.

- (4) Environmental Protection Agency. *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund; Human Health Evaluation Manual*; EPA:

Washington, D.C., June 30, 1989; draft. Note: The calculations used to estimate reasonable maximum exposure in this case study are found in Reference 6.

(5) Connor, B., National Utility Contractor's Association, Arlington, Va., personal communication. Reasonableness of this estimate was confirmed by EPA ORD and Region IV risk assessment experts.

(6) Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. *Superfund Public Health Evaluation Manual*; OSWER/EPA: Washington, D.C., October 1986; EPA 540/1-86/060.

Acknowledgments

The individuals listed below played a substantive role in the development of the DQOs for this hazardous waste site. Region IV used the planning issues raised through the DQO process to set survey design constraints (the DQOs) for the case study. The DQOs then were used as the basis for optimizing the possible survey designs for this site. The DQO process and its adaptation to Superfund planning issues for the remedial investigation/feasibility study was led by the quality assurance management staff, with DQO application support from Research Triangle Institute, Montana State University, and NUS Corp. The authors of this paper have summarized the outputs of a series of activities in which all of these individuals participated directly: James Pickett, Ph.D., and Randall Rytli, Ph.D., Montana State University; Robert Hubbard, NUS Corp.; Eugene P. Brantly, C. Andrew Clayton, Daniel I. Michael, Michael Messner, Research Triangle Institute; Elmer Akin, Meredith Anderson, William Bokey, Beverly Houston, David Kleusner, M.D. Lair, William Patton, EPA Region IV; Dean Neptune, Ph.D., EPA Headquarters quality assurance management staff.

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E.3. KENTUCKY REGULATORY GUIDANCE

Copies of regulatory guidance listed below previously have been presented in this chapter. This regulatory guidance is available in Appendix E, of *Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky Volume 1, Human Health*, DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R8/V1 (DOE 2017). Several guidance documents also are available online.

- Kentucky Risk Assessment Guidance, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, June 8, 2002.
https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Waste/superfund/Documents/KY%20Risk%20Assessment%20Guidance%20_Final_.pdf
- Kentucky Guidance for Ambient Background Assessment, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, January 8, 2004.
<https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Waste/superfund/Documents/Kentucky%20Guidance%20for%20Ambient%20Background%20Assessment.pdf>
- Kentucky Guidance for Groundwater Assessment Screening, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, January 15 2004.
<https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Waste/superfund/Documents/GroundwaterAssessmentScreening.pdf>
- Trichloroethylene Environmental Levels of Concern, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, April 2004.
Guidance is not available online. See <https://www.epa.gov/iris> for additional information.

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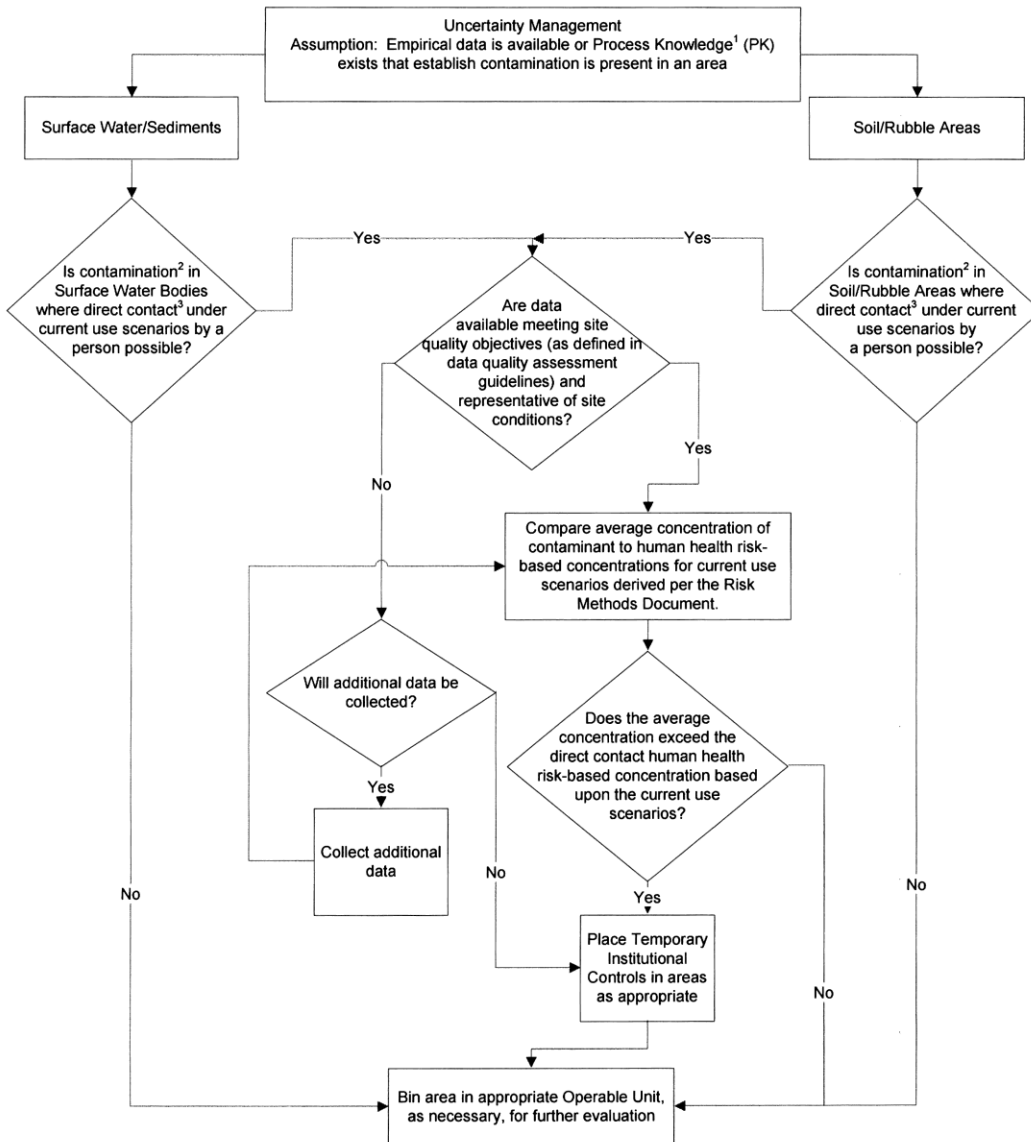
E.4. FLOWCHART FOR UNCERTAINTY MANAGEMENT FOR UNKNOWN AREAS OF CONTAMINATION

The annotated flowchart presented in this section was provided to KDWM under cover letter from the DOE Paducah Site Lead on April 1, 2008, (PPPO-02-130-08) as a condition to be met for DOE to receive an Environmental Indicator of “Yes” with regard to the Government Performance and Results Act milestone of having human exposures under control. The flowchart applies to newly identified areas of contamination that may be identified in the future on DOE-owned property licenses for use at PGDP, which are outside the controlled area and not currently assigned to an operable unit under the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). The flowchart describes the uncertainty management for nonworker exposures associated with DOE-owned property described above.

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Enclosure Flow Chart for Uncertainty Management

This flowchart applies to newly identified areas of contamination that may be identified in the future on DOE-owned property licensed for use at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, which are outside the controlled area and not currently assigned to an operable unit under the federal Facility Agreement. The flowchart describes uncertainty management for non-worker exposures associated with DOE-owned property described above.



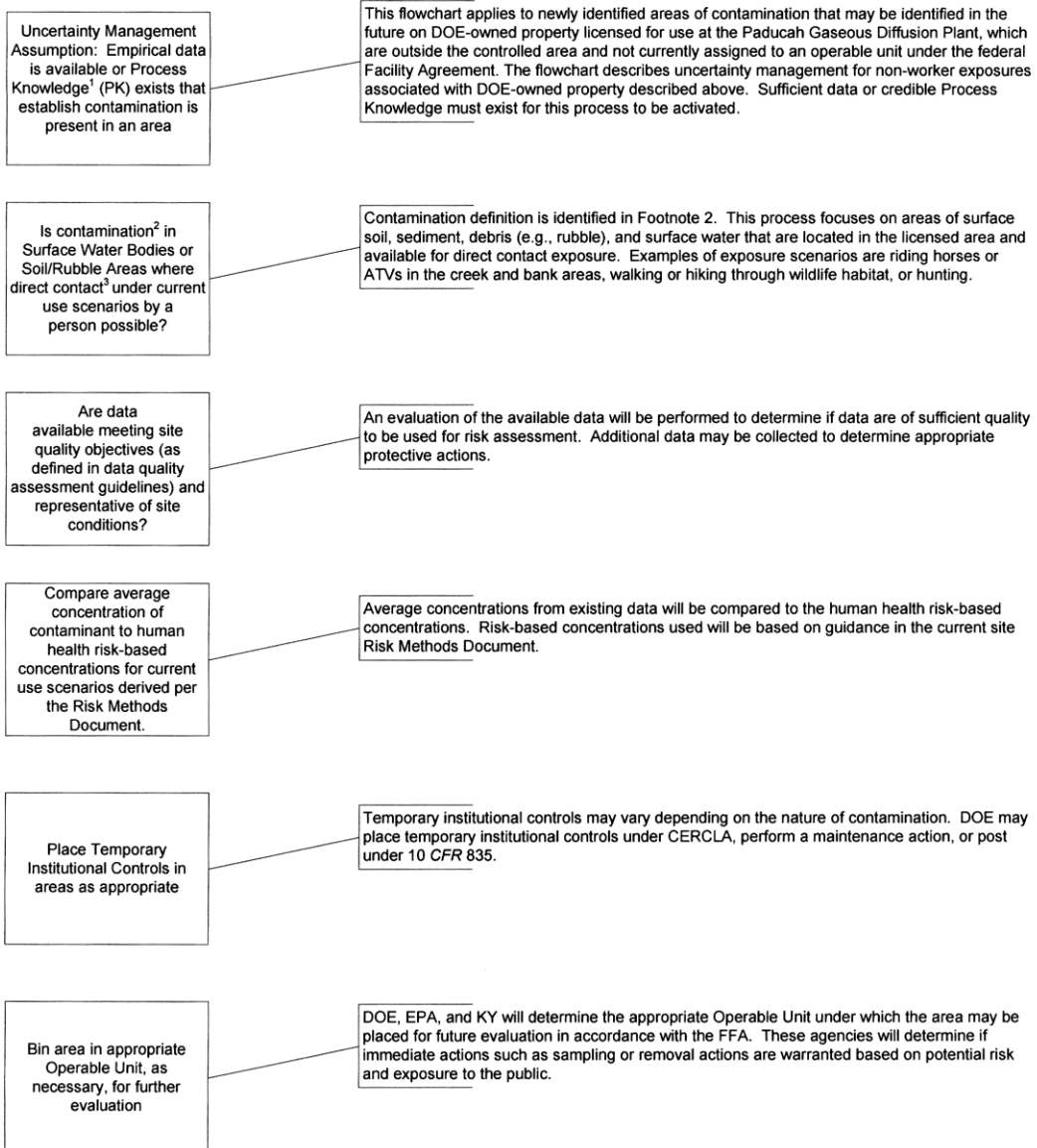
1 "Process Knowledge" is defined as information identifying releases from past or current processes at the PGDP.

2 "Contamination" is defined in the Risk Methods Document as the presence of a constituent at a concentration greater than background.

3 "Direct contact" is exposure by a human to environmental medium [i.e., surface soil, sediment, debris (e.g., rubble), and surface water] through ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation (particulates and vapors), or external exposure.

Enclosure (Cont)

Further Explanation of Flow Chart Steps



E.5. COMPILED PARAMETERS FOR PROBABILISTIC RISK ASSESSMENTS

A probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) of migration of contaminants to groundwater was conducted for the *Site Investigation Report for the Southwest Groundwater Plume at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/OR/07-2180&D2/R1 (June 2007). The parameters used in that modeling effort were presented in Attachment 2 of Appendix F of the site investigation report. This set of parameter values is appropriate for use in modeling for other PRAs, though the information on these values should be reviewed during the PRA development to ensure the assumptions made in setting the values are appropriate for each site being evaluated. Parameter values should be modified, if necessary, to reflect conditions for the individual site under consideration.

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INPUT PARAMETERS FOR PROBABILISTIC MODELING

1. INTRODUCTION

Probabilistic (stochastic) modeling was performed for the trichloroethene (TCE) sources at (Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 1 and the C-720 Building areas in order to understand better the uncertainties in the transport modeling for these sources, to estimate the likely TCE concentrations at the points of exposure (POEs) using the most likely input parameters, and to determine the error bounds on the predicted TCE concentrations. This modeling was based upon the nature and extent discussion in the Site Investigation (SI) Report and the transport modeling results completed earlier.

The fate and transport modeling was performed using Spatial Analysis/Decision Assistance (SADA) software (UT 2002); Crystal Ball® (Decisioneering, Inc. 2000), an add-in to Microsoft Excel®; Seasonal Soil Compartment Model (SESOIL) (GSC 1996, Bonazountas and Wagner 1984); and Analytical Transient One-, Two-, and Three-Dimensional Simulation Model (AT123D) (GSC 1998, Yeh 1981). The key input parameters for the modeling were developed using SADA and Crystal Ball®, while the modeling itself was performed using SESOIL and AT123D.

2. INPUT PARAMETERS

The input parameters for the modeling were in two groups: fixed and variable. The values of the fixed parameters were from earlier work (DOE 2003). The values of the variable parameters were set considering earlier work and employing a probabilistic method. This was done by developing a distribution for each variable parameter and sampling the distribution using the Monte Carlo sampling technique provided in Crystal Ball®.

3. PARAMETER DISTRIBUTIONS

Several distributions were considered when selecting the best distribution for each of the variable input parameters. A general discussion of each distribution considered is provided below.

1. **Triangular Distribution:** This distribution is used to describe a variable with known minimum, maximum, and most likely values (Decisioneering, Inc. 2000). Three conditions underlying this distribution are as follows:

- The minimum value of the variable is fixed.
- The maximum value of the variable is fixed.

- The most likely value of the variable falls between the minimum and maximum values forming a triangular-shaped distribution and showing that values near the minimum and maximum are less likely to occur than those near the most likely values.
2. **Normal Distribution:** This is the most important distribution in the probability theory because it describes many natural phenomena (Decisioneering, Inc. 2000). Three conditions underlying this distribution are as follows:
- Some value of the variable is the most likely (the mean of the distribution).
 - The value of the variable could as likely be below the mean as it could be above the mean (symmetrical about the mean).
 - The value of the variable is more likely to be near the mean than far away.

Generally, if the coefficient of variability is less than 30%, a normal distribution is recommended. A skewness value between -0.5 and +0.5 indicates a fairly symmetrical distribution (Decisioneering, Inc. 2000).

3. **Log-Normal Distribution:** This distribution is widely used to describe a variable with values that are positively skewed (Decisioneering, Inc. 2000). The three conditions underlying this distribution are as follows:
- The variable can increase without limits but cannot fall below zero.
 - The variable is positively skewed with most of the values near the lower limit.
 - The natural logarithm of the variable yields a normal distribution

Generally, if the coefficient of variability is greater than 30%, a log-normal distribution is recommended. A skewness value less than -1 or greater than +1 indicates a highly skewed distribution (Decisioneering, Inc. 2000).

4. **Uniform Distribution:** This distribution is used to describe a variable when each value of the variable has the same probability of occurrence within a selected range. This distribution is often used when no information about variable's distribution is available. The three conditions underlying this distribution are as follows:
- The minimum value of the variable is fixed.
 - The maximum value of the variable is fixed.
 - The probability of any value being selected within the range between the minimum and maximum values is equal.

4. SESOIL PARAMETERS

The SESOIL software was used to simulate contaminant transport through the Upper Continental Recharge System (UCRS) to the Regional Gravel Aquifer (RGA). The parameters used for SESOIL are listed in Tables F.2.1 and F.2.2. As mentioned earlier, there are two groups of parameters. Remarks for each parameter are provided in these tables to clarify the source of the value and the justification for its selected value. Additional remarks for each variable parameter, including the values input into Crystal Ball, are provided in Table F.2.3. Finally, summary statistics for each variable parameter output by

Crystal Ball are provided in Table F.2.4. Histograms of the values output by Crystal Ball for the variable parameters are in Figs. F.2.1 through F.2.18.

1. **Fixed Parameters:** These parameters are summarized in Tables F.2.1 and F.2.2.

- **Soil Type:** The upper portion of the UCRS is loam, while the bottom portion of it is silty clay (DOE 1999). The soil type was considered to be silty loam for each area.
- **Bulk Density:** The bulk density of the UCRS is 1.46 g/cm^3 (DOE 1999). The bulk density was set to this value for each area.
- **Disconnectedness Index:** The disconnected index was set to a site-specific approximate value of 10 used in earlier work. The value was estimated by calibrating the deterministic model to an average recharge of 11.38 cm/yr.
- **Porosity:** The porosity of the UCRS is 0.45 (DOE 1999). The porosity was set to this value for each area.
- **Depth to Water Table:** The depth to the water table was estimated for each area considering site-specific data. The depths were estimated as 16.76 m (55 ft), and 18.29 m (60 ft) for SWMU 1 and C-720 areas, respectively.
- **Freundlich Equation Exponent:** The Freundlich equation exponent typically ranges from 0.9 to 1.4; the default value of 1.0 is recommended if the actual value is not known (GSC 1996). The exponent was set to 1 for each area.
- **Contaminant of Concern (COC):** The COC of interest was TCE.
- **Source Area:** The source area was developed analyzing site-specific data for each area. Soil concentration for the area was analyzed layer-by-layer using SADA. A limitation of SESOIL required that all layers have the same area. Source areas and the average soil concentration in each layer were estimated, and the source area with the maximum contaminant mass was identified and set as the “uniform area.” Concentrations within each layer were then normalized against the “uniform area” (discussed later). The “uniform areas” used for SWMU 1 and the C-720 area were 324 m^2 and 1394 m^2 , respectively.
- **Molecular Weight:** The molecular weight was set to 131 g/gm-mol (EPA 1994).
- **Solubility in Water:** The solubility in water was set to 1100 mg/L (EPA 1996).
- **Diffusion in Air:** The diffusion in air was set to $0.08 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ (EPA 1996).
- **Henry’s Constant:** The Henry’s constant was set to $0.0103 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{mol}$ (EPA 1996).
- **Soil Organic Carbon/Water Partition coefficient (K_{oc}):** The K_{oc} was set to 94 L/kg (EPA 1996).

2. **Variable Parameters:** These parameters are summarized in Tables F.2.1 through F.2.4.

- **Intrinsic Permeability:** Site-specific data were available for the vertical hydraulic conductivity of the UCRS. Therefore, the intrinsic permeability was estimated from vertical hydraulic conductivity using the following equation.

$$K = k \frac{g}{\nu} \quad (1)$$

where K = vertical hydraulic conductivity of soil, k = intrinsic permeability of soil, ν = kinematic viscosity of water, and g = gravitational acceleration (Bear 1979). Taking $\nu = 0.01 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ and $g = 981 \text{ cm}/\text{sec}^2$ (Mills et al. 1985), and substituting in Equation 1 leads to

$$k (\text{cm}^2) = \frac{K (\text{cm}/\text{sec})}{9.81 \times 10^4 (1/\text{cm} - \text{sec})} \quad (2)$$

The intrinsic permeability was estimated from the saturated vertical hydraulic conductivity using Equation 2.

The site-specific vertical hydraulic conductivities measured earlier were assumed to be representative of that expected in the UCRS at each area. Summary statistics for the site-specific data are in Table F.2.3. A set of 13 results was available (DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b). These results ranged from 1.00E-08 cm/sec to 2.00E-04 cm/sec with a likeliest (mean) value of 1.64E-05 cm/sec. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 336%, and the skewness was estimated as 3.6. Next, the statistics were studied. The maximum value, when used in SESOIL produced an unreasonable recharge; therefore, a second estimate of maximum was sought through calibration. The maximum was re-estimated as 3.20E-05 through calibration to a recharge of 22 cm/yr (DOE 2000). Given that a range and a most likely value could be determined from the site-specific data, a triangular distribution was assumed. The vertical hydraulic conductivity was assumed not correlated to any other parameter. The summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball are in Table F.2.4. Histograms for the output values for the resulting intrinsic permeabilities for each of the two source areas are in Figs. F.2.1 and F.2.2.

- **Organic Carbon Content:** Site-specific data were available for the organic carbon content of the UCRS. The site-specific organic carbon contents measured earlier were assumed to be representative of that expected in the UCRS at each source area. Summary statistics for the site-specific data are in Table F.2.3. A set of 138 results was available. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 66%, and the skewness was estimated as 4.3. Given the coefficient of variation and skewness, a log-normal distribution was assumed. The organic carbon content was assumed not correlated to any other parameter. The summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball are in Table F.2.4. Histograms for the output values for organic carbon content for each of the two source areas are in Figs. F.2.3 and F.2.4.
- **Soil Concentration:** Site-specific data were available for the TCE soil concentrations in each source area. Summary statistics for each layer are in Table F.2.3. For SWMU 1, a set of 135 results was available. The coefficient of variation for these results was

estimated as 523%, and the skewness was estimated as 6.42. Given the coefficient of variation and skewness, a log-normal distribution was assumed. Using site-specific data, the correlation between Layers 1 and 2 soil concentrations was determined to be 0.92. (Please see Section 4.3 for additional discussion of correlations between layers.) Similar analyses led to choosing the log-normal distribution for Layer 1 at the C-720 area. The correlation coefficients between Layers 1 and 2 for the C-720 area were determined to be 0 and -0.50, respectively. Site-specific data were also available for the soil concentrations in Layer 2 through Layer 6. Summary statistics for each of these layers at each location are in Table F.2.3. For each layer at each location, a log-normal distribution was chosen, and correlations between layers were derived.

As mentioned earlier, a limitation of the SESOIL model required normalization of soil concentrations in each layer at each location to a “uniform area.” To accomplish this, the layer with the maximum contaminant mass at each source was used as that source’s “uniform area,” and a simple ratio was used to normalize each layer’s concentration to that of the “uniform area.” The summary statistics for the value output by Crystal Ball are in Table F.2.4. Histograms for each layer at each location are in Figs. F.2.5 through F.2.16.

- Degradation Half-Life/Degradation Rate:** Site-specific data were limited for the degradation half-life of TCE in the UCRS; therefore, a range of half-lives estimated for the RGA (3.2 to 11.3 years) were selected with uniform distribution for the UCRS. (Please see Attachment F.3 of Appendix F for additional information on the estimation of degradation half-life of TCE in the RGA at PGDP.) The degradation half-life was assumed not correlated to any other parameter. Summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball are in Table F.2.4. Histograms of the output values for degradation rate for each of the two source areas are in Figs. F.2.17 and F.2.18. Note that only histograms of degradation rate are presented because the rate, and not the half-life, was the value input into SESOIL. Where, the degradation rate is derived from the degradation half-life using the following expression:

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} \tag{3}$$

where λ = degradation rate (day^{-1}), and $t_{1/2}$ = degradation half-life (days).

An additional scenario termed the “fixed degradation scenario” was also assessed in the probabilistic analysis. The degradation half-life was set equal to 26.6 years for these runs, while the remaining parameters listed above were allowed to vary.

5. AT123D PARAMETERS AND SOURCE TERM MODELING PARAMETERS

The AT123D software was used to simulate contaminant transport from the source areas through the RGA to the POEs. The parameters used for AT123D modeling are listed in Tables F.2.5, F.2.6, and F.2.7. Remarks for each parameter are provided in the table to clarify the source and justification of selected values. Additional remarks for each variable parameter are provided in Table F.2.8. Finally, the summary

statistics for each variable parameter sampled output by Crystal Ball and used in the runs for AT123D and source term modeling are provided in Table F.2.9. Histograms of the values output by Crystal Ball for the variable parameters are in Figs. F.2.19 through F.2.24.

1. **Fixed Parameters:** These parameters are summarized in Tables F.2.5, F.2.6, and F.2.7.

- **Dispersivity:** The longitudinal dispersivity was set to 1.5 m for each area (DOE 1999). Similarly, the transverse (lateral) dispersivity and the vertical dispersivity were set to 1.5 m and 0.03 m, respectively, for the area.
- **Bulk Density:** The bulk density of the RGA is 1670 kg/m³ (DOE 1999). The bulk density was set to this value for each area.
- **Density of Water:** The density of water was set to 1000 kg/m³ (Mills et al. 1985).
- **COC:** As mentioned earlier, the COC was TCE.
- **Source Area:** The area used in AT123D modeling for each source was the “uniform area” developed for the source in SESOIL modeling.
- **Diffusion in Water:** The diffusion in water was set to 3.28E-6 m²/hr (EPA 1996).
- **K_{oc}:** As mentioned earlier, the K_{oc} was set to 94 L/kg (EPA 1996).
- **Distance to POEs:** The distance from the center of each source area to the POEs was estimated from plant maps. Each of the POEs was placed at the centerline of the estimated path of contaminant migration.

2. **Variable Parameter:** These parameters are summarized in Tables F.2.5 through F.2.9.

- **Aquifer Depth (Thickness):** The aquifer depth was allowed to vary in order to account for changes in the thickness of RGA as a contaminant migrates from a source area to the Ohio River. Site-specific data were available from field measurements, and these data were assumed to be applicable to the RGA at each source area and along the estimated contaminant flow paths. A set of 24 results was available. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 31%, and the skewness was estimated as -0.61. Given the coefficient of variation and skewness, the distribution was assumed to be normal. The aquifer depth was assumed not correlated to any other parameter. Summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball[®] and used in runs for AT123D modeling are provided in Table F.2.9. A histogram of the output values for aquifer depth is in Fig. F.2.19. (Note that each source area used the same set of parameters in AT123D modeling; therefore, only one histogram is presented for each of the AT123D variable parameters.)
- **Hydraulic Conductivity:** Site specific data were available for the hydraulic conductivity of the RGA, and these data were assumed to be applicable to the RGA at each source area and along the contaminant flow paths. A set of 62 results was available. The data ranged from 1.00E-04 ft/day to 8.50E+05 ft/day with a likeliest value of 1.93E+04 ft/day. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 563%, and the skewness was estimated as 7.53. A value of 1500 ft/day was used in DOE 1999. During model set-up, the range was judged to be too variable given the site-specific soil condition, and a second estimate was

sought from the PGDP groundwater flow model. This estimate was developed using an analysis based upon a plan area from the PGDP site-wide groundwater model and the path of contaminant migration from the source areas to the Ohio River (please see Fig.5.1 of the main report). Based upon this analysis, the minimum, maximum, and most likely values chosen were 75, 1500, and 967 ft/day, respectively. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 65%, and the skewness was estimated as -0.35. Subsequently, the selected most likely value was determined to be inconsistent with probable site conditions, and after consultation with site experts these value was changed to 350 ft/day (i.e., the geometric mean of the minimum and maximum in the plan area). The standard deviation was assumed equal to the likeliest value yielding a coefficient of variation of 100%. Given this coefficient of variation and the skewness from the earlier analyses (i.e., that related to site-specific data and plan area), a log-normal distribution was assumed. In addition, the hydraulic conductivity was assumed correlated to the hydraulic gradient and the porosity. The correlation coefficients selected by site experts were -0.50 and 0.20 for correlating the hydraulic conductivity to the hydraulic gradient and to the porosity, respectively. Summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball® and used in runs for AT123D modeling are provided in Table F.2.9. A histogram of the output values for hydraulic conductivity is in Fig. F.2.20.

Hydraulic Gradient: Site-specific data were available for the hydraulic gradient of the RGA, and these data were assumed applicable to the RGA at each source area and along the contaminant flow paths. A set of 12 results was available. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 111%, and the skewness was estimated as 1.95. Given the coefficient of variation and skewness, a log-normal distribution was assumed with minimum, maximum, and most likely values of 1.00E-04, 4.00E-03, and 1.01E-03 m/m, respectively. The standard deviation was set at 1.12E-03 m/m. Additionally, the hydraulic gradient was assumed correlated to the hydraulic conductivity and the porosity. The correlation coefficients were assumed as -0.50 and -0.20 for correlating the hydraulic gradient to the hydraulic conductivity and to the porosity, respectively. Summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball® and used in runs for AT123D modeling are provided in Table F.2.9. A histogram of the output values for hydraulic gradient is in Fig. F.2.21.

Effective Porosity: Site-specific data were available for the porosity of the RGA; therefore, the effective porosity was estimated from the porosity using a conversion value of 81% taken from DOE 1999. [In that report, an effective porosity of 0.30 and a porosity of 0.37 were reported (i.e., $0.30/0.37 = 0.81$ or 81%).] The data were assumed applicable to the RGA at each source area and along the contaminant flow paths. A set of 28 results was available. The minimum, maximum, and most likely values selected for porosity were 27, 54, and 39%. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 15%, and the skewness was estimated as 0.43. Given the coefficient of variation and skewness, a normal distribution was assumed. Additionally, the porosity was assumed correlated to the hydraulic conductivity and the hydraulic gradient. The correlation coefficients were assumed as 0.20 and -0.20 for correlating the porosity to the hydraulic conductivity and to the hydraulic gradient, respectively. Summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball® and the resulting effective porosity values used in runs for AT123D modeling are provided in Table F.2.9. A histogram of the effective porosity values is in Fig. F.2.22¹. Note that only a histogram of effective porosity is presented because effective porosity and not porosity was the value input into AT123D.

¹ Future groundwater modeling efforts at PGDP will utilize 35% as a practical upper-bound for effective porosity values.

- Organic Carbon Content:** Site-specific data were available for the organic carbon content of the RGA, and these data were assumed applicable to the RGA at each source area and along the contaminant flow paths. A set of 38 results was available. The minimum, maximum, and most likely values selected were 3.0E-03, 2.53E-01, and 3.5E-02%, respectively. The coefficient of variation was estimated as 1.05%, and the skewness was estimated as 4.0. Given the coefficient of variation and skewness, a log-normal distribution was assumed. The organic carbon content was assumed not correlated to any other parameter. Summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball[®] and used in runs for AT123D modeling are provided in Table F.2.9. A histogram of the output values for organic carbon content is in Fig. F.2.23.
- Degradation Half-Life:** Recently, as part of response actions, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has developed revised biodegradation rates that were incorporated into the SI modeling. Attachment F.3 to this appendix presents a detailed discussion of the derivation of the degradation rates. Additionally, the degradation half-life was observed to be correlated with groundwater flow which is a direct function of hydraulic conductivity and hydraulic gradient. However, for this analysis the degradation half-life was assumed 100% correlated to the hydraulic gradient. Summary statistics for the values output by Crystal Ball[®] and used in runs for AT123D modeling are provided in Table F.2.9. A histogram of the output values for degradation rate is in Fig. F.2.24. Note that only histograms of degradation rate are presented because the rate, and not the half-life, was the value input into AT123D. It should be noted here that although hydraulic gradient assumed a normal distribution, Crystal Ball output for degradation rate presented in Fig. F.2.24 does not appear to be normally distributed. An additional scenario termed the “fixed degradation scenario” was also assessed in the probabilistic analysis. No degradation was assumed for these runs, while the remaining parameters listed above were allowed to vary.

6. CORRELATION MATRIX

As mentioned earlier, the soil concentration in each layer was assumed correlated to the adjacent layers for a given area. To estimate the correlation coefficient between two adjacent layers, sets of ordered pairs of concentrations were analyzed. Because data were sparse, ordered pairs were difficult to establish using the sampling date; therefore, the source developed using SADA was used for the estimation. For SADA data, the size and shape of the source areas in the adjacent layers differed; therefore, an ordered pair was formed only in the parts of the source where two layers overlapped.

The correlation values are presented in Table F.2.3.

7. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Although there was not any sensitivity analysis performed under this task to select the parameters that were allowed to vary, previous groundwater modeling efforts at the PGDP have included sensitivity analyses of several of the parameters input into SESOIL and AT123D in order to understand some of the modeling uncertainties. The analyses are included in these documents:

- U-Landfill Design and Analysis (DOE 2002)
- K_d -Sensitivity Analysis (SAIC 2002)
- Northeast and Northwest Plume Groundwater Modeling (BJC 2003)
- Recharge- and Ohio River Stage-Sensitivity Analysis (DOE 2002)

Based on these analyses, the following parameters were determined to be the most sensitive parameters for fate and transport modeling using SESOIL and AT123D:

- Contaminant's concentration in the soil/source term,
- Contaminant's degradation half-life,
- Contaminant's distribution coefficient (K_d) (i.e., directly related to the organic carbon content of source soils for organic compounds)
- Percolation rate (controlled by source vertical permeability)
- Saturated hydraulic conductivity,
- Hydraulic gradient,
- Effective porosity, and
- Aquifer thickness

The contaminant concentration in the source term is one of the most sensitive parameters; increasing the source term concentration increases the predicted groundwater concentration at the POE by increasing contaminant flux and lengthening the time required for depletion of contaminant in the source. The percolation rate is also a very sensitive parameter; increasing the percolation rate results in increased contaminant flux to the RGA and, potentially, a greater peak concentration at the POE. An increased percolation rate, however, is related to faster depletion of contaminant in the source. The contaminant's distribution coefficient, K_d , is a very sensitive parameter for the SESOIL and AT123D models and may rank only behind contaminant concentration in terms of importance. Sensitivity analyses have shown that increasing the K_d of any layer included in the SESOIL model or of the RGA included in the AT123D model decreases contaminant concentrations at the POE because of retardation and attenuation due to sorption. Therefore, with higher K_d 's the rate of source depletion is slowed, and the time required for source depletion is increased. Degradation half-life is also important if the time taken for source depletion or required for contaminant migration from the source to the POE is long relative to the contaminant's degradation half-life (i.e., 3 or more times half-life). This is the case because, under this condition, the rate of contaminant degradation in the source or as the contaminant migrates from the source to the POE results in markedly lower contaminant concentrations at the POE.

For AT123D modeling, the earlier sensitivity analyses have identified three additional input parameters. These parameters are hydraulic conductivity, hydraulic gradient, and effective porosity. In the AT123D model, hydraulic conductivity, hydraulic gradient, and effective porosity work together to control seepage velocity (i.e., seepage velocity equals hydraulic conductivity times hydraulic gradient divided by effective porosity), and an increase in seepage velocity increases the rate of contaminant migration to the POE. The values chosen for the Southwest Plume model indicates that the hydraulic gradient varies over a relatively narrow range in the RGA. Therefore, the impact of hydraulic gradient on seepage velocity is expected to be relatively smaller than that of hydraulic conductivity. Table 2.10

presents an overall summary of qualitative sensitivity of modeling results to input parameters for this analysis.

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Table F.2.1. Sil-specific parameters for SESOIL modeling (see Table F.46a)

Input Parameter	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building	Remark
Soil Type	-	Silty Loam	Silty Loam	DOE 1999
Bulk Density	g/cm ³	1.46	1.46	DOE 1999
Intrinsic Permeability	cm ²	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Disconnectedness Index	-	10	10	Site-specific (to PGDP) approximate value used in earlier work
Porosity	-	0.45	0.45	DOE 1999
Depth to Water Table	m	16.76	18.29	Site-specific (to RGA) field data
Organic Carbon Content	%	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Freundlich Equation Exponent	-	1	1	Default

DOE 1999. Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 27 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky. DOE/OR/07-1777/V4&D2, June.
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Table F.2.2. Chemical-specific parameters for SESOIL modeling (see Table F.46b)

Input Parameter	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building	Remark
Contaminant of Concern	-	Trichloroethene	Trichloroethene	
Source Area	m ²	324	1394	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
Soil Concentration - Layer 1	mg/kg	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Soil Concentration - Layer 2	mg/kg	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Soil Concentration - Layer 3	mg/kg	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Soil Concentration - Layer 4	mg/kg	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Soil Concentration - Layer 5	mg/kg	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Soil Concentration - Layer 6	mg/kg	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Molecular Weight	g/gmol	131	131	EPA 1994
Solubility in Water	mg/L	1100	1100	EPA 1996
Diffusion in Air	cm ² /s	0.08	0.08	EPA 1996
Henry's Constant	atm.m ³ /mol	0.0103	0.0103	EPA 1996
Koc	L/kg	94	94	EPA 1996
Degradation Rate	day ⁻¹	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method

DOE 1999, *Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 27 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/OR/07-1777/V4&D2, June.
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Table F.2.3. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for SESOIL modeling (see Table F.45)

Input Parameter	Statistics	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building	Remark
Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity ^a	Minimum	cm/sec	1.00E-08	1.00E-08	DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b
	Likeliest	cm/sec	1.64E-05	1.64E-05	DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b
	Maximum	cm/sec	2.00E-04	2.00E-04	^b DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b
	Standard Deviation	cm/sec	5.52E-05	5.52E-05	DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b
	Count	#	13	13	DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b
	Coefficient of Variation	%	336.49	336.49	DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b
	Skew	-	3.60	3.60	DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b
	Maximum	cm/sec	3.20E-05	3.20E-05	^{c,d} Recharge-specific (to RGA) calibration
	Distribution	-	Triangular	Triangular	See Section 4.0, Intrinsic Permeability
	Correlation Pair	-	None	None	None
Correlation Coefficient	-	NA	NA	NA	
Organic Carbon Content	Minimum	%	2.48E-02	2.48E-02	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Likeliest	%	8.01E-02	8.01E-02	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Maximum	%	4.55E-01	4.55E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Standard Deviation	%	5.27E-02	5.27E-02	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Count	#	138	138	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Coefficient of Variation	%	65.82	65.82	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Skew	-	4.30	4.30	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Distribution	-	Log normal	Log normal	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Correlation Pair	-	None	None	See Section 4.0, Organic Carbon Content
	Correlation Coefficient	-	NA	NA	NA
Soil Concentration - Layer 1	Minimum	mg/kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Likeliest	mg/kg	2.14E+00	1.56E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Maximum	mg/kg	8.70E+01	1.70E+01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.12E+01	5.12E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Count	#	135	11	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Coefficient of Variation	%	522.90	328.48	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Skew	-	6.42	3.32	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Distribution	-	Log normal	Log normal	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Correlation Pair	-	see Layer 2	see Layer 2	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
	Correlation Coefficient	-	see Layer 2	see Layer 2	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis

Table F.2.3. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for SESOIL modeling (see Table F.45) (continued)

Input Parameter	Statistics	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building	Remark
Soil Concentration - Layer 2	Minimum	mg/kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Likeliest	mg/kg	1.59E+01	1.22E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Maximum	mg/kg	4.39E+02	1.90E+01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	7.87E+01	4.23E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Count	#	31	36	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Coefficient of Variation	%	494.84	347.17	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Skew	-	5.53	3.81	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Distribution	-	Log normal	Log normal	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Correlation Pair	-	Layer 1 and Layer 2	Layer 1 with Layer 2	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
Correlation Coefficient	-	9.20E-01	-5.00E-01	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis	
Soil Concentration - Layer 3	Minimum	mg/kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Likeliest	mg/kg	7.60E+00	5.94E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Maximum	mg/kg	8.50E+01	6.80E+01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.82E+01	1.54E+01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Count	#	32	23	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Coefficient of Variation	%	238.82	258.66	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Skew	-	3.15	3.49	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Distribution	-	Log normal	Log normal	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Correlation Pair	-	Layer 2 and Layer 3	Layer 2 with Layer 3	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
Correlation Coefficient	-	3.50E-01	5.90E-01	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis	
Soil Concentration - Layer 4	Minimum	mg/kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Likeliest	mg/kg	5.12E+00	3.87E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Maximum	mg/kg	7.40E+01	1.80E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.46E+01	6.50E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Count	#	27	33	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Coefficient of Variation	%	285.55	168.18	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Skew	-	4.37	1.44	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Distribution	-	Log normal	Log normal	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Correlation Pair	-	Layer 3 and Layer 4	Layer 3 with Layer 4	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
Correlation Coefficient	-	2.10E-01	1.60E-01	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis	

Table F.2.3. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for SESOIL modeling (see Table F.45) (continued)

Input Parameter	Statistics	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building	Remark
Soil Concentration - Layer 5	Minimum	mg/kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Likeliest	mg/kg	5.95E+00	2.00E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Maximum	mg/kg	6.60E+01	1.30E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.42E+01	3.69E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Count	#	33	30	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Coefficient of Variation	%	238.99	184.61	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Skew	-	3.24	2.04	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Distribution	-	Log normal	Log normal	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Correlation Pair	-	Layer 4 with Layer 5	Layer 4 with Layer 5	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
	Correlation Coefficient	-	4.00E-01	9.90E-01	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
Soil Concentration - Layer 6	Minimum	mg/kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Likeliest	mg/kg	7.20E-01	1.17E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Maximum	mg/kg	3.40E+00	6.30E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.07E+00	2.04E-01	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Count	#	12	16	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Coefficient of Variation	%	148.61	174.34	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Skew	-	1.71	1.61	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Distribution	-	Log normal	Log normal	Site-specific (to PGDP) field data
	Correlation Pair	-	Layer 5 with Layer 6	Layer 5 with Layer 6	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
	Correlation Coefficient	-	9.20E-01	5.00E-01	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
Degradation Half-life	Minimum	yr	3.20E+00	3.20E+00	See Attachment F.3
	Likeliest	yr	NA	NA	NA
	Maximum	yr	1.13E+01	1.13E+01	See Attachment F.3
	Standard Deviation	yr	NA	NA	NA
	Distribution	-	Uniform	Uniform	See Section 4.0, Degradation Half-Life
	Correlation Pair	-	None	None	See Section 4.0, Degradation Half-Life
	Correlation Coefficient	-	NA	NA	NA

Table F.2.3. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for SESOIL modeling (see Table F.45) (continued)

^a Field observation was available for vertical hydraulic conductivity. Therefore, intrinsic permeability was estimated from vertical hydraulic conductivity.

^b The maximum from DOE 1997a and DOE 1997b was judged to be high and was re-estimated through calibration.

^c The maximum was estimated through calibration to a recharge of 22 cm/yr (DOE 2000).

^d The value selected for probabilistic method.

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DOE 2000. *Feasibility Study for the Groundwater Operable Unit at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky, DOE/OR/07-1857&D1*, July.

Table F.2.4. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo runs for SESOIL modeling (see Table F.47)

Input Parameter	Statistics	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building
Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity ^a	Minimum	cm/sec	2.75E-06	2.75E-06
	Median	cm/sec	1.64E-05	1.64E-05
	Maximum	cm/sec	2.82E-05	2.83E-05
	Arithmetic Mean	cm/sec	1.60E-05	1.58E-05
	Standard Deviation	cm/sec	6.57E-06	6.73E-06
Intrinsic Permeability ^a	Minimum	cm ²	2.80E-11	2.80E-11
	Median	cm ²	1.67E-10	1.67E-10
	Maximum	cm ²	2.87E-10	2.89E-10
	Arithmetic Mean	cm ²	1.63E-10	1.61E-10
	Standard Deviation	cm ²	6.70E-11	6.86E-11
Organic Carbon Content ^b	Minimum	mg/kg	2.53E+02	2.67E+02
	Median	mg/kg	6.76E+02	6.86E+02
	Maximum	mg/kg	2.78E+03	3.47E+03
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	7.90E+02	8.37E+02
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	4.71E+02	5.14E+02
Organic Carbon Content (%) ^b	Minimum	%	2.53E-02	2.67E-02
	Median	%	6.76E-02	6.86E-02
	Maximum	%	2.78E-01	3.47E-01
	Arithmetic Mean	%	7.90E-02	8.37E-02
	Standard Deviation	%	4.71E-02	5.14E-02
Soil Concentration - Layer 1 ^c	Minimum	mg/kg	2.86E-03	2.33E-03
	Median	mg/kg	5.73E-01	2.37E-01
	Maximum	mg/kg	3.58E+01	4.63E+00
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	2.37E+00	6.46E-01
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	5.15E+00	1.03E+00
Soil Concentration - Layer 2 ^c	Minimum	mg/kg	6.03E-02	5.20E-03
	Median	mg/kg	3.64E+00	2.14E-01
	Maximum	mg/kg	1.88E+02	5.80E+00
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	1.41E+01	5.95E-01
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	3.09E+01	1.12E+00
Soil Concentration - Layer 3 ^c	Minimum	mg/kg	1.28E-01	2.34E-02
	Median	mg/kg	5.80E+00	1.67E+00
	Maximum	mg/kg	1.02E+02	4.82E+01
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	1.14E+01	5.08E+00
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.63E+01	8.66E+00
Soil Concentration - Layer 4 ^c	Minimum	mg/kg	1.28E-01	5.11E-03
	Median	mg/kg	2.78E+00	7.76E-02
	Maximum	mg/kg	1.15E+02	5.91E-01
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	8.93E+00	1.24E-01
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.62E+01	1.23E-01
Soil Concentration - Layer 5 ^c	Minimum	mg/kg	1.26E-01	1.01E-03
	Median	mg/kg	4.39E+00	3.56E-02
	Maximum	mg/kg	7.50E+01	4.01E-01
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	1.04E+01	6.09E-02
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.44E+01	6.68E-02

**Table F.2.4. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo runs for SESOIL modeling
(see Table F.47) (continued)**

Input Parameter	Statistics	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building
Soil Concentration - Layer 6 ^c	Minimum	mg/kg	5.30E-02	7.50E-04
	Median	mg/kg	1.04E+00	1.95E-02
	Maximum	mg/kg	6.65E+00	1.92E-01
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	1.55E+00	3.31E-02
	Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.53E+00	3.63E-02
Degradation Half-Life ^d	Minimum	yr	3.2	3.2
	Median	yr	4.9	4.9
	Maximum	yr	11.3	11.3
	Arithmetic Mean	yr	4.9	4.9
	Standard Deviation	yr	NA	NA
Degradation Rate ^d	Minimum	/hr	7.13E-06	7.21e-06
	Median	/hr	1.22E-05	1.13E-05
	Maximum	/hr	2.43E-05	2.43E-05
	Arithmetic Mean	/hr	1.32E-05	1.30E-05
	Standard Deviation	/hr	NA	NA

^a Intrinsic permeability (cm²) was estimated from the vertical hydraulic conductivity (cm/sec) using a conversion factor of 1.019E-5.

^b Organic carbon content (%) was estimated from organic carbon content (mg/kg) using a conversion factor of 1E-4.

^c Soil concentrations are normalized using the volume of the layer with the largest mass.

^d Degradation rate was estimated from degradation half-life in units of days using the formula: rate = [(ln 2)/degradation half-life].

Table F.2.5. Hydrogeology-specific parameters for AT123D modeling (see Table F.49)

Input Parameter	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building	Remark
Aquifer Thickness	m	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Hydraulic Conductivity	m/hr	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Hydraulic Gradient	m/m	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Effective Porosity	-	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Organic Carbon Content	%	Variable	Variable	Probabilistic method
Dispersivity - Longitudinal	m	15	15	DOE 1999
Dispersivity - Transverse	m	1.5	5	DOE 1999
Dispersivity - Vertical	m	0.03	5	DOE 1999
Bulk Density	kg/m ³	1670	1670	DOE 1999
Density of Water	kg/m ³	1000	1000	Mills et al. 1985

DOE 1999. *Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 27 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/OR/07-1777/N4&D2, June.

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Table F.2.6. Chemical-specific parameters for AT123D modeling (see Table F.49)

Input Parameter	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Building	Remark
Contaminant of Concern	-	Trichloroethene	Trichloroethene	Selected for analysis
Source Area	m ²	324	1394	Site-specific (to TCE) SADA analysis
Diffusion in Water	m ² /hr	3.28E-06	3.28E-06	EPA 1996
Koc	L/kg	94	94	EPA 1996
Degradation Rate (half-life) ^a	hr ⁻¹ (year)	Variable	Variable	Attachment F.3

^a Degradation rate was estimated from degradation half-life (see text).

EPA 1996. *Soil Screening Guidance: Technical Background Document*, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington, D.C.

Table F.2.7. POE-specific parameters for AT123D modeling (see Table F.51)

Input Parameter	Unit	SWMU 1	C-720 Area	Remark
Distance to Plant Boundary	m (ft)	170 (558)	762 (2500)	See Fig. F.20
Distance to Property Boundary	m (ft)	915 (3000)	1460 (4789)	See Fig. F.20
Distance to Ohio River	m (ft)	7317 (24000)	7927 (26000)	See Fig. F.20

Table F.2.8. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for AT123D modeling (see Table F.48)

Input Parameter	Statistics	SWMU 1 and C-720 Building			Remark
		Crystal Ball	Unit	AT123D	
	Minimum Value	10.00	ft	3.05	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
	Likeliest Value	38.71	ft	11.80	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
	Maximum Value	63.50	ft	19.36	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
	Standard deviation	11.84	ft	3.61	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
Aquifer Thickness	Count	24	#	24	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
	Coefficient of Variation	30.59	%	30.59	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
	Skew	-0.61	-	-0.61	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
	Distribution	Normal	-	Normal	DOE 1995, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 2000a, DOE 2000b, DOE 2004, KY 1992b
	Correlation pair	None	-	None	Assumed none
	Correlation coefficient	NA	-	NA	NA
Hydraulic Conductivity	Minimum Value	1.00E-04	ft/day	1.27E+06	"BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a
	Likeliest Value	1.93E+04	ft/day	2.46E+02	"BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a
	Maximum Value	8.50E+05	ft/day	1.08E+04	"BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a
	Standard deviation	1.09E+05	ft/day	1.38E+03	"BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a
	Count	62	#	62	"BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a
	Coefficient of Variation	563.17	%	563.17	"BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a
	Skew	7.53	-	7.53	"BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a

Table F.2.8. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for AT123D modeling (see Table F.48) (continued)

Input Parameter	SWMU 1 and C-720 Building				Remark	
	Crystal Ball	Unit	AT123D	Unit		
Hydraulic Conductivity	Minimum Value	75.00	ft/day	0.95	m/hr	^a PGDP Groundwater flow model
	Likeliest Value	966.85	ft/day	12.28	m/hr	^a PGDP Groundwater flow model
	Maximum Value	1500.00	ft/day	19.05	m/hr	^a PGDP Groundwater flow model
	Standard deviation	628.74	ft/day	7.99	m/hr	^a PGDP Groundwater flow model
	Count	12166	#	12166	#	^a PGDP Groundwater flow model
	Coefficient of Variation	65.03	%	65.03	%	^a PGDP Groundwater flow model
	Skew	-0.35	-	-0.35	-	^a PGDP Groundwater flow model
	Minimum Value	75.00	ft/day	0.95	m/hr	^{a,b} Minimum of the site-specific (to PGDP) groundwater flow model
Hydraulic Conductivity	Likeliest Value	350.00	ft/day	4.45	m/hr	^{a,b} Assumed approximate geomean of the minimum and maximum of the site-specific (to PGDP) groundwater flow model
	Maximum Value	1500.00	ft/day	19.05	m/hr	^{a,b} Maximum of the site-specific (to PGDP) groundwater flow model
	Standard deviation	350.00	ft/day	4.45	m/hr	^{a,b} Assumed equal to likeliest value
	Coefficient of Variation	100.00	%	100.00	%	^{a,b} Assumed equal to likeliest value
	Distribution	Log normal	-	Log normal	-	BJC 2001a, BJC 2001b, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999b, DOE 1999c, KY 1992a
	Correlation pair	Hydraulic Conductivity and Porosity	-	Hydraulic Conductivity and Porosity	-	Assumed
	Correlation coefficient	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Minimum Value	1.00E-04	ft/ft	1.00E-04	m/m	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
Hydraulic Gradient	Likeliest Value	1.01E-03	ft/ft	1.01E-03	m/m	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
	Maximum Value	4.00E-03	ft/ft	4.00E-03	m/m	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
	Standard deviation	1.12E-03	ft/ft	1.12E-03	m/m	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
	Count	12	#	12	#	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
	Coefficient of Variation	110.89	%	110.89	%	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
	Skew	1.95	-	1.95	-	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
	Distribution	Normal	-	Normal	-	BJC 2001a, DOE 1997a, DOE 1997b, DOE 1997, KY 1992a, KY 1997
	Correlation pair	Hydraulic Conductivity and Hydraulic Gradient	-	Hydraulic Conductivity and Hydraulic Gradient	-	Assumed

Table F.2.8. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for AT123D modeling (see Table F.48) (continued)

Input Parameter	SWMU 1 and C-720 Building				Remark	
	Statistics	Crystal Ball	Unit	AT123D		Unit
Porosity ^c	Correlation coefficient	-0.50	-	-0.50	-	Assumed
	Minimum Value	27.00	%	27.00	%	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Likeliest Value	39.11	%	39.11	%	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Maximum Value	54.00	%	54.00	%	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Standard deviation	5.98	%	5.98	%	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Count	28	#	28	#	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Coefficient of Variation	15.29	%	15.29	%	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Skew	0.43	-	0.43	-	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Distribution	Normal	-	Normal	-	DOE 1997a, DOE 1999a, DOE 1999c
	Correlation pair	Hydraulic Gradient and Porosity	-	Hydraulic Gradient and Porosity	-	Assumed
Organic Carbon Content	Correlation coefficient	-0.20	-	-0.20	-	Assumed
	Minimum Value	0.003	%	0.003	%	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Likeliest Value	0.035	%	0.035	%	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Maximum Value	0.253	%	0.253	%	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Standard deviation	0.037	%	0.037	%	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Count	38	#	38	#	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Coefficient of Variation	1.05	%	1.05	%	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Skew	4.00	-	4.00	-	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Distribution	Log normal	-	Log normal	-	KY 1992a, DOE 1997a, BJC 2006
	Correlation pair	None	-	None	-	Assumed
Correlation coefficient	NA	-	NA	-	NA	

Table F.2.8. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for AT123D modeling (see Table F.48) (continued)

Input Parameter	Statistics	SWMU 1 and C-720 Building			Remark	
		Crystal Ball	Unit	AT123D		Unit
Degradation Half-Life	Minimum Value	3.2	yr	NA	-	^d See Attachment F.3
	Likeliest Value	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Maximum Value	11.3	yr	NA	-	^d See Attachment F.3
	Standard deviation	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Count	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Coefficient of Variation	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Skew	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Distribution	Uniform	-	NA	-	^d See Attachment F.3
	Correlation pair	Hydraulic Gradient and Degradation Rate	-	NA	-	Assumed
	Correlation coefficient	-1.00	-	NA	-	^d See Attachment F.3
Degradation Rate	Minimum Value	NA	-	7.01E-06	/hr	^d See Attachment F.3
	Likeliest Value	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Maximum Value	NA	-	2.45E-05	/hr	^d See Attachment F.3
	Standard deviation	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Count	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Coefficient of Variation	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Skew	NA	-	NA	-	NA
	Distribution	NA	-	Uniform	-	^d See Attachment F.3
	Correlation pair	NA	-	Hydraulic Gradient and Degradation Rate	-	Assumed
	Correlation coefficient	NA	-	-1.00	-	^d See Attachment F.3

^a Multiple values were noted.

^b The value selected for probabilistic method.

^c Field observation was available for porosity. Therefore, effective porosity was estimated from porosity.

^d Degradation rate was estimated from degradation half-life in units of hours using the formula: rate = $[(\ln 2)/\text{degradation half-life}]$.

BJC 2001a. C-746-U Solid Waste Landfill Groundwater Monitoring Plan Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky. BJC/PAD-205/R1, December.

BJC 2001b. Groundwater Monitoring Plan for the C-746-S Residential Landfill Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky. BJC/PAD-268/R1, December.

Table F.2.8. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo sampling for AT123D modeling (see Table F.48) (continued)

Input Parameter	SWMU 1 and C-720 Building		Remark
	Crystal Ball	AT123D	
Statistics	Unit	Unit	
B/C 2006.			
DOE 1995. <i>Northeast Plume Preliminary Characterization Summary Report</i> , DOE/OR/07-1339/V2 & D2, July.			
DOE 1997a. <i>Data Summary and Interpretation Report for Interim Remedial Design at Solid Waste Management Unit 2 of Waste Area Grouping 22 at the PGDP Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/07-1549&D1, February.			
DOE 1997b. <i>Ground-Water Conceptual Model for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/06-1628&D0, August.			
DOE 1999a. <i>Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 6 at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/07-1727V1&D2, May.			
DOE 1999b. <i>Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 27 at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/07-1777V1&D2, June.			
DOE 1999c. <i>Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 6 at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/07-1727V2&D2, May.			
DOE 2000a. <i>Data Report for the Site-wide Remedial Evaluation for Source Areas Contributing to Off-Site Groundwater Contamination at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/07-1845/D1, January.			
DOE 2000b. <i>Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 3 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/07-1895/V2&D1, September.			
DOE 2004. <i>Site Investigation Report for the Southwest Plume at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky</i> , DOE/OR/07-2180&D0, October.			
KY 1992a. <i>Report of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plan Groundwater Investigation Phase III</i> , KY/E-150, November 25.			
KY 1992b. <i>Results of the Site Investigation, Phase II, at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant</i> , KY/SUB/13B-97777C P-03/1991/1, April.			
KY 1997. <i>Analysis and Interpretation of Water Levels in Observations Wells at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant 1990-1997</i> , KY/EM-210, June 30.			

Table F.2.9. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo runs for Source Term development and AT123D modeling (see Table F.50)

Input Parameter	^c Statistics	Unit	SWMU 1 and C-720 Building
Aquifer Depth	Minimum	m	3.38
	Median	m	11.30
	Maximum	m	18.50
	Arithmetic Mean	m	10.90
	^c Standard Deviation	m	3.44
Hydraulic Conductivity	Minimum	m/hr	0.97
	Median	m/hr	3.54
	Maximum	m/hr	17.60
	Arithmetic Mean	m/hr	4.77
	^c Standard Deviation	m/hr	3.70
Hydraulic Gradient	Minimum	m/m	1.63E-04
	Median	m/m	1.37E-03
	Maximum	m/m	3.98E-03
	Arithmetic Mean	m/m	1.49E-03
	^c Standard Deviation	m/m	9.20E-04
Porosity	^a Minimum	%	27.16
	Median	%	38.27
	Maximum	%	53.09
	Arithmetic Mean	%	39.51
	^c Standard Deviation	%	6.17
Effective Porosity	^a Minimum	-	0.22
	Median	-	0.31
	Maximum	-	0.43
	Arithmetic Mean	-	0.32
	^c Standard Deviation	-	0.05
Organic Carbon Content	Minimum	%	0.003
	Median	%	0.024
	Maximum	%	0.228
	Arithmetic Mean	%	0.034
	^c Standard Deviation	%	0.034
Degradation Half-Life	^b Minimum	yr	3.2
	Median	yr	4.9
	Maximum	yr	11.3
	Arithmetic Mean	yr	4.9
	^c Standard Deviation	yr	NA
Degradation Rate	^b Minimum	/hr	7.20E-06
	Median	/hr	1.62E-05
	Maximum	/hr	2.45E-05
	Arithmetic Mean	/hr	1.61E-05
	^c Standard Deviation	/hr	NA

Table F.2.9. Statistics of variable inputs used in Monte Carlo runs for AT123D modeling (see Table F.50) (continued)

Input Parameter	^c Statistics	Unit	SWMU 1 and C-720 Building
Groundwater Concentration in the RGA ^c	Minimum	µg/L	2.92
	Median	µg/L	362.7
	Maximum	µg/L	25311
	Arithmetic Mean	µg/L	2138.6
	^c Standard Deviation	µg/L	4534.8
Total Soil Concentration Derived from Groundwater Concentrations ^c	Minimum	mg/kg	7.25E-04
	Median	mg/kg	9.73E-02
	Maximum	mg/kg	5.68E+00
	Arithmetic Mean	mg/kg	5.72E-01
	^c Standard Deviation	mg/kg	1.18E+00

^a Effective porosity was estimated from porosity (see text).

^b Degradation rate was estimated from degradation half-life in units of hours using the formula: rate = [(ln 2)/degradation half-life].

^c This parameter was only used for secondary source term modeling.

Table F.2.10. Qualitative sensitivity of modeling results to input parameters for the Southwest Plume SI Report

Input Parameter	Degree of sensitivity		
	Low	Medium	High
Bulk density	√		
Effective porosity		√	
Horizontal hydraulic conductivity in the RGA		√	
Vertical hydraulic conductivity in the UCRS	√		
Percolation rate		√	
Horizontal hydraulic gradient in the RGA		√	
Aquifer thickness	√		
Longitudinal dispersivity	√		
Soil-water partition coefficient (K _d)			√
Fraction of organic carbon (%)			√
Biodegradation half-life			√
Molecular diffusion	√		
Source Area		√	
Source term in the UCRS			√

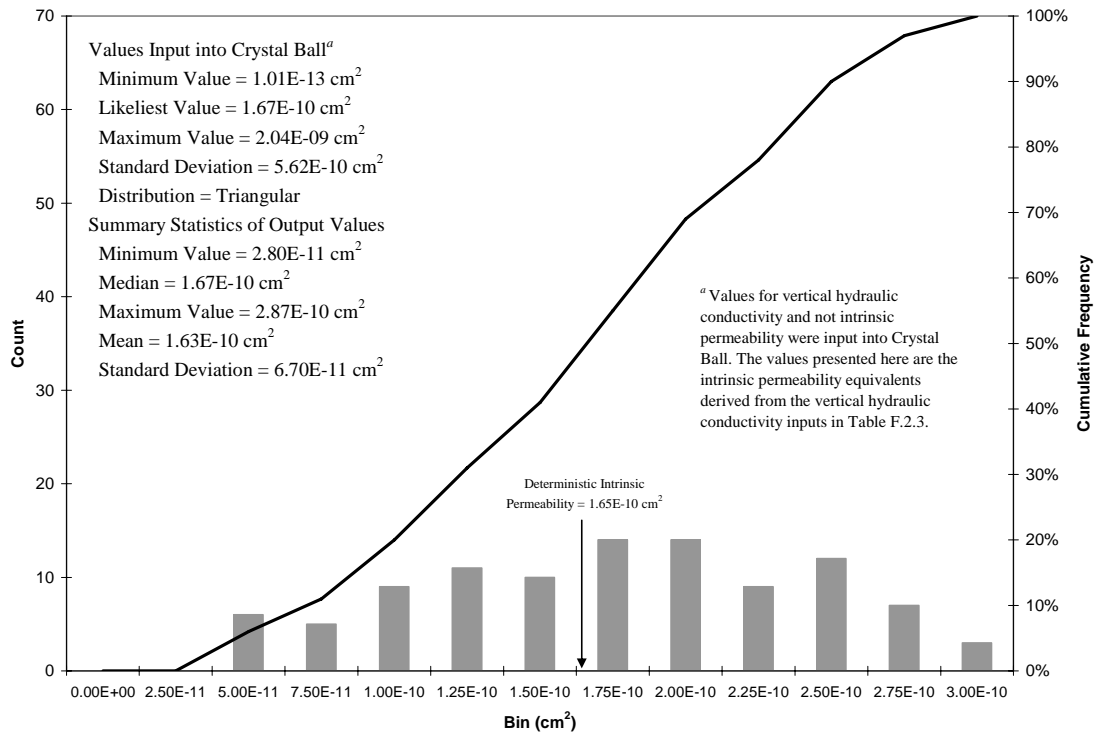


Fig. F.2.1. Histogram of Intrinsic Permeability SESOIL inputs for SWMU 1.

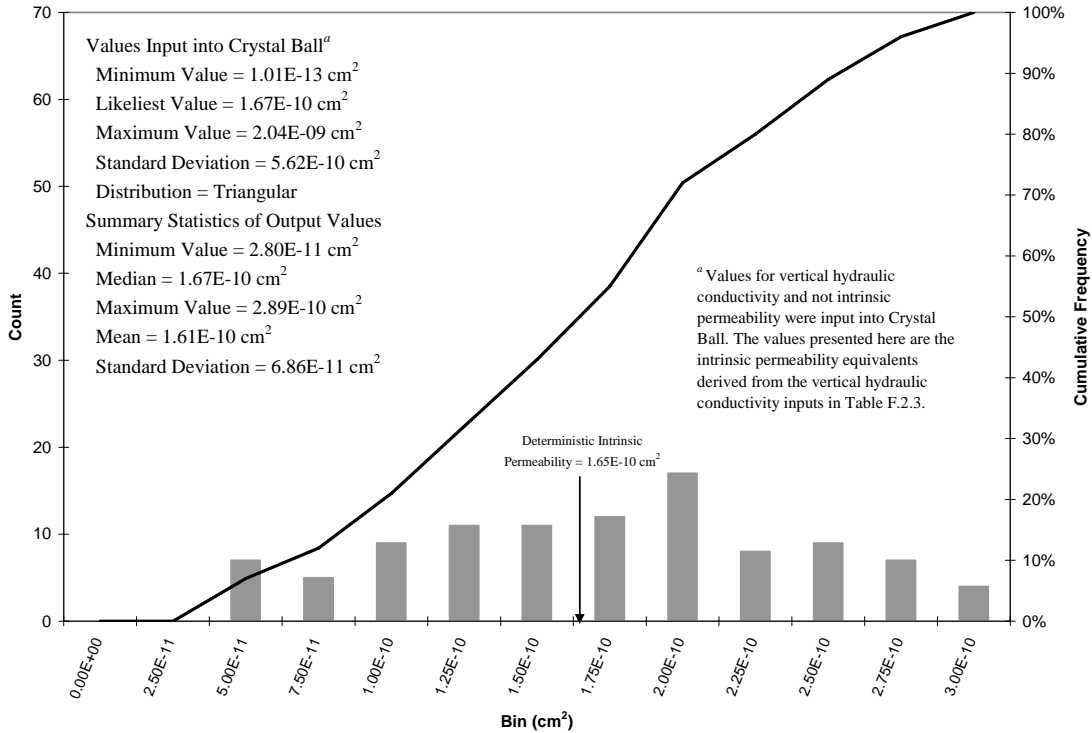


Fig. F.2.2. Histogram of Intrinsic Permeability SESOIL inputs for the C-720 Area.

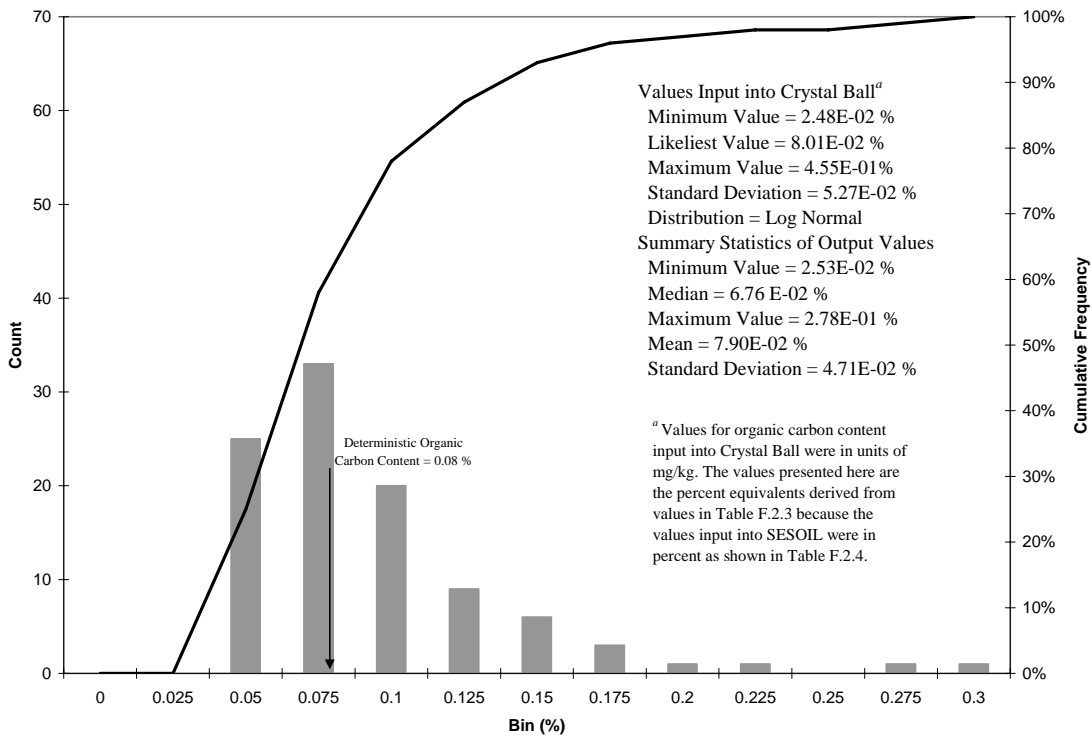


Fig. F.2.3. Histogram of Organic Carbon Content SESOIL inputs for SWMU 1.

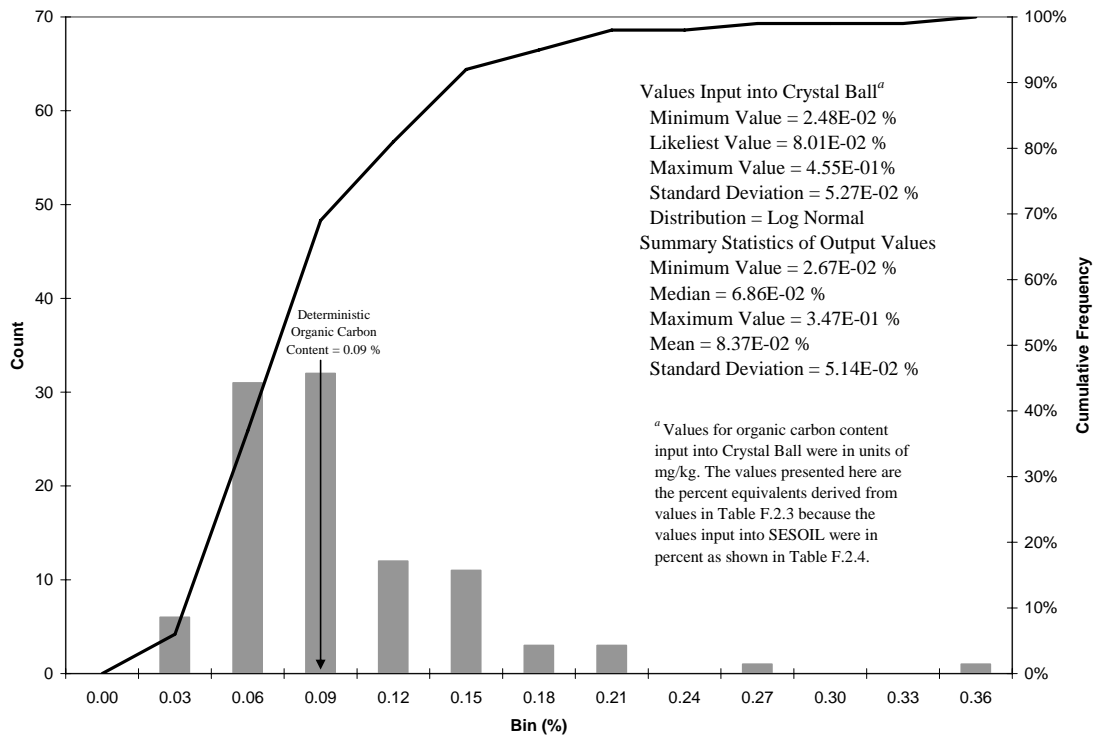


Fig. F.2.4. Histogram of Organic Carbon Content SESOIL inputs for the C-720 Area.

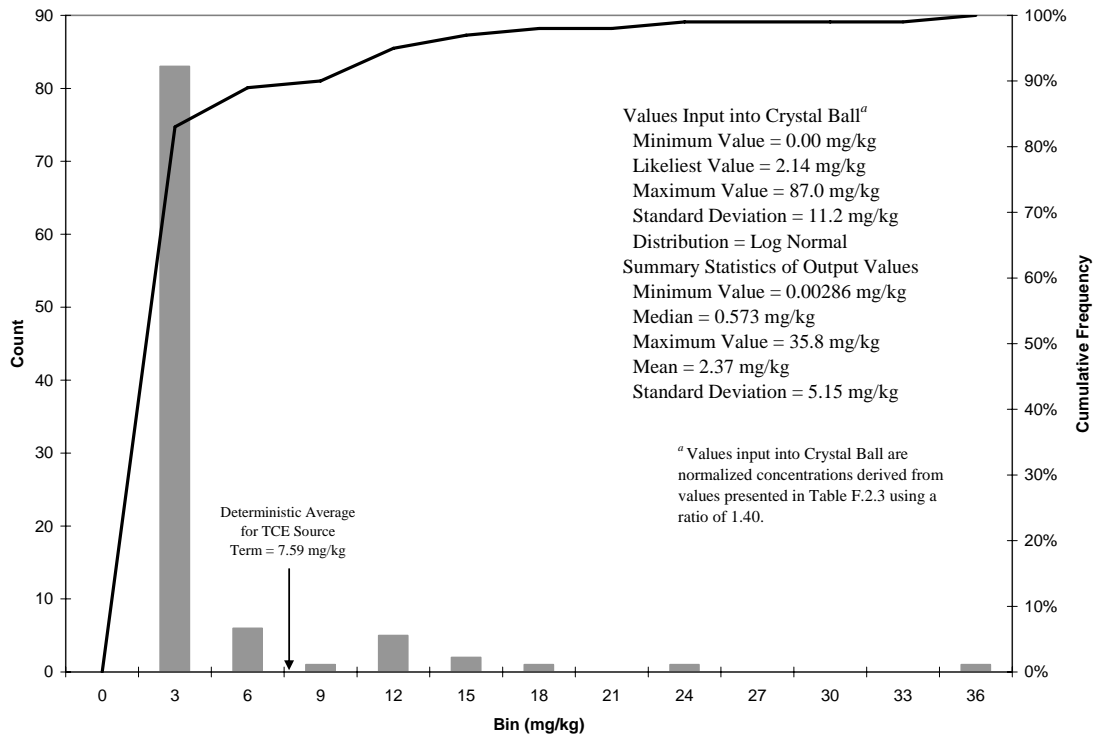


Fig. F.2.5. Histogram of Layer 1 TCE concentrations at SWMU 1 used as SESOIL inputs.

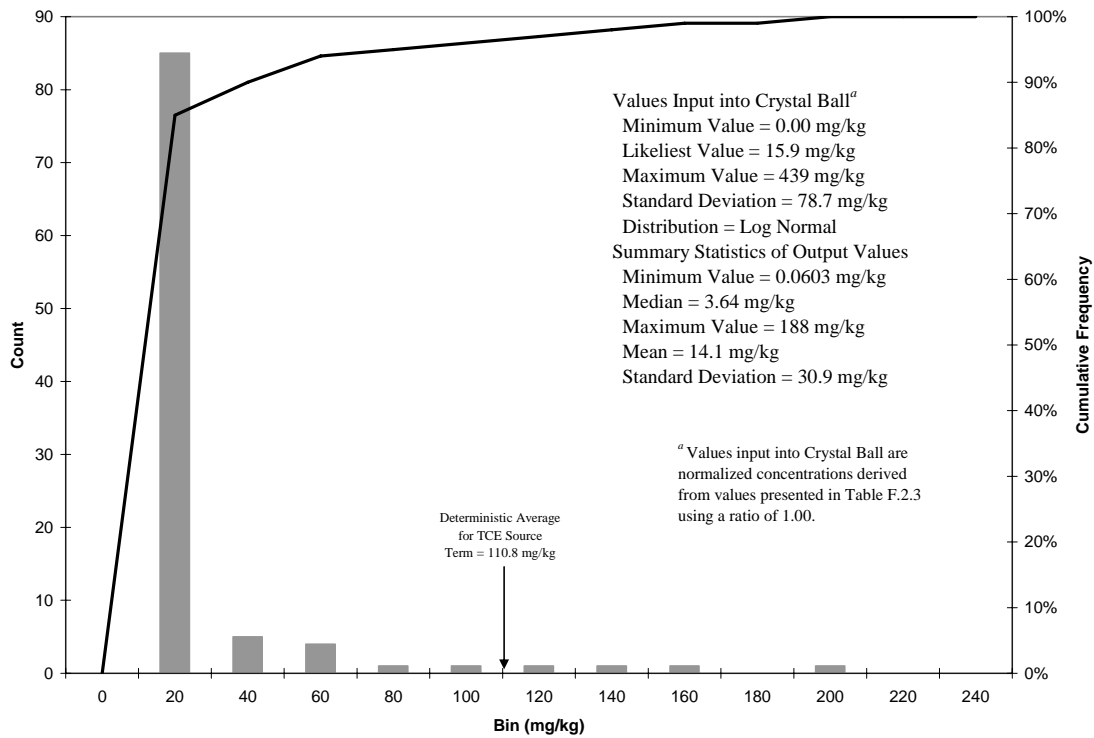


Fig. F.2.6. Histogram of Layer 2 TCE concentrations at SWMU 1 used as SESOIL inputs.

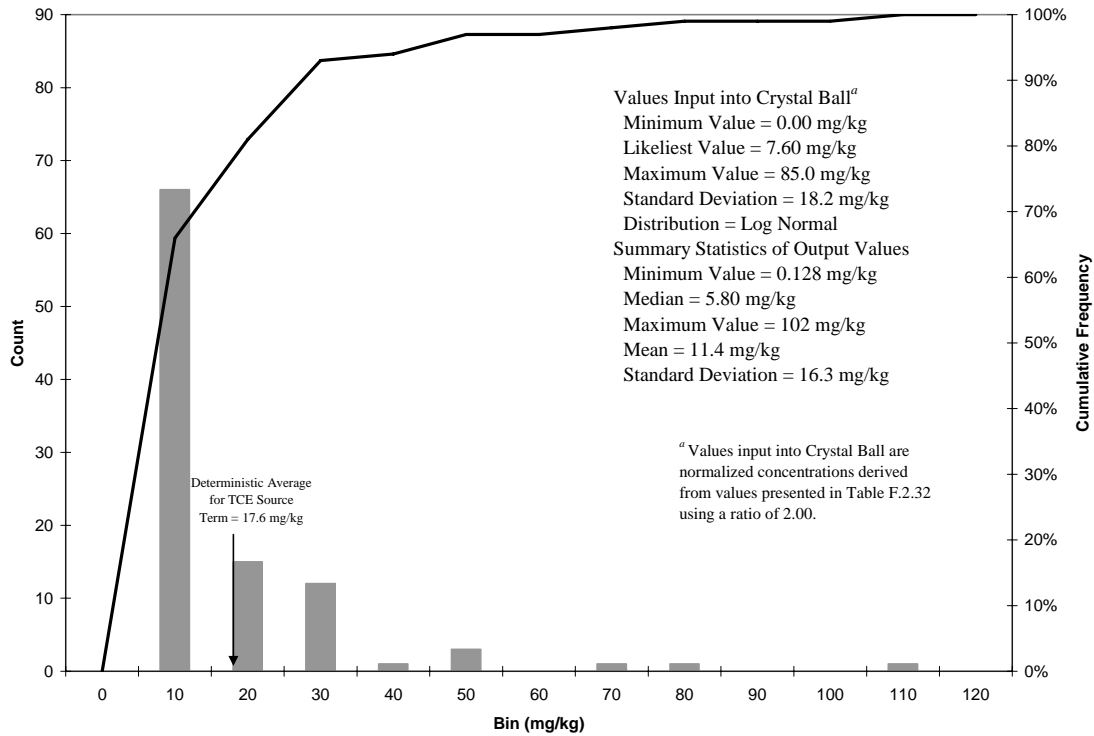


Fig. F.2.7. Histogram of Layer 3 TCE concentrations at SWMU 1 used as SESOIL inputs.

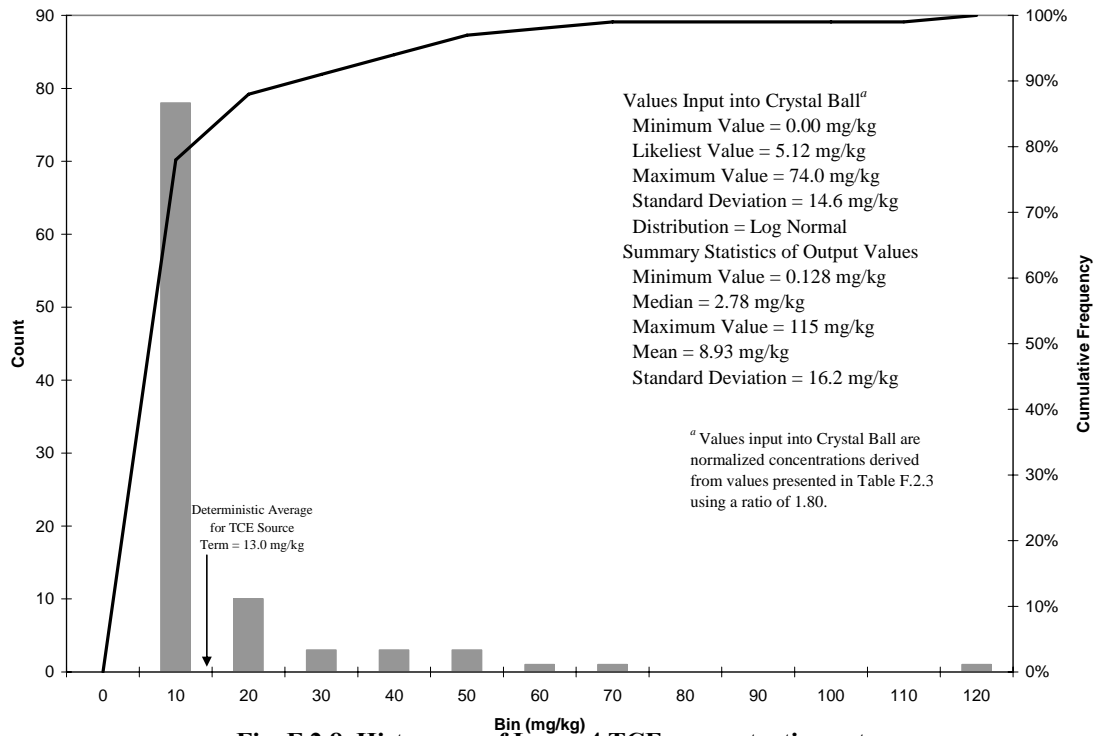


Fig. F.2.8. Histogram of Layer 4 TCE concentrations at SWMU 1 used as SESOIL inputs.

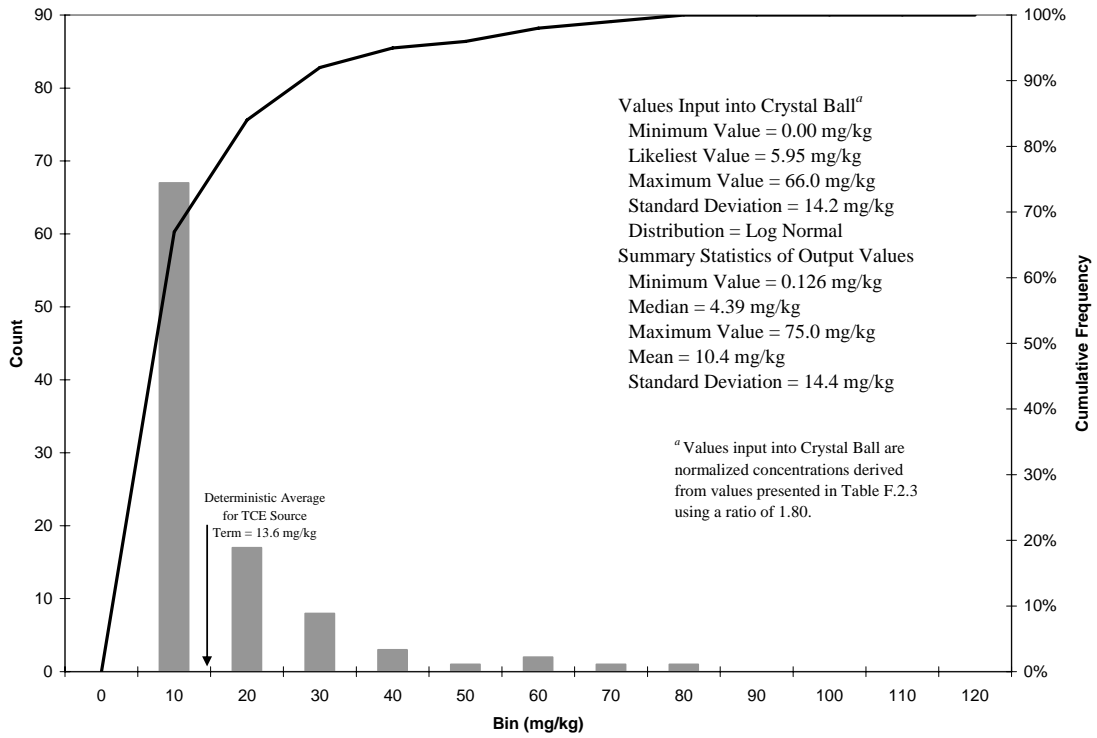


Fig. F.2.9. Histogram of Layer 5 TCE concentrations at SWMU 1 used as SESOIL inputs.

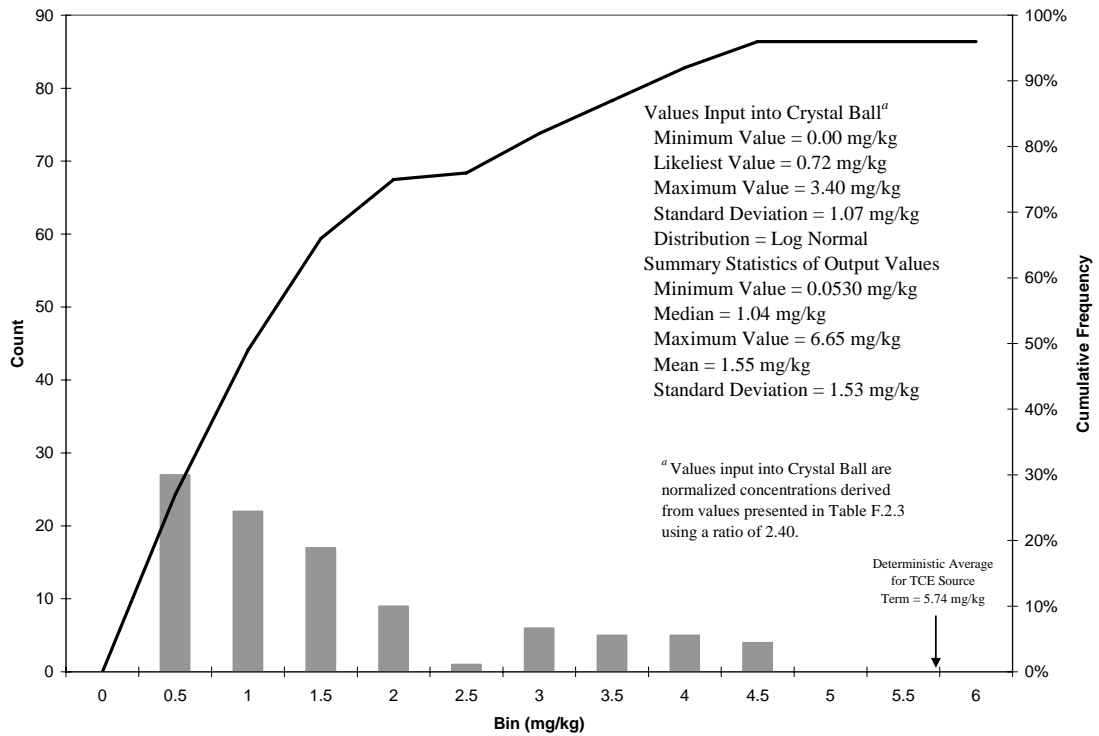


Fig. F.2.10. Histogram of Layer 6 TCE concentrations at SWMU 1 used as SESOIL inputs.

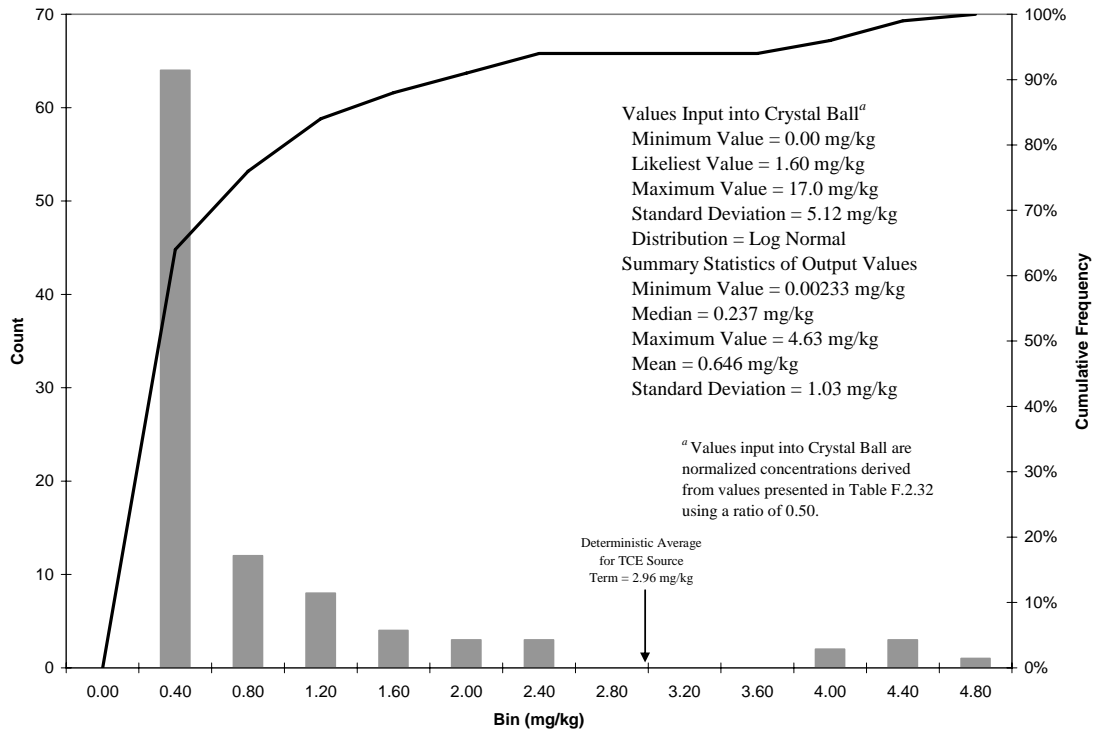


Fig. F.2.11. Histogram of Layer 1 TCE concentrations at C-720 Area used as SESOIL inputs.

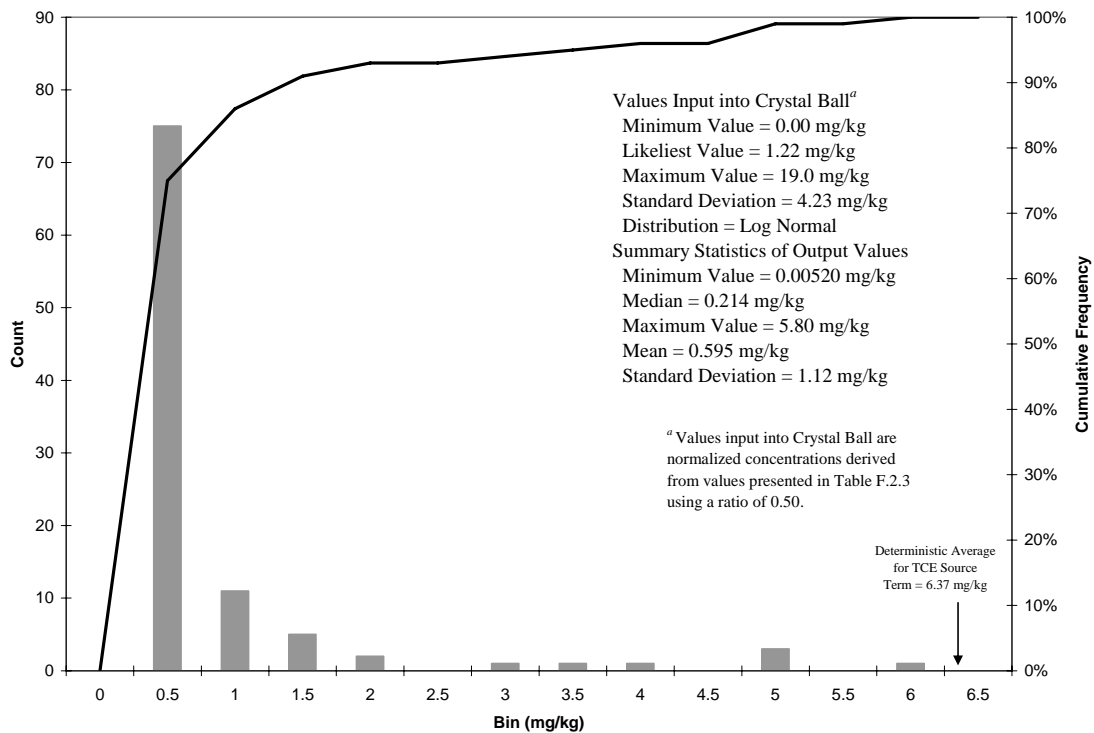


Fig. F.2.12. Histogram of Layer 2 TCE concentrations at C-720 Area used as SESOIL inputs.

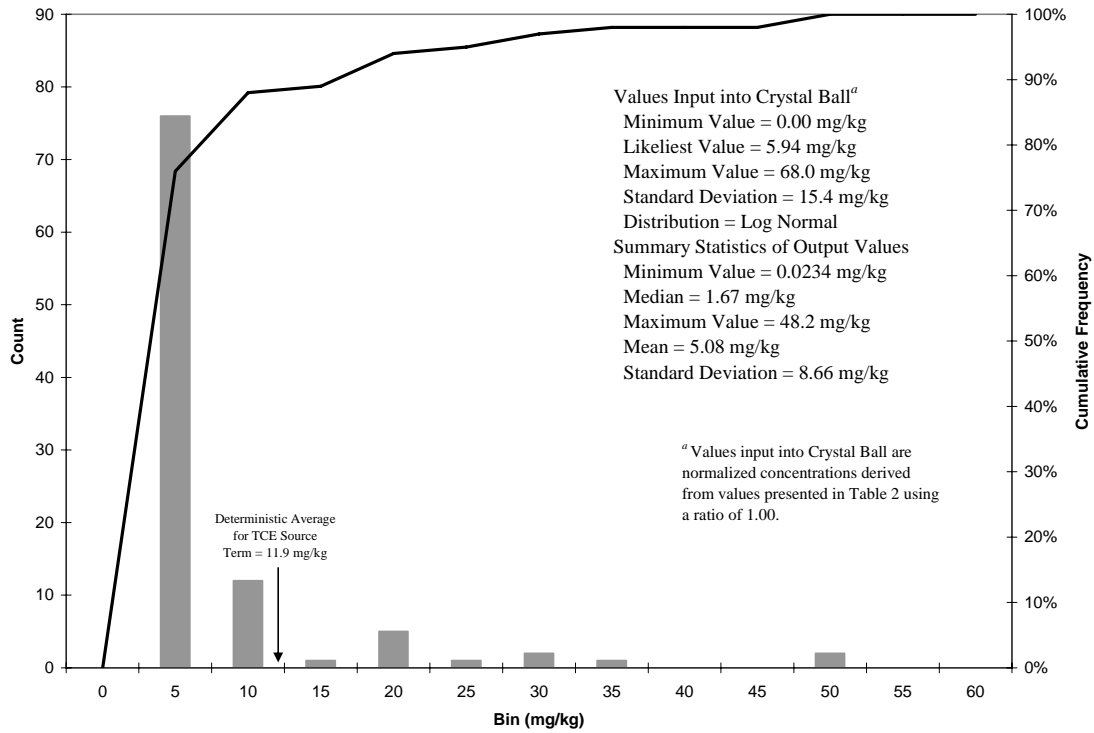


Fig. F.2.13. Histogram of Layer 3 TCE concentrations at C-720 Area used as SESOIL inputs.

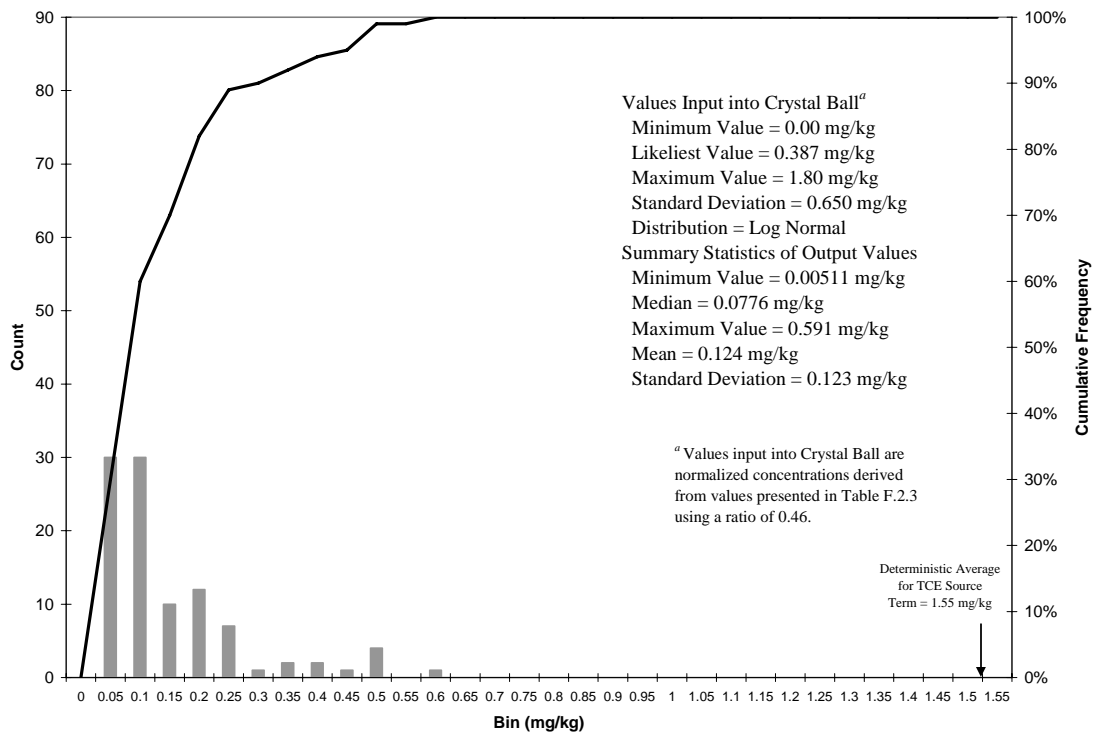


Fig. F.2.14. Histogram of Layer 4 TCE concentrations at C-720 Area used as SESOIL inputs.

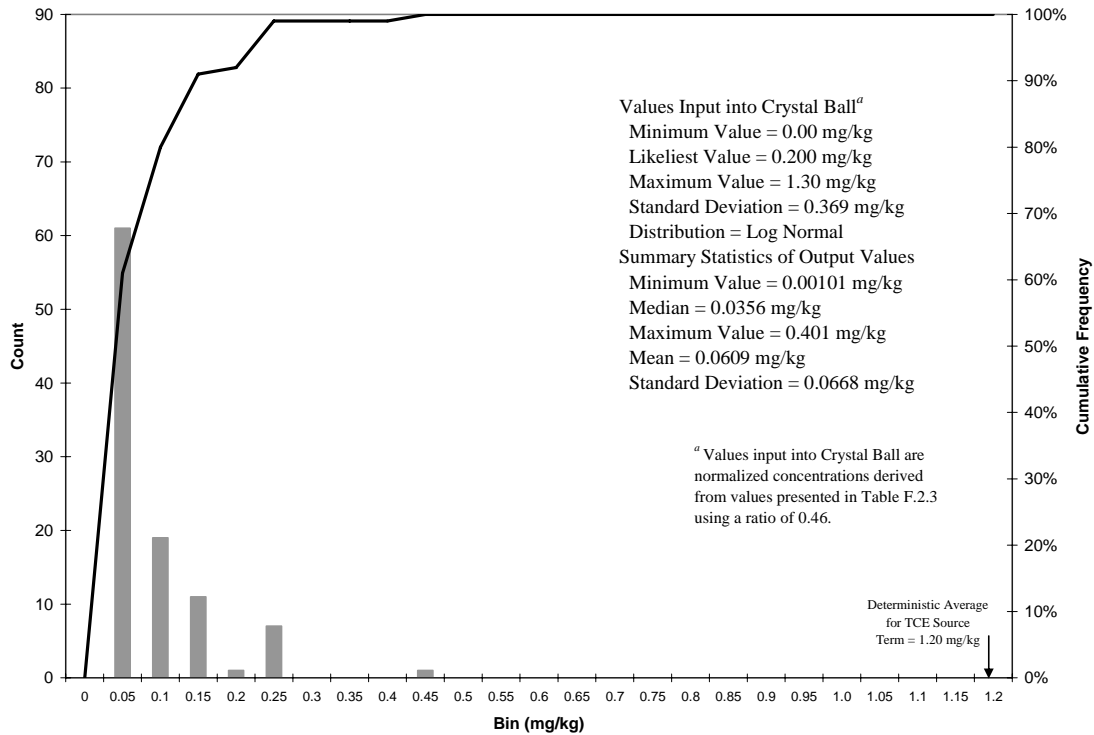


Fig. F.2.15. Histogram of Layer 5 TCE concentrations at C-720 Area used as SESOIL inputs.

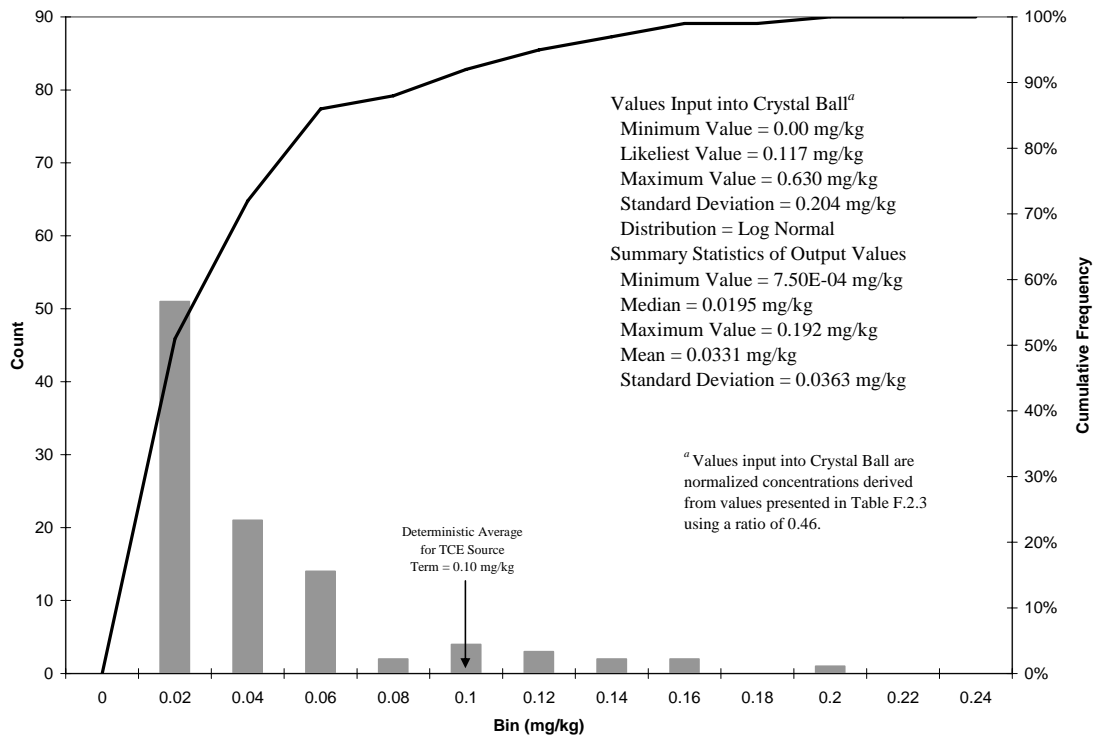


Fig. F.2.16. Histogram of Layer 6 TCE concentrations at C-720 Area used as SESOIL inputs.

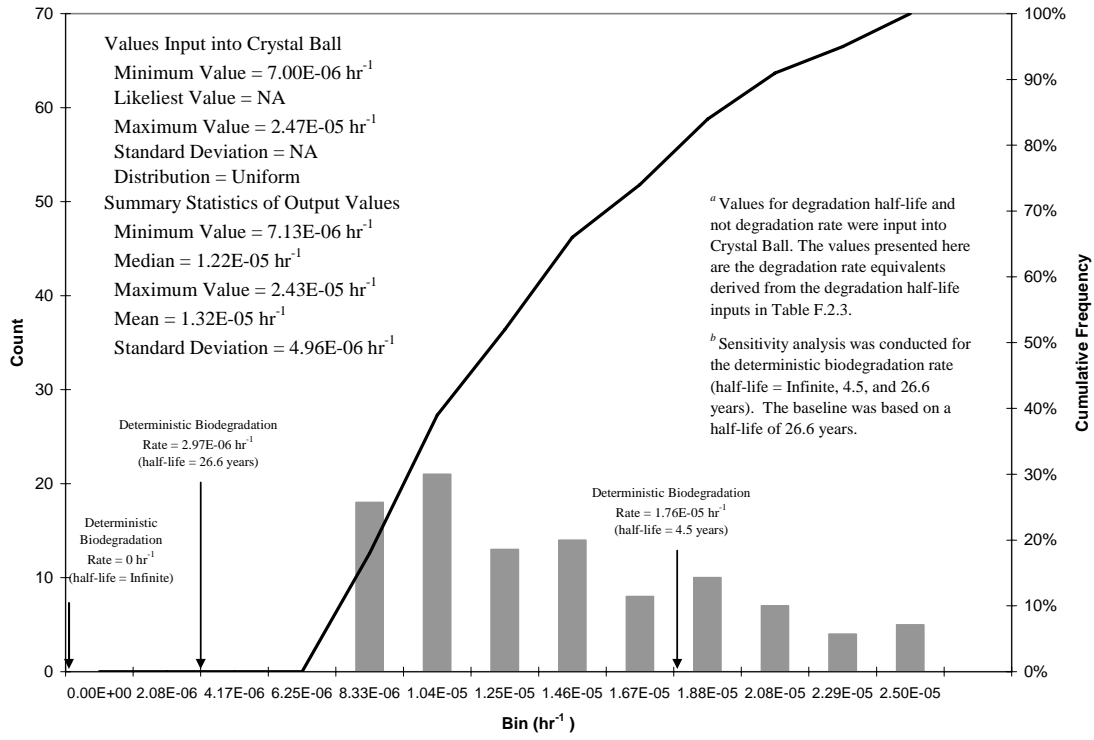


Fig. F.2.17. Histogram of Degradation Rate SESOIL inputs for SWMU 1.

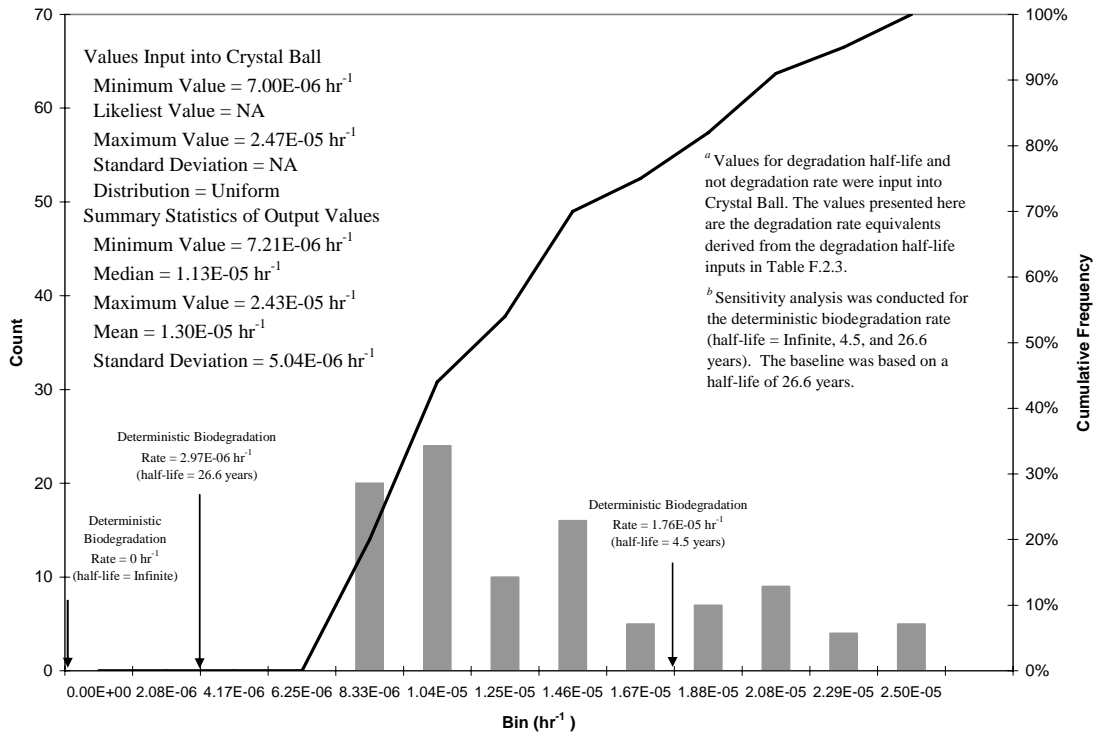


Fig. F.2.18. Histogram of Degradation Rate SESOIL inputs for C-720 Area.

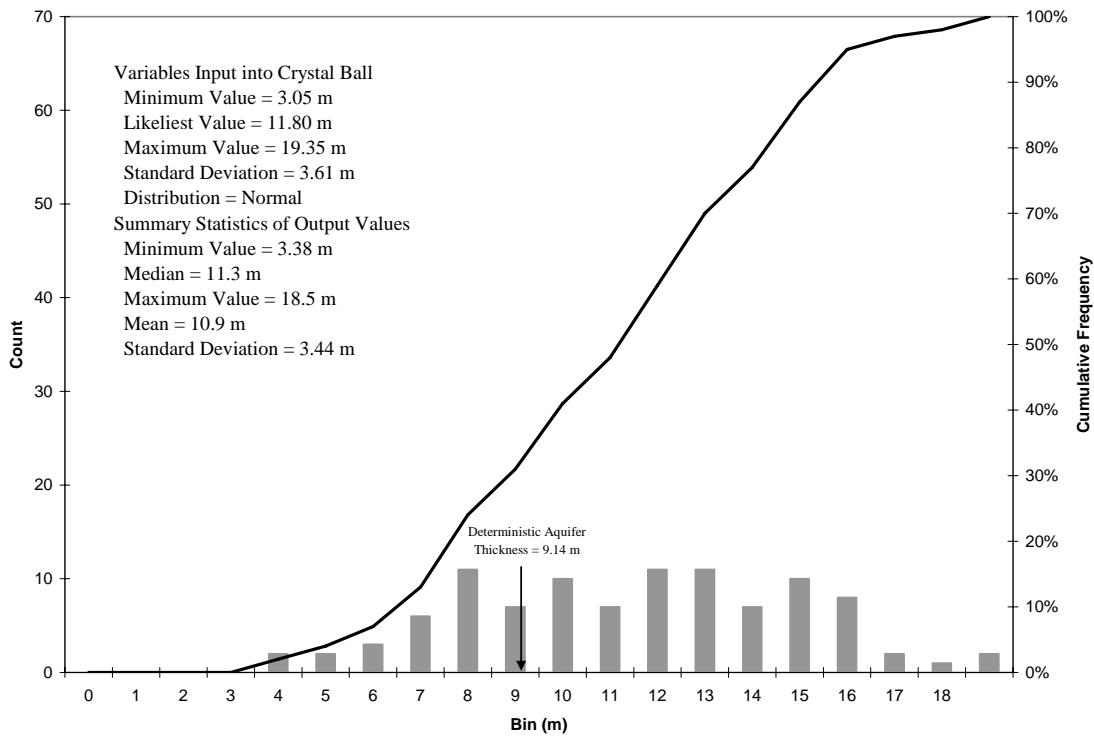


Fig. F.2.19. Histogram of Aquifer Thickness AT123D inputs for SWMU 1 and the C-720 Area.

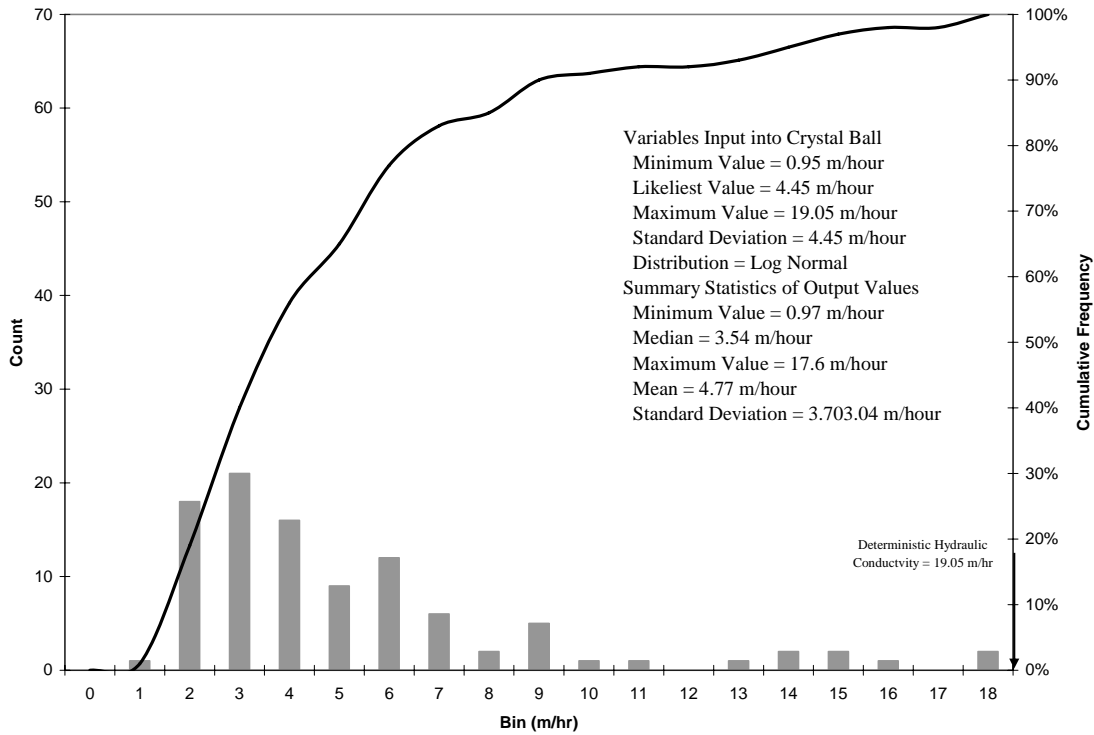


Fig. F.2.20. Histogram of Hydraulic Conductivity AT123D inputs for SWMU 1 and the C-720 Area.

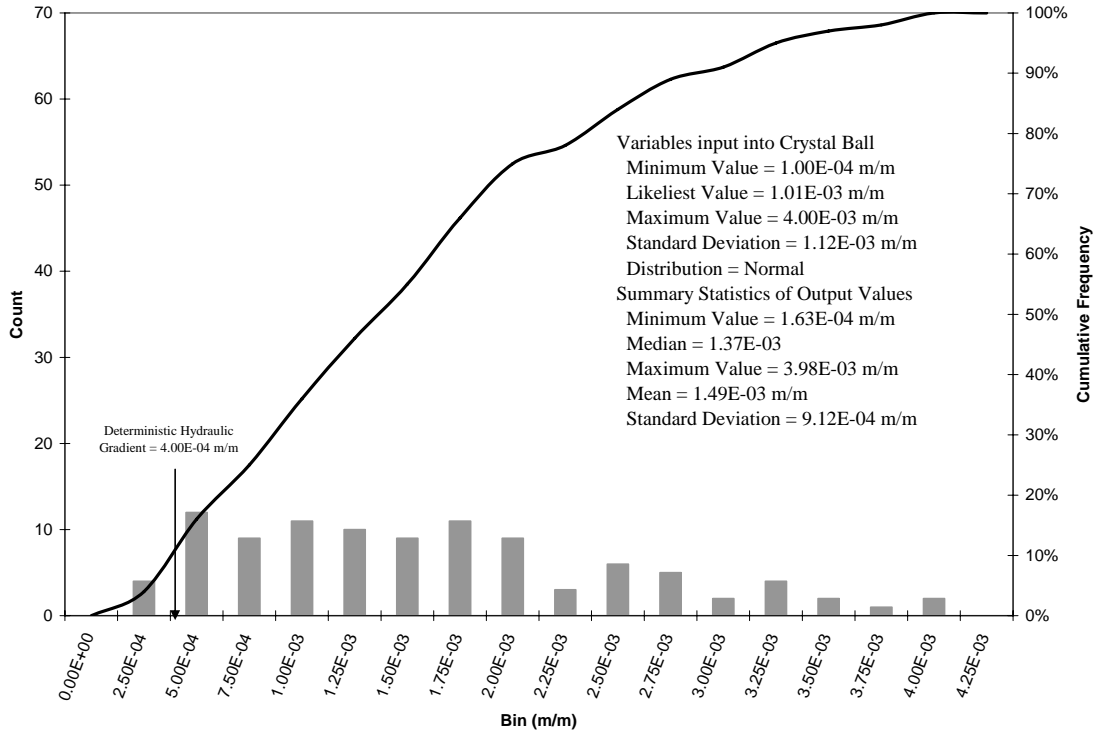


Fig. F.2.21. Histogram of Hydraulic Gradient AT123D inputs for SWMU 1 and the C-720 Area.

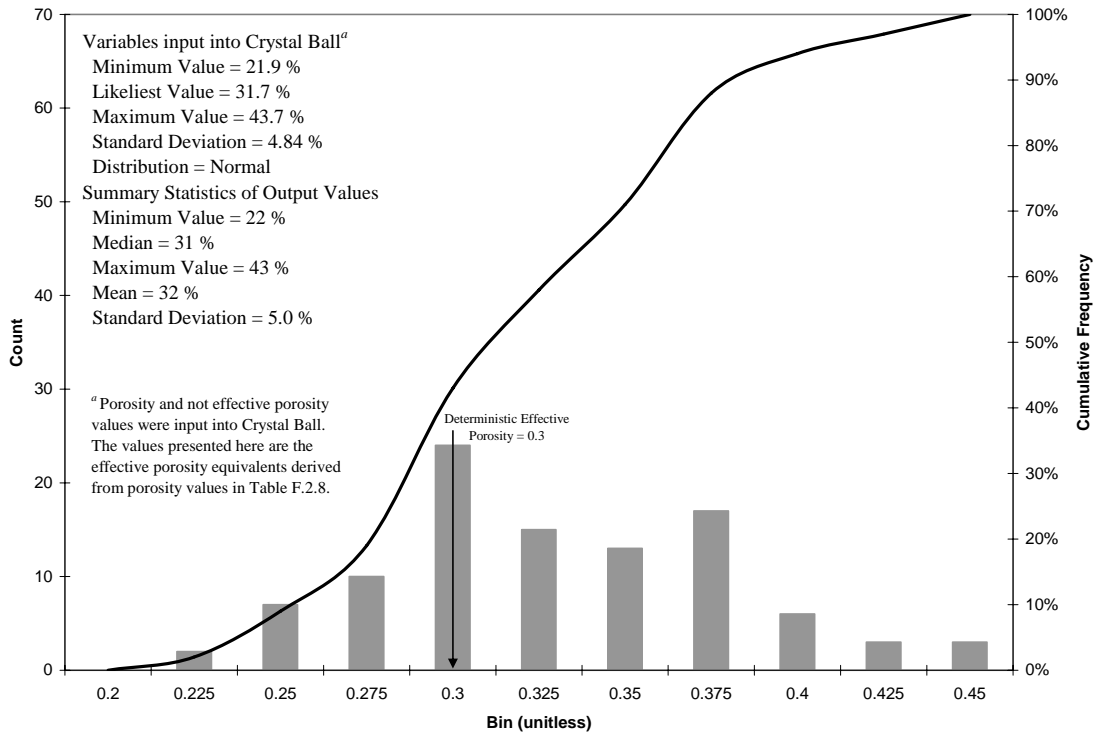


Fig. F.2.22. Histogram of Effective Porosity AT123D inputs for SWMU 1 and the C-720 Area.

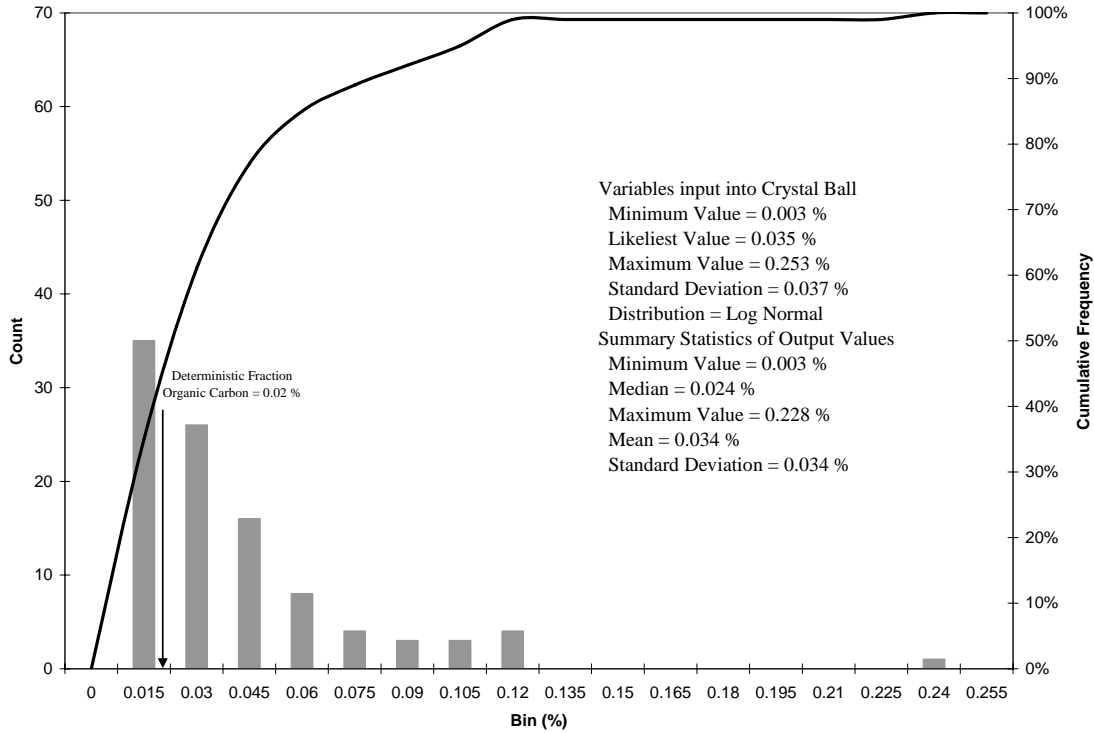


Fig. F.2.23. Histogram of Organic Carbon Content AT123D inputs for SWMU 1 and the C-720 Area.

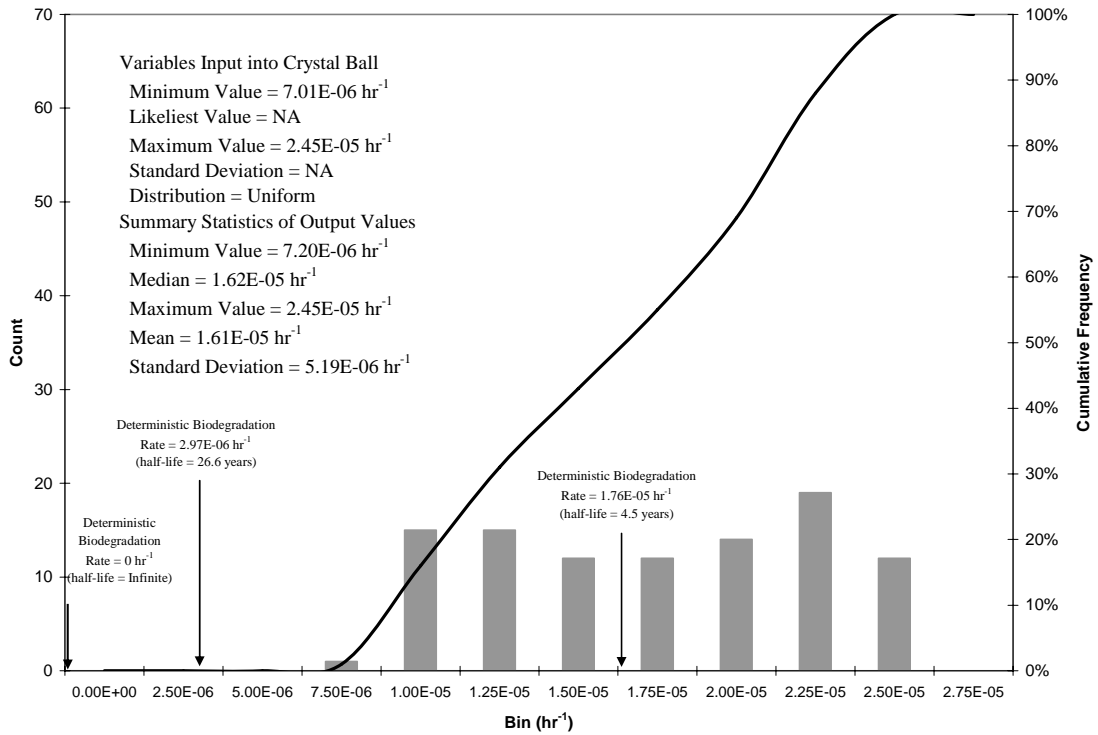


Fig. F.2.24. Histogram of Degradation Rate inputs for SWMU 1, and the C-720 Area.

E.6. LEAD-210 AT PGDP

Lead-210 is a radioactive form of lead, having an atomic weight of 210. It is one of the last elements created by the radioactive decay of the isotope uranium-238 (see Figure E.7). Lead-210 forms naturally in the sediments and rocks that contain uranium-238, as well as in the atmosphere, a by-product of radon gas. Within 10 days of its creation from radon, lead-210 falls out of the atmosphere. It accumulates on the surface of the earth where it is stored in soils, lake and ocean sediments, and glacial ice. The lead-210 eventually decays into a non-radioactive form of lead. Lead-210 has a half-life of 22.3 years and is a significant source of beta radiation (USGS 2012; EPA 2012).¹

Lead-210 is not an easy analysis to perform and typically is not included in a regular gamma radiological scan; it has a peak at 46 KeV and requires a thin window detector and an efficiency curve using a standard with lead-210. Therefore, historical data was reviewed to ensure the analysis was necessary. Because lead-210 is found significantly down the decay chain for uranium-238 through radon-222, activities performed over the past 60 years at PGDP cannot have resulted in PGDP-sourced lead-210.

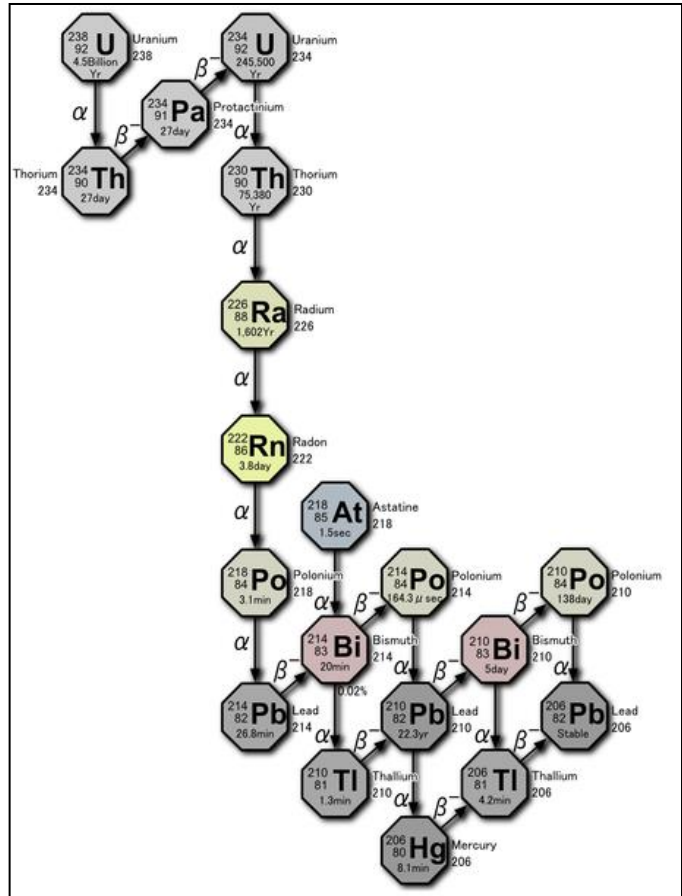


Figure E.7. Lead-210 Decay Chain

Available PGDP lead-210 data was plotted to estimate an approximate background value. This map is shown in Figure E.8. Because the majority of the available data is historical, data quality is not certain; however, it appears that the higher lead-210 activities within the PGDP boundaries are at background values.

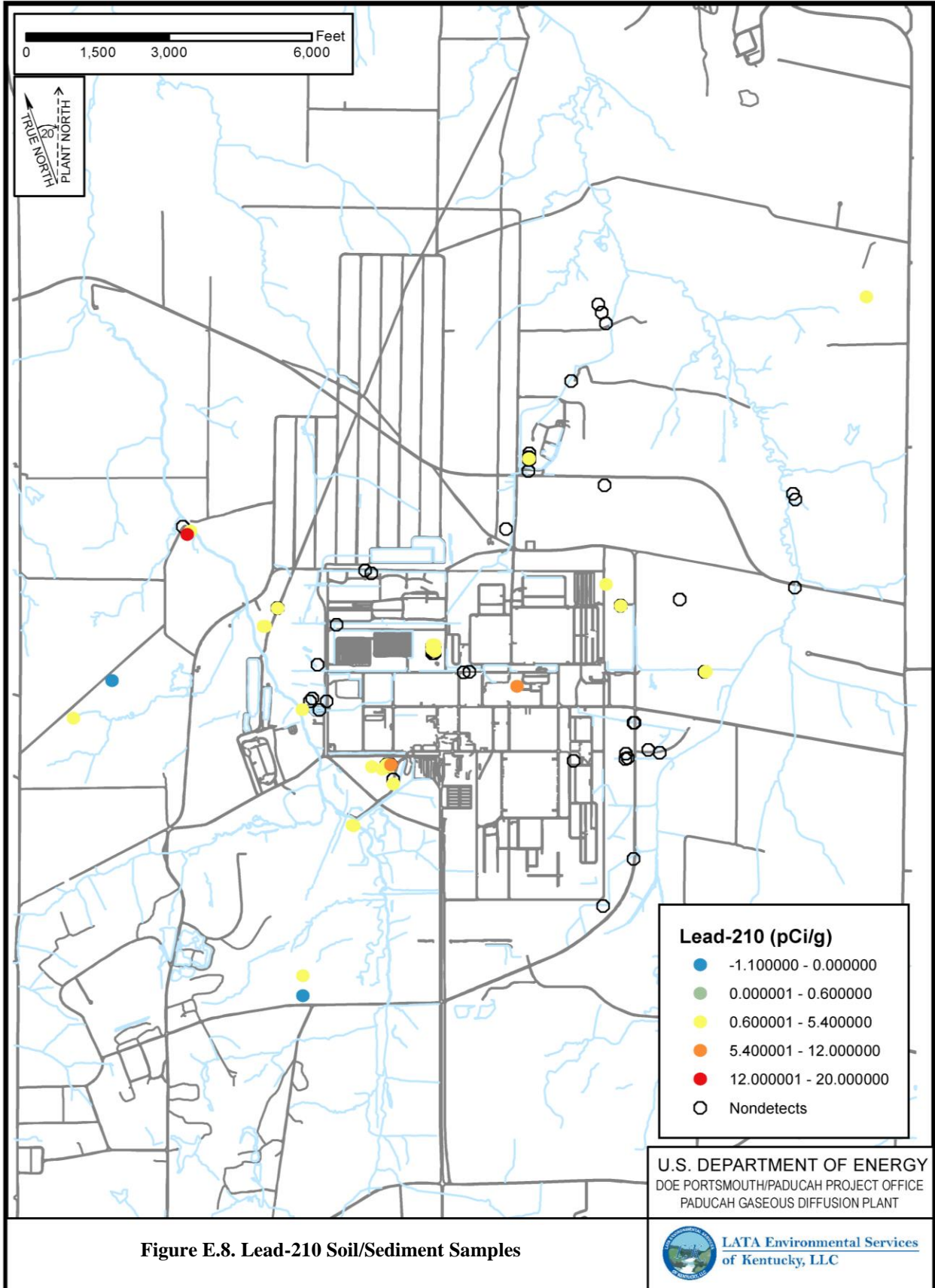


Figure E.8. Lead-210 Soil/Sediment Samples



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Figure No. Lead-210_Soil.mxd
DATE 11-01-2012

Data indicate higher levels of lead-210 inside the PGDP boundary at SWMU 222, although radium-226 was not reported for the majority of these samples. The one sample that had radium-226 reported had a significant difference in activity between the radium-226 and its ingrowth radionuclides, lead-214 and bismuth-214. If radium-226 is truly at 11 pCi/g, as reported in that sample, and the analysis was conducted properly (ingrowth for 30 days in a sealed container), the lead-214 and bismuth-214 activity should have equaled the radium-226 activity. Under these analysis conditions the activity of lead-210 would not be in secular equilibrium with radium-226. The fact that the lead-210 is elevated in the samples suggests a possible separate source of lead-210 rather than ingrowth. Lead-210, which has a 22-year half-life, is included in the list of short-lived radionuclides associated with radium-226 for completeness, as this isotope and its short-lived decay products typically are present with radium-226.

After processing, radionuclides with half-lives of less than one year will reestablish equilibrium conditions with their longer-lived parent radionuclides within several years. For this reason, at processing sites what was once a single, long decay series (for example the series for uranium-238) may be present as several smaller decay series headed by the longer-lived decay products of the original series (that is, headed by uranium-238, uranium-234, thorium-230, radium-226, and lead-210 in the case of uranium-238). Each of these sub-series can be considered to represent a new, separate decay series. Understanding the physical and chemical processes associated with materials containing uranium, thorium, and radium is important when addressing associated radiological risks.

Detected lead-210 results available for PGDP were listed alongside radium-226 and uranium-238 results in Table E.4. Lead-210 would be expected to be in equilibrium (i.e., similar activity results) with uranium-238 for instances of natural uranium. Lead-210 would be expected to be in equilibrium with radium-226 for instances of enriched uranium. No split samples are available; however, a surrogate to a “split” could be simply looking at the uranium-238 to lead-210 ratio in samples, where available. For example, if lead-210 is a true contaminant, then it should exceed the uranium-238 level, when the uranium-238 is at background in at least some samples.

A further check of the available data was performed by filtering the activity results against minimum detectable activities and counting uncertainties. The only samples that passed both checks are shown in Table E.5. Recent Soils Operable Unit (OU) soils data passed both checks.

Table E.4. Sample Results for Lead-210, Radium-226, and Uranium-238 in Soil and Sediment

Station	Sample ID	Depth (ft bgs)	Lab Code	Lead-210 (pCi/g)					Radium-226 (pCi/g)					Uranium-238 (pCi/g)				
				Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?
194-01.02	301043	9	LOCK	20.00	0.02			Yes					No	0.60		0.10		Yes
JP-0092	DOJ1-99-0092		PGDP	14.55	18.18	29.10	29.10	No	0.77	0.31	1.53	1.53	No	4386.00	4.20	89.00	1117.00	Yes
194-01.02	301048	20	LOCK	12.00	0.05			Yes					No	1.30		0.16		Yes
SWMU222-4	2010-53093 ^a		KYRAD	10.60	2.05	1.03		Yes					No	27.80	1.62	1.12		Yes
SWMU222-4	2010-53093		KYRAD	10.60	2.05	1.03		Yes					No	27.80	0.03	2.33		Yes
SWMU222-5	2010-53094 ^b		KYRAD	8.60	1.47	0.76		Yes					No	32.30	0.04	2.66		Yes
SWMU222-1	2010-53090 ^b		KYRAD	8.44	1.71	0.87		Yes					No	23.70	0.13	2.10		Yes
194-01.02	301044	11.33	LOCK	8.00	0.03			Yes					No	0.61		0.11		Yes
SWMU222-2	2010-53091 ^b		KYRAD	6.98	1.41	0.71		Yes					No	22.10	0.04	1.94		Yes
SWMU222-3	2010-53092 ^b		KYRAD	6.81	1.14	0.61		Yes					No	16.70	0.03	1.51		Yes
SOU195-120A	2010-51253 ^a	1	KYRAD	6.57	9.25	3.83		No	2.53	2.08	0.94		Yes	3.94	2.41	1.36		Yes
SOU195-014C	2010-51264 ^a	10	KYRAD	6.01	5.28	2.16		Yes	1.44	1.27	0.57		Yes	2.25	0.93	0.84		Yes
194-01.02	301047	18.6	LOCK	5.40	0.00			Yes					No	0.90		0.13		Yes
SWMU222-1	2010-52457 ^b		KYRAD	4.92	0.82	0.41		Yes					No	31.30	0.05	3.59		Yes
JP-0160	DOJ1-99-0160		PGDP	4.31	1.79	2.11	2.28	Yes	0.71	1.64	1.42	1.42	No	2.70	0.93	0.52	1.41	Yes
BCBOKYRAD01	2010-50535 ^a		KYRAD	4.27	0.46	0.25		Yes	2.35	0.87	0.39		Yes	2.22	0.47	0.22		Yes
LBC2L020	LBCSOSU2S1-04	1	STLMO	4.20	2.00		1.70	Yes	0.80	0.21		0.25	Yes	3.90	1.50		1.40	Yes
RSO3	110013 ^c		STLMO	3.90	1.90	1.90		Yes					No					No
JP-0152	DOJ1-99-0152		PGDP	3.76	5.96	7.52	7.52	No	0.84	0.12	1.69	1.69	No	208.00	0.04	3.30	42.00	Yes
H01,05,15	301025	0.7	LOCK	3.70	0.00			Yes					No	0.96		0.10		Yes
SOU195-014A	2010-51258 ^a	10	KYRAD	3.56	5.07	2.13		No	1.40	1.10	0.50		Yes	1.54	0.90	0.79		Yes
RSO3	110012 ^c		STLMO	3.50	1.40	1.20		Yes					No					No
BC5KYRAD01	2010-50537 ^a		KYRAD	3.43	0.36	0.21		Yes	2.06	0.71	0.32		Yes	1.37	0.32	0.15		Yes
C12,18,19	301012 ^d	2	LOCK	3.20	0.00			Yes					No	0.97		0.09		Yes
A10	PLDJNSA10-01SO	2.5	PGDP	3.10	5.90	6.20	6.20	No	0.16	0.07	0.01	0.08	Yes	6.60	0.05	0.35	0.89	Yes
LBC2L015	LBCSOSU2S1-03	1	STLMO	3.00	2.90		2.40	Yes	1.21	0.26		0.30	Yes	1.25	0.01		0.18	Yes
JP-0161	DOJ1-99-0161		PGDP	2.92	1.93	2.07	2.10	Yes	0.83	0.17	1.66	1.66	No	2.30	1.02	0.51	3.21	No
SOU200-004	2010-51270 ^a	4	KYRAD	2.81	5.18	2.19		No	2.51	1.31	0.61		Yes	1.48	0.88	1.19		Yes
F04,02,29	301005	0.8	LOCK	2.80	0.00			Yes					No	0.82		0.08		Yes
SOU195-120C	2010-51252 ^a	1	KYRAD	2.70	0.62	0.32		Yes	1.67	0.90	0.41		Yes	1.02	0.52	0.29		Yes
K008-AIP-RP	030301	0	STLMO	2.70	1.20	1.10		Yes					No	1.71	0.33	0.98		Yes
C07,08,09	301013 ^d	0.9	LOCK	2.70	0.00			Yes					No	1.04		0.09		Yes
NST2S04	BIC2041SS	8	PGDP	2.65	2.40	2.50	2.60	Yes	2.43	0.33	4.85	4.85	No	4.11	1.24	0.66	2.11	Yes
SOU222-001	2010-51277 ^a	0.5	KYRAD	2.57	0.59	0.76		Yes	11.10	1.30	0.71		Yes	19.62	0.76	0.65		Yes
BCBOKYRAD02	2010-50536 ^a		KYRAD	2.51	0.71	0.33		Yes	7.18	1.17	0.56		Yes	10.26	0.87	0.46		Yes
F12,20,22	301004	1.5	LOCK	2.46	0.00			Yes					No	0.90		0.08		Yes
H04,06,09	301023	0.8	LOCK	2.45	0.00			Yes					No	0.84		0.09		Yes
JP-0019	DOJ1-99-0017		PGDP	2.44	16.16	4.87	10.54	No	1.06	0.29	2.11	2.11	No	2270.00	9.14	16.30	609.00	Yes
C12,18,19	301011 ^d	0.8	LOCK	2.40	0.00			Yes					No	1.06		0.10		Yes
196-03,04	301038	6.67	LOCK	2.40	0.00			Yes					No	0.80		0.12		Yes
C01,10,24	301017 ^d	0.7	LOCK	2.30	0.00			Yes					No	0.95		0.10		Yes
F05,07,17	301008	1.6	LOCK	2.20	0.00			Yes					No	0.86		0.09		Yes
C07,08,09	301015 ^d	0.9	LOCK	2.09	0.00			Yes					No	1.00		0.10		Yes

Table E.4. Sample Results for Lead-210, Radium-226, and Uranium-238 in Soil and Sediment (Continued)

Station	Sample ID	Depth (ft bgs)	Lab Code	Lead-210 (pCi/g)					Radium-226 (pCi/g)					Uranium-238 (pCi/g)				
				Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?
JP-0046	DOJ1-99-0046		PGDP	2.07	1.91	2.03	2.00	Yes	0.70	0.13	1.40	1.40	No	13.90	1.00	1.43	4.00	Yes
A2	PLDJNSA2D-01SO	8.5	PGDP	2.00	6.00	4.10	4.10	No	0.59	0.13	1.10	1.10	No	0.77	0.24	0.39	1.37	No
H04,06,09	301022	2.6	LOCK	1.90	0.00			Yes					No	1.01		0.10		Yes
F12,20,22	301001	0.8	LOCK	1.90	0.00			Yes					No	0.90		0.08		Yes
SOU195-014A	2010-51256 ^a	4	KYRAD	1.89	5.01	2.14		No	1.55	1.16	0.52		Yes	1.12	0.93	1.18		No
F04,02,29	301006	1.5	LOCK	1.85	0.00			Yes					No	0.82		0.08		Yes
JP-0160	DOJ1-99-0177		PGDP	1.84	2.62	3.68	3.68	No	0.65	0.12	1.30	1.30	No	2.01	0.91	1.08	3.57	No
K008-AIP-RP	030303	0	STLMO	1.80	1.10	1.30		Yes	0.80	0.30	0.28		Yes	2.30	0.30	1.10		Yes
C02,03,20	301019 ^d	0.7	LOCK	1.80	0.00			Yes					No	1.03		0.10		Yes
BC5KYRAD02	2010-50538 ^a		KYRAD	1.74	0.90	0.42		Yes	2.01	1.56	0.70		Yes	0.69	0.93	0.55		Yes
194-05,06	301039	9	LOCK	1.72	0.00			Yes					No	0.79		0.12		Yes
194-03,04	301045 ^e	16	LOCK	1.68	0.00			Yes					No	1.06		0.14		Yes
A2	PLDJNSA2-02SO	11.5	PGDP	1.60	6.60	3.30	4.40	No	1.10	0.18	2.20	2.20	No	1.69	0.86	1.03	3.04	No
F01,21,23	301009	0.8	LOCK	1.60	0.00			Yes					No	0.92		0.08		Yes
C02,03,20	301020 ^d	3	LOCK	1.59	0.00			Yes					No	1.00		0.09		Yes
H01,05,15	301026	2.6	LOCK	1.57	0.00			Yes					No	0.87		0.08		Yes
C07,08,09	301014 ^d	2.1	LOCK	1.56	0.00			Yes					No	0.94		0.08		Yes
JP-0157	DOJ1-99-0157		PGDP	1.56	4.07	3.11	3.11	No	0.90	0.16	1.80	1.80	No	108.00	1.80	2.95	29.10	Yes
JP-0113	DOJ1-99-0115		PGDP	1.54	1.60	1.68	1.69	No	0.49	0.12	0.97	0.97	No	6.02	0.88	1.33	3.23	Yes
C07,08,09	301016 ^d	2.1	LOCK	1.51	0.00			Yes					No	0.91		0.08		Yes
H04,06,09	301021	0.8	LOCK	1.50	0.00			Yes					No	0.94		0.10		Yes
F12,20,22	301003	1.5	LOCK	1.50	0.00			Yes					No	0.92		0.09		Yes
K008-AIP-RP	030302	0	STLMO	1.49	1.20	0.82		Yes					No	0.76	0.26	0.56		Yes
BC14KYRAD	2010-50539 ^a		KYRAD	1.49	0.68	0.32		Yes	1.94	1.52	0.67		Yes	1.64	0.70	0.40		Yes
JP-0075	DOJ1-99-0075		PGDP	1.48	4.62	2.97	2.97	No	1.24	0.16	2.48	2.48	No	14.80	1.54	2.05	6.04	Yes
194-03,04	301036 ^e	8	LOCK	1.48	0.00			Yes					No	0.80		0.12		Yes
H02,10,18	301027	0.7	LOCK	1.44	0.00			Yes					No	1.00		0.11		Yes
F12,20,22	301002	0.8	LOCK	1.40	0.00			Yes					No	0.93		0.09		Yes
SOU195-014A	2010-51257 ^a	7	KYRAD	1.38	0.70	0.32		Yes	2.12	1.07	0.49		Yes	1.11	0.58	0.38		Yes
JP-0090	DOJ1-99-0090		PGDP	1.37	2.21	2.74	2.74	No	0.77	0.14	1.55	1.55	No	22.00	0.02	0.75	3.30	Yes
OUTFALL10-1	WC02-242	4	PORTS	1.36	0.67	0.68	0.68	No	0.94	0.32	0.22	0.37	No	0.67	0.05	0.12	0.21	Yes
SOU195-014C	2010-51262 ^a	4	KYRAD	1.31	0.79	0.36		Yes	2.30	1.59	0.71		Yes	0.49	0.97	0.46		Yes
JP-0062	DOJ1-99-0062		PGDP	1.31	2.95	2.61	2.61	No	0.71	0.13	1.41	1.41	No	4.01	1.17	1.62	3.02	Yes
F01,21,23	301010	1.6	LOCK	1.26	0.00			Yes					No	0.82		0.08		Yes
SWMU222-4	2010-52458 ^a		KYRAD	1.25	0.48	0.22		Yes					No	1.52	0.44	0.29		Yes
JP-0163	DOJ1-99-0163		PGDP	1.22	2.94	2.45	2.45	No	0.97	0.23	1.93	1.93	No	3.23	1.36	0.78	1.76	Yes
NST2S02	BJC2021SS	3	PGDP	1.20	2.87	2.41	2.41	No	0.64	0.18	1.28	1.28	No	104.00	0.31	3.50	21.00	Yes
194-01,02	301040	6.75	LOCK	1.20	0.00			Yes					No	0.79		0.12		Yes
194-05,06	301050	17.5	LOCK	1.20	0.00			Yes					No	0.71		0.11		Yes
SOU195-014	2010-51255 ^a	10	KYRAD	1.20	0.88	0.36		Yes	1.89	1.50	0.67		Yes	0.74	0.97	0.51		Yes
SOU195-014B	2010-51260 ^a	7	KYRAD	1.17	0.64	0.30		Yes	2.25	0.91	0.43		Yes	0.79	0.56	0.35		Yes
194-05,06	301042	11.5	LOCK	1.17	0.00			Yes					No	0.72		0.11		Yes
H03,07,13	301029	0.7	LOCK	1.10	0.00			Yes					No	1.10		0.12		Yes

Table E.4. Sample Results for Lead-210, Radium-226, and Uranium-238 in Soil and Sediment (Continued)

Station	Sample ID	Depth (ft bgs)	Lab Code	Lead-210 (pCi/g)					Radium-226 (pCi/g)					Uranium-238 (pCi/g)				
				Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?
H03,07,13	301029	0.7	LOCK	1.10	0.00			Yes					No	1.10				Yes
SOU195-006	2010-51265 ^a	7	KYRAD	1.09	0.73	0.33		Yes	2.13	1.16	0.53		Yes	0.86	0.57	0.34		Yes
SOU195-025	2010-51250 ^a	7	KYRAD	1.09	0.84	0.38		Yes	2.41	1.65	0.73		Yes	1.05	0.72	0.52		Yes
SOU195-014B	2010-51261 ^a	10	KYRAD	1.08	0.96	0.43		Yes	1.46	1.45	0.64		Yes	0.77	0.69	0.44		Yes
SOU200-009	2010-51275 ^a	4	KYRAD	1.08	5.15	2.23		No	1.87	1.32	0.60		Yes	1.08	0.93	0.88		Yes
H02,10,18	301028	3	LOCK	1.07	0.00			Yes					No	0.92		0.08		Yes
JP-0162	DOJ1-99-0162		PGDP	1.05	1.94	2.10	2.10	No	0.84	0.16	1.67	1.67	No	1.63	0.91	0.47	2.29	No
I94-03,04	301041 ^c	12	LOCK	1.04	0.00			Yes					No	0.81		0.12		Yes
SOU200-005	2010-51271 ^a	4	KYRAD	1.04	0.89	0.40		Yes	2.15	1.57	0.70		Yes	1.64	0.99	0.64		Yes
SOU195-014C	2010-51263 ^a	7	KYRAD	1.03	1.04	0.46		No	1.73	1.32	0.59		Yes	0.90	0.75	0.45		Yes
SOU195-025	2010-51251 ^a	10	KYRAD	1.02	0.77	0.35		Yes	1.91	1.46	0.66		Yes	1.17	1.07	0.62		Yes
JP-0091	DOJ1-99-0091		PGDP	1.01	2.08	2.02	2.02	No	0.82	0.14	1.64	1.64	No	12.70	1.24	1.72	3.82	Yes
NST1S01	BJC1011SS	2.5	PGDP	1.01	3.31	2.02	2.02	No	0.65	0.19	1.29	1.29	No	65.90	1.87	2.87	18.00	Yes
SOU200-008	2010-51274 ^a	4	KYRAD	1.01	0.70	0.32		Yes	1.88	1.18	0.53		Yes	1.01	0.56	0.32		Yes
H04,06,09	301024	2.6	LOCK	1.00	0.00			Yes					No	0.94		0.09		Yes
OUTFALL10-1	WC02-242D	4	PORTS	0.99	0.63	0.64	0.65	No	0.87	0.29	0.25	0.31	No	0.68	0.07	0.13	0.46	Yes
SOU195-014B	2010-51259 ^a	4	KYRAD	0.99	0.92	0.41		Yes	1.62	1.32	0.59		Yes	0.93	0.99	0.56		Yes
JP-0018	DOJ1-99-0016		PGDP	0.96	4.68	1.92	2.81	No	0.64	0.14	1.28	1.28	No	188.00	0.05	2.30	32.00	Yes
OUTFALL10-2	WC02-243	4	PORTS	0.96	0.68	0.63	0.64	No	0.82	0.31	0.28	0.31	No	0.63	0.02	0.13	0.21	Yes
SOU200-006	2010-51272 ^a	4	KYRAD	0.95	0.66	0.30		Yes	2.67	1.09	0.51		Yes	0.94	0.57	0.38		Yes
SOU200-001	2010-51267 ^a	4	KYRAD	0.94	0.83	0.37		Yes	2.73	1.33	0.61		Yes	1.06	0.70	0.39		Yes
SOU200-010	2010-51276 ^a	4	KYRAD	0.89	0.94	0.42		No	1.75	1.47	0.65		Yes	0.76	0.69	0.36		Yes
SOU195-006	2010-51266 ^a	10	KYRAD	0.88	0.78	0.35		Yes	1.98	1.52	0.68		Yes	1.51	0.98	0.63		Yes
JP-0081	DOJ1-99-0081		PGDP	0.87	1.43	1.75	1.75	No	0.61	0.11	1.22	1.22	No	3.60	0.01	0.17	0.47	Yes
SOU200-003	2010-51269 ^a	4	KYRAD	0.86	0.92	0.41		No	2.22	1.27	0.57		Yes	0.74	0.69	0.50		Yes
JP-0015	DOJ1-99-0013		PGDP	0.81	1.66	1.62	1.62	No	0.62	0.13	1.23	1.23	No	3.16	0.82	1.25	1.99	Yes
H03,07,13	301030	3	LOCK	0.80	0.00			Yes					No	0.83		0.08		Yes
NST1S03	BJC1031SS	12	PGDP	0.79	1.55	1.59	1.59	No	0.80	0.18	1.60	1.60	No	0.66	0.04	0.11	0.13	Yes
JP-0080	DOJ1-99-0080		PGDP	0.73	1.91	1.46	1.46	No	0.82	0.15	1.64	1.64	No	2.39	0.94	0.47	3.33	No
SOU195-014	2010-51254 ^a	7	KYRAD	0.71	0.74	0.33		No	1.72	1.50	0.66		Yes	0.54	0.70	0.44		Yes
LBC2L005	LBCSOSU2S1-01	1	STLMO	0.70	2.20		1.30	No	1.40	0.15		0.30	Yes	3.12	16.80	9.24		No
SOU200-007	2010-51273 ^a	4	KYRAD	0.69	0.78	0.35		No	2.12	1.68	0.75		Yes	1.16	0.90	0.41		Yes
JP-0110	DOJ1-99-0110		PGDP	0.67	8.67	1.34	5.33	No	0.81	0.19	1.61	1.61	No	626.00	4.72	8.10	168.00	Yes
SOU200-002	2010-51268 ^a	4	KYRAD	0.65	0.62	0.28		Yes	2.10	0.94	0.44		Yes	1.08	0.56	0.33		Yes
JP-0057	DOJ1-99-0057		PGDP	0.65	1.60	1.30	1.30	No	0.28	0.09	0.56	0.56	No	7.97	0.78	1.14	4.06	Yes
JP-0097	DOJ1-99-0097		PGDP	0.62	1.70	1.25	1.25	No	0.76	0.13	1.52	1.52	No	2.58	0.77	1.04	3.71	No
JP-0066	DOJ1-99-0066		PGDP	0.60	2.87	1.21	1.85	No	0.85	0.14	1.70	1.70	No	4.81	1.22	1.63	3.47	Yes
JP-0082	DOJ1-99-0082		PGDP	0.60	2.74	1.20	1.67	No	1.29	0.18	2.58	2.58	No	20.00	0.02	0.75	3.30	Yes
I94-03,04	301046 ^c	21	LOCK	0.60	0.00			Yes					No	1.18		0.16		Yes
JP-0061	DOJ1-99-0061		PGDP	0.60	2.19	1.20	1.41	No	0.33	0.08	0.66	0.66	No	6.32	0.76	1.00	0.16	Yes
JP-0013	DOJ1-99-0011		PGDP	0.55	2.26	1.11	1.36	No	0.83	0.15	1.66	1.66	No	17.30	0.97	1.38	4.86	Yes
JP-0063	DOJ1-99-0063		PGDP	0.54	2.50	1.09	1.64	No	0.65	0.12	1.29	1.29	No	1.00	0.01	0.10	0.16	Yes
JP-0087	DOJ1-99-0088		PGDP	0.47	5.67	0.94	3.46	No	0.77	0.13	1.54	1.54	No	138.00	2.54	4.19	53.00	Yes

Table E.4. Sample Results for Lead-210, Radium-226, and Uranium-238 in Soil and Sediment (Continued)

Station	Sample ID	Depth (ft bgs)	Lab Code	Lead-210 (pCi/g)					Radium-226 (pCi/g)					Uranium-238 (pCi/g)				
				Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?	Results	MDA	Rad Error	TPU	Detect?
A10	PLDJNSA10-02SO	8.5	PGDP	0.34	5.70	0.69	3.60	No	0.49	0.12	0.98	0.98	No	1.91	0.79	0.42	3.26	No
ISOCOFFST	ISOCBKG08-01	0	PGDP	0.34	1.04	0.68	0.68	No					No	1.58	0.47	0.25	0.33	Yes
NST2S03	BJC2031SS	15	PGDP	0.31	2.30	0.61	1.39	No	0.99	0.19	1.98	1.98	No	19.80	0.08	0.79	3.00	Yes
JP-0112	DOJ1-99-0114		PGDP	0.27	1.38	0.54	0.85	No	0.67	0.11	1.34	1.34	No	7.50	0.01	0.37	1.10	Yes
JP-0060	DOJ1-99-0060		PGDP	0.22	2.13	0.44	1.40	No	0.13	0.04	0.16	0.26	No	8.24	0.85	1.26	3.40	Yes
C01,10,24	301018 ^d	2.8	LOCK	0.20	0.00			Yes					No	1.03		0.09		Yes
NST2S05	BJC2052SS	12.5	PGDP	0.17	1.28	0.35	0.78	No	0.52	0.14	1.03	1.03	No	1.21	0.20	0.32	1.70	No
JP-0100	DOJ1-99-0100		PGDP	0.09	1.44	0.18	0.89	No	0.72	0.12	1.44	1.44	No	1.48	0.67	0.39	2.08	No
NST1S02	BJC1021SS	2.5	PGDP	0.06	2.53	0.13	1.54	No	0.57	0.19	1.15	1.15	No	29.70	1.38	2.18	8.27	Yes
JP-0016	DOJ1-99-0014		PGDP	0.00	1.81	0.01	1.10	No	0.57	0.12	1.13	1.13	No	8.80	0.04	0.35	1.20	Yes
196-01,02	301037	7	LOCK	0.00 ^f	0.00			No					No	0.82		0.12		Yes
JP-0164	DOJ1-99-0164		PGDP	-0.01	1.86	0.01	1.15	No	0.69	0.15	1.38	1.38	No	1.84	0.92	0.45	2.57	No
NST2S01	BJC2011SS	2	PGDP	-0.13	1.73	0.25	1.06	No	0.57	0.16	1.14	1.14	No	8.11	0.91	1.35	2.56	Yes
JP-0045	DOJ1-99-0045		PGDP	-0.29	2.68	0.58	1.76	No	0.58	0.12	1.15	1.15	No	6.00	0.01	0.23	0.77	Yes
JP-0016	DOJ1-99-0014DUP		PGDP	-0.29	1.76	0.59	1.08	No	0.52	0.12	1.05	1.05	No	11.00	0.02	0.37	1.40	Yes
JP-0087	DOJ1-99-0087		PGDP	-0.43	5.27	0.86	3.23	No	0.65	0.12	1.30	1.30	No	126.00	2.33	3.83	48.30	Yes
JP-0071	DOJ1-99-0071		PGDP	-0.75	5.45	1.50	3.40	No	2.78	0.26	5.56	5.56	No	19.00	1.98	2.46	7.68	Yes
BGS194-04	301049	24	LOCK	-0.80	0.01			No					No	0.76		0.12		Yes
JP-0085	DOJ1-99-0085		PGDP	-0.86 ^f	6.72	1.72	4.14	No	0.80	0.15	1.60	1.60	No	160.00	3.01	5.07	61.80	Yes
F05,07,17	301007	1	LOCK	-1.10 ^f	0.00			No					No	0.93		0.08		Yes
A10	PLDJNSA10-03SO	9	PGDP	-1.20	31.00	2.50	18.00	No	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.06	No	326.00	4.61	7.56	125.00	Yes
JP-0072	DOJ1-99-0072		PGDP	-1.31	9.10	2.62	5.58	No	6.88	0.41	13.75	13.75	No	87.00	0.24	2.80	21.00	Yes
JP-0111	DOJ1-99-0112		PGDP	-1.99	6.10	3.99	3.99	No	0.84	0.17	1.69	1.69	No	317.00	0.67	11.00	68.00	Yes
JP-0076	DOJ1-99-0076		PGDP	-2.04	6.16	4.07	4.07	No	2.19	0.23	4.38	4.38	No	69.00	2.28	3.26	26.70	Yes
NST2S05	BJC2051SS	12.5	PGDP	-2.12	12.77	4.25	7.90	No	5.15	1.39	10.30	10.30	No	11.10	1.90	3.14	4.33	Yes
JP-0077	DOJ1-99-0077		PGDP	-2.71	5.02	5.42	5.42	No	1.47	0.17	2.94	2.94	No	56.00	0.21	1.80	11.00	Yes
A2	PLDJNSA2-01SO	8.5	PGDP	-2.90	6.20	5.80	5.80	No	0.65	0.14	1.30	1.30	No	1.24	0.26	0.44	2.14	No
JP-0152	DOJ1-99-DUP1		PGDP	-2.91	6.47	5.83	5.83	No	0.87	0.13	1.73	1.73	No	393.00	0.69	12.00	120.00	Yes
JP-0111	DOJ1-99-0111		PGDP	-2.99	6.03	5.98	5.98	No	0.91	0.17	1.81	1.81	No	365.00	0.13	4.50	63.00	Yes
JP-0151	DOJ1-99-0151		PGDP	-4.78	8.89	9.57	9.57	No	0.54	0.13	1.07	1.07	No	365.00	3.25	5.42	140.00	Yes
JP-0150	DOJ1-99-0150		PGDP	-10.07	12.75	20.14	20.14	No	0.79	0.18	1.58	1.58	No	599.00	4.88	8.14	230.00	Yes
JP-0153	DOJ1-99-0153		PGDP	-19.47	14.31	38.93	38.93	No	0.32	0.17	0.64	0.64	No	1921.00	3.50	50.00	617.00	Yes

Yellow shading indicates sample analysis by the Kentucky Radiation Health Branch Laboratory.

Blue shading indicates a detected lead-210 result for samples other than those analyzed by the Kentucky Radiation Health Branch.

TPU = total propagated uncertainty

Lab Codes are the following: LOCK = Lockheed Engineering & Science Co., Las Vegas, NV; KYRAD = Kentucky Radiation Health Branch; PGDP = USEC-Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant; PORTS = USEC-Portsmouth Plant; STLMO = Severn Trent, Earth City, Missouri

^a The uranium-238 results was reported by the lab as thorium-234/uranium-238.

^b The maximum uranium-238 result was used for comparison.

^c This sample is not plotted in Figure 2, the coordinates place the sample in Illinois. The available coordinates are likely incorrect.

^d This sample is not plotted in Figure 2, no coordinates are available.

^e This sample is not plotted in Figure 2, the coordinates place the sample in Ballard County, which is outside the scale of the map.

^f This results is set as a nondetect because the reported result is less than the minimum detectable activity (MDA).

Table E.5. Results of Filtering

Method	Chemical	Date Collected	MDA	Lab Code	Lab Sample ID	Media	Rad Error	Result	Lab Qualifier	Station	Units	Val Qualifier	Greater Than DL	Less Than DL	Pass cut
DNT	Lead-210	7/31/2006	152.1	KYRAD	2006-51812	SW	133.1	529.9		A-Composite	pCi/L	X	529.9		529.9
DNT	Lead-210	7/21/2004	139	KYRAD	2004-51807	SW	120.4	557.4		A-Composite	pCi/L	=	557.4		557.4
DNT	Lead-210	7/9/2003	86.13	KYRAD	2003-06373	SW	77.85	213.2		A-Composite	pCi/L	=	213.2		213.2
DNT	Lead-210	12/8/2006	141.6	KYRAD	2006-53149	SW	156.5	1469		A-Composite	pCi/L	X	1469		1469
DNT	Lead-210	7/18/2005	96.2	KYRAD	2005-51647	SW	176.1	661.4		A-Composite	pCi/L	X	661.4		661.4
DNT	Lead-210	5/26/2006	116	KYRAD	2006-51119	SW	126.8	1605		A-Composite	pCi/L	X	1605		1605
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	2/2/2007	159.2	KYRAD	2007-50161	SW	276.5	692.8	U	A-Composite	pCi/L	U	692.8		692.8
DNT	Lead-210	10/27/2005	105.5	KYRAD	2005-52609	SW	124.9	1707		A-Composite	pCi/L	X	1707		1707
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	6/4/2007	174.2	KYRAD	2007-51252	SW	107	1284		A-Composite	pCi/L	=	1284		1284
DNT	Lead-210	10/13/2004	99.77	KYRAD	2004-52643	SW	143.4	309.4		C-Composite	pCi/L	=	309.4		309.4
DNT	Lead-210	3/9/2005	173.9	KYRAD	2005-50440	SW	189.5	2593		C-Composite	pCi/L	=	2593		2593
DNT	Lead-210	5/11/2005	144.7	KYRAD	2005-51034	SW	82.96	514		A-Composite	pCi/L	X	514		514
DNT	Lead-210	6/9/2004	147.5	KYRAD	2004-51367	SW	77.57	1714		A-Composite	pCi/L	=	1714		1714
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	4/3/2007	180.9	KYRAD	2007-50606	SW	97.97	1719	U	A-Composite	pCi/L	U	1719		1719
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/19/2007	168	KYRAD	2007-52795	SW	123.9	274.7	J	A-Composite	pCi/L	J	274.7		274.7
DNT	Lead-210	1/10/2005	138.2	KYRAD	2005-50023	SW	147.8	1210		C-Composite	pCi/L	X	1210		1210
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	2/22/2007	275.7	KYRAD	2007-50293	SW	160.8	2222	U	C-Composite	pCi/L	U	2222		2222
DNT	Lead-210	1/3/2006	299	KYRAD	2005-53157	SW	285.5	881.4		C-Composite	pCi/L	X	881.4		881.4
DNT	Lead-210	3/9/2005	173.9	KYRAD	2005-50440	SW	189.5	2593		C-Composite	pCi/L	X	2593		2593
DNT	Lead-210	12/20/2004	173.3	KYRAD	2004-53235	SW	237	832.2		C-Composite	pCi/L	=	832.2		832.2
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	4/25/2007	128.9	KYRAD	2007-50839	SW	138.1	1185		C-Composite	pCi/L	=	1185		1185
DNT	Lead-210	12/14/2006	533.1	KYRAD	2006-53330	SW	283.4	3222	U	ATC746K	pCi/L	X	3222		3222
DNT	Lead-210	9/11/2006	149.7	KYRAD	2006-52207	SW	130.7	594		B-Composite	pCi/L	X	594		594
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	6/25/2007	154.2	KYRAD	2007-51454	SW	85.39	1936	U	B-Composite	pCi/L	U	1936		1936
DNT	Lead-210	9/22/2004	112.7	KYRAD	2004-52430	SW	121.2	368.1		B-Composite	pCi/L	=	368.1		368.1
DNT	Lead-210	10/13/2004	146.1	KYRAD	2004-52679	SW	126.1	664.9		D2-Composite2	pCi/L	=	664.9		664.9
DNT	Lead-210	12/24/2003	80.3	KYRAD	2003-08104	SW	79.66	233		D2-Composite2	pCi/L	=	233		233
DNT	Lead-210	3/2/2006	67	KYRAD	2006-50341	SW	43.39	102.5		B-Composite	pCi/L	X	102.5		102.5
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	4/3/2007	183.7	KYRAD	2007-50628	SW	95.3	2502	U	B-Composite	pCi/L	U	2502		2502
DNT	Lead-210	7/18/2005	129.3	KYRAD	2005-51670	SW	96.29	1306		B-Composite	pCi/L	X	1306		1306
DNT	Lead-210	1/10/2005	225.3	KYRAD	2005-50022	SW	113.8	3492		B-Composite	pCi/L	X	3492		3492
DNT	Lead-210	8/31/2004	106.9	KYRAD	2004-52253	SW	92.05	604.6		D-Composite	pCi/L	=	604.6		604.6
DNT	Lead-210	6/30/2004	138.7	KYRAD	2004-51697	SW	127.6	575.8		D2-Composite2	pCi/L	=	575.8		575.8
DNT	Lead-210	10/27/2005	115.4	KYRAD	2005-52720	SW	122.4	1419		F-Composite	pCi/L	X	1419		1419
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/29/2010	1.61	KYRAD	2010-53281	SW	0.894	974	U	C-613	pCi/L	U	974		974
DNT	Lead-210	11/17/2005	152.4	KYRAD	2005-52866	SW	106.8	1269		D-Composite	pCi/L	X	1269		1269
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	2/2/2007	126.9	KYRAD	2007-50240	SW	224.8	490.7	U	F-Composite	pCi/L	U	490.7		490.7
DNT	Lead-210	12/13/2006	532.5	KYRAD	2006-53325	SW	282.9	3226	U	BBCDG	pCi/L	X	3226		3226
DNT	Lead-210	10/27/2005	2017	KYRAD	2005-52676	SW	2740	9532		D1-Composite	pCi/L	X	9532		9532
DNT	Lead-210	9/14/2005	130.7	KYRAD	2005-52307	SW	55.96	169.4		D1-Composite	pCi/L	X	169.4		169.4
DNT	Lead-210	12/13/2006	5867	KYRAD	2006-53326	SW	3802	7905	U	BBCROSS	pCi/L	X	7905		7905
DNT	Lead-210	7/5/2006	315.2	KYRAD	2006-51734	SW	293.3	612.9	R	BBCUG	pCi/L	X	612.9		612.9
DNT	Lead-210	8/25/2005	592.4	KYRAD	2005-52201	SW	312.6	3755		BBCUG	pCi/L	X	3755		3755

Table E.5. Results of Filtering (Continued)

Method	Chemical	Date Collected	MDA	Lab Code	Lab Sample ID	Media	Rad Error	Result	Lab Qualifier	Station	Units	Val Qualifier	Greater Than DL	Less Than DL	Pass cut
DNT	Lead-210	12/8/2006	141.1	KYRAD	2006-53231	SW	155.1	1554		D1-Composite	pCi/L	X	1554		1554
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	6/4/2007	171.1	KYRAD	2007-51333	SW	99.26	406.2		D1-Composite	pCi/L	=	406.2		406.2
DNT	Lead-210	8/13/2004	135.7	KYRAD	2004-52111	SW	137.5	621.3		F-Composite	pCi/L	=	621.3		621.3
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/29/2010	51.1	KYRAD	2010-53280	SW	23.7	230	U	K001	pCi/L	U	230		230
DNT	Lead-210	1/26/2005	152	KYRAD	2005-50163	SW	150	482.9		F-Composite	pCi/L	X	482.9		482.9
DNT	Lead-210	1/26/2005	152	KYRAD	2005-50163	SW	150	482.9		F-Composite	pCi/L	=	482.9		482.9
DNT	Lead-210	7/16/2002	437.6	KYRAD	2002-06663	SW	256.7	27660		D2-Composite	pCi/L	=	27660		27660
DNT	Lead-210	9/14/2005	110.6	KYRAD	2005-52329	SW	55.95	146.3		D2-Composite	pCi/L	X	146.3		146.3
DNT	Lead-210	11/20/2006	267.2	KYRAD	2006-53106	SW	283.2	843		G-Composite	pCi/L	X	843		843
DNT	Lead-210	12/22/2006	230.8	KYRAD	2006-53421	SW	148.8	2500		G-Composite	pCi/L	X	2500		2500
DNT	Lead-210	8/31/2004	107.1	KYRAD	2004-52318	SW	90.23	526		G-Composite	pCi/L	=	526		526
DNT	Lead-210	7/31/2006	150.7	KYRAD	2006-51871	SW	132.9	446.9		D2-Composite	pCi/L	X	446.9		446.9
DNT	Lead-210	11/20/2006	113.4	KYRAD	2006-53074	SW	73.27	265.4		D2-Composite	pCi/L	X	265.4		265.4
DNT	Lead-210	7/21/2004	137.2	KYRAD	2004-51947	SW	144	342.6		G-Composite	pCi/L	=	342.6		342.6
DNT	Lead-210	5/26/2006	159.3	KYRAD	2006-51229	SW	79.65	2701		D2-Composite	pCi/L	X	2701		2701
DNT	Lead-210	8/25/2005	599	KYRAD	2005-52191	SW	424.1	1900		K010	pCi/L	X	1900		1900
DNT	Lead-210	6/1/2005	237.4	KYRAD	2005-51358	SW	260.6	1634		G-Composite	pCi/L	X	1634		1634
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	4/3/2007	182	KYRAD	2007-50729	SW	96.81	2054	U	G-Composite	pCi/L	U	2054		2054
DNT	Lead-210	12/14/2006	537.4	KYRAD	2006-53312	SW	285.4	3298	U	K011	pCi/L	X	3298		3298
DNT	Lead-210	6/16/2005	539.3	KYRAD	2005-51401	SW	366.8	865.9		K012	pCi/L	X	865.9		865.9
DNT	Lead-210	8/23/2005	589.5	KYRAD	2005-52186	SW	491.7	2210		L14	pCi/L	X	2210		2210
DNT	Lead-210	12/14/2006	539.1	KYRAD	2006-53316	SW	286.2	3332	U	K015	pCi/L	X	3332		3332
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/29/2010	685	KYRAD	2010-53280	SW	274	4070	U	L4	pCi/L	U	4070		4070
DNT	Lead-210	12/14/2006	7379	KYRAD	2006-53321	SW	4801	11210	U	LBC@McCaw	pCi/L	X	11210		11210
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/11/2010	0.838952	KYRAD	2010-51250	SO	0.375929	1.0877436		SOU195-025	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/11/2010	0.774856	KYRAD	2010-51251	SO	0.352924	1.0153096		SOU195-025	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/11/2010	0.622129	KYRAD	2010-51252	SO	0.323104	2.7034682		SOU195-120C	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/11/2010	9.25275	KYRAD	2010-51253	SO	3.831	6.5693666	U	SOU195-120A	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.738264	KYRAD	2010-51254	SO	0.327648	0.7087367	U	SOU195-014	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.87614	KYRAD	2010-51255	SO	0.357205	1.1963452		SOU195-014	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	5.00644	KYRAD	2010-51256	SO	2.14186	1.8868582	U	SOU195-014A	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.69731	KYRAD	2010-51257	SO	0.323468	1.3837602		SOU195-014A	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	5.07442	KYRAD	2010-51258	SO	2.12668	3.5576405	U	SOU195-014A	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.919572	KYRAD	2010-51259	SO	0.410998	0.9908741		SOU195-014B	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.643217	KYRAD	2010-51260	SO	0.297765	1.1705553		SOU195-014B	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.963233	KYRAD	2010-51261	SO	0.42696	1.0807067		SOU195-014B	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.786643	KYRAD	2010-51262	SO	0.364651	1.3145335		SOU195-014C	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	1.03762	KYRAD	2010-51263	SO	0.457097	1.0294589	U	SOU195-014C	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	5.28305	KYRAD	2010-51264	SO	2.15693	6.0068083	J	SOU195-014C	pCi/g	J			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.727831	KYRAD	2010-51265	SO	0.330025	1.0930592		SOU195-006	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/12/2010	0.779156	KYRAD	2010-51266	SO	0.351511	0.8835402		SOU195-006	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.832552	KYRAD	2010-51267	SO	0.370699	0.9368339		SOU200-001	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.616779	KYRAD	2010-51268	SO	0.276128	0.6544536		SOU200-002	pCi/g	=			

Table E.5. Results of Filtering (Continued)

Method	Chemical	Date Collected	MDA	Lab Code	Lab Sample ID	Media	Rad Error	Result	Lab Qualifier	Station	Units	Val Qualifier	Greater Than DL	Less Than DL	Pass cut
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.918867	KYRAD	2010-51269	SO	0.405092	0.8584913	U	SOU200-003	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.894012	KYRAD	2010-51271	SO	0.401519	1.0366496		SOU200-005	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.662666	KYRAD	2010-51272	SO	0.300982	0.9515829		SOU200-006	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.777267	KYRAD	2010-51273	SO	0.346092	0.6884684	U	SOU200-007	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.695554	KYRAD	2010-51274	SO	0.31533	1.0058769		SOU200-008	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	5.14907	KYRAD	2010-51275	SO	2.22839	1.0775268	U	SOU200-009	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/5/2010	0.942465	KYRAD	2010-51276	SO	0.415427	0.8905683	U	SOU200-010	pCi/g	U			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	4/27/2010	0.590492	KYRAD	2010-51277	SO	0.763757	2.571285		SOU222-001	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	9/2/2010	0.816	KYRAD	2010-52457	SO	0.406	4.92		SWMU222-1	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	9/2/2010	0.475	KYRAD	2010-52458	SO	0.221	1.25		SWMU222-4	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/4/2010	1.71	KYRAD	2010-53090	SO	0.869	8.44		SWMU222-1	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/4/2010	1.41	KYRAD	2010-53091	SO	0.709	6.98		SWMU222-2	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/4/2010	1.14	KYRAD	2010-53092	SO	0.607	6.81		SWMU222-3	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/4/2010	2.05	KYRAD	2010-53093	SO	1.03	10.6		SWMU222-4	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	11/4/2010	1.47	KYRAD	2010-53094	SO	0.757	8.6		SWMU222-5	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/11/2010	0.838952	KYRAD	2010-51250	SO	0.375929	1.0877436		SOU195-025	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/11/2010	0.774856	KYRAD	2010-51251	SO	0.352924	1.0153096		SOU195-025	pCi/g	=			
Gamma Spec	Lead-210	5/11/2010	0.622129	KYRAD	2010-51252	SO	0.323104	2.7034682		SOU195-120C	pCi/g	=			

DNT = Analytical methods was not transmitted.

Gamma Spec = Gamma Spec

KYRAD = Kentucky Radiation Health Branch Laboratory

SW = surface water

X = no 3rd party validation was performed

U = not detected above the MDA

R = result rejected

"=" = result accepted by 3rd party validation

Lead-210 is the daughter of polonium-214 that is a member of the uranium-238 decay chain. Lead-210 is reported at background levels of 1-2 pCi/g in at least one facility (<http://www.lrb.usace.army.mil/Portals/45/docs/FUSRAP/DaytonIII/day3-si-2004-12.pdf>, Table 2). Please see Tables E.4 and E.5 for the Kentucky Radiation Health Branch (RHB) lead-210 analysis. Only data with a sample specific minimum detectable concentration (MDC) of less than 1 pCi/g were included in the analysis. Based on the data provided by the RHB for lead-210, the background would be in the 1-2 pCi/g range for lead-210 at PGDP.

The no action levels [i.e., $1E-6$ values calculated using Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) and Paducah-specific parameters] are as follows:

- Resident—0.661 pCi/g,
- Industrial worker—7.62 pCi/g, and
- Outdoor worker—1.08 pCi/g.

Based on information provided by TestAmerica to LATA Environmental Services of Kentucky, LLC, the MDC obtained by liquid scintillation (LS) is approximately 5 pCi/g. TestAmerica indicates this is the target MDC by LS; however, this MDC can be lower, if necessary. TestAmerica's target MDC by gamma spectroscopy is the same, 5 pCi/g, but it could vary. TestAmerica indicates that "Lead-210 is a low energy radionuclide on the gamma spec and there could be interferences from other radionuclides and samples with sufficient activity. This could raise the MDA."

Soil analysis by the Kentucky RHB using gamma spectroscopy and a thin window high purity germanium (HPGe) detector, however, achieved an MDC of approximately 1 pCi/g for lead-210 (employing the 46 KeV line for lead-210). Using gamma spectroscopy with the appropriate thin window HPGe detector an MDC of 1 pCi/g is achievable without interference from other radionuclides. In fact, lead-210 is used in calibration standards for thin window HPGe detectors. Gamma spectroscopy, using these thin window HPGe detectors and incorporation of lead-210 into the calibration standard, provides a significant improvement in efficiency in the region less than 59 KeV. Because the analysis of lead-210 by gamma spectroscopy uses the 46 KeV line energy, thin window HPGe detectors are the preferred detectors for analysis of lead-210 by gamma spectroscopy. Achieving a 1 pCi/g MDC for soil analysis is fully supported by the Kentucky RHB data for lead-210 analysis. Because there is no requirement for sample dissolution and separation from other radionuclides, gamma spectroscopy using a thin window HPGe detector would be the preferred method for analysis of lead-210 in soil.

Because analysis of lead-210 by LS requires dissolution of the media in this case soil, it would be preferable to use gamma spectroscopy in order to eliminate concerns regarding complete dissolution of the sample.

With the equipment used by the United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) laboratory, gamma spectroscopy analysis for lead-210 was not possible because the two primary energy lines are below the analytical laboratory normal energy calibration range. It would require the purchase of a new calibration mixture to include the Pb-210 lines at 46 KeV. The analytical laboratory only has one manual detector that can measure in the x-ray region, so output would be limited.

Lead-210 was included as part of the standard gamma scan for radiological analysis by TestAmerica during the Soils OU project. The MDC for lead-210 was approximately 30 pCi/g. This MDC is protective of a worker at a risk of $1E-5$.

The ingrowth of lead-210 from uranium-238 is blocked at uranium-234. Due to the long ingrowth period from uranium-234 to lead-210, it is unlikely that, at the present time, ingrowth of lead-210 from the uranium used in the uranium enrichment processes at PGDP contributes to presence of lead-210 as a potential contaminant/risk at PGDP.

Independent analysis of lead-210 is not necessary on a routine basis. The need for the analysis of radionuclides, such as lead-210, not related to natural uranium and recycled uranium enrichment by the gaseous diffusion process at PGDP should be assessed on project by project basis.

¹ EPA 2012. *Lead-210*, accessed from <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/glossary/termjklm.html> in 2012.

USGS 2012. *²¹⁰Pb (lead 210) Dating*, accessed from <http://gec.cr.usgs.gov/archive/lacs/lead.htm> in 2012.

E.7. PAH CONTAMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF REMEDIAL GOALS

E.7.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

Due to the nature of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), as described in the Toxicological Profile for PAHs,¹ the presence of PAHs in PGDP in some soils and sediments (e.g., along roads, including roadside ditches, and around buildings) may not be directly related to PGDP releases, but rather from other on- or off-site site activities, including airborne deposition of PAHs that result from the incomplete burning of oil, gas, wood, garbage, or other organic substances or deposition due to the use of rubber, asphalt, crude oil, coal tar, creosote, and roofing tar. The most common source of PAHs in the environment currently is deposition of automobile exhaust.² Thus, in evaluating risk/hazard at PGDP SWMUs/areas of concern under the FFA, there is a potential for PAHs not associated with PGDP releases to be identified as a risk driver, potentially leading to the development of disagreements on appropriate cleanup decisions.³

The on-site Surface Water Operable Unit (SWOU) contaminated sediment project provides an example of the aforementioned problems. As discussed in the SWOU (on-site) contaminated sediment Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA),⁹ PAHs were determined not to be good candidates to verify cleanup because PAHs were detected above cleanup criteria at random locations due to their sources. To address PAH contamination in on-site sediments, other contaminants of concern (COCs) found to be co-located with PAHs [i.e., polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and uranium] were used to verify cleanup.

E.7.2. DISCUSSION

Varying approaches have been used to address the presence of PAHs as risk drivers by DOE. At the Oak Ridge Reservation, an early document proposed that DOE manage PAHs as if they were wholly associated with background;⁴ however, currently at the Oak Ridge Reservation, PAHs are being addressed on a case-by-case basis and anthropogenic sources are considered. At the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant,² DOE proposed remediation of PAHs in areas where (1) the source has been determined to be contributed to by past plant operations or treatment, storage, and disposal activities; and (2) concentrations are sufficiently high that the acceptable risk range of 1E-4 to 1E-6 is exceeded.⁵

Commonwealth of Kentucky guidance indicates that parking lots, paved areas, areas within 3 ft of a roadway, railroad tracks, railway areas, storm drains, or ditches presently or historically receiving industrial or urban runoff should not be sampled when determining background, in part due to the potential for PAHs to be present in these areas.^{3,6} Kentucky Revised Statutes exclude emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle from the definition of a release;⁷ therefore, remediation of the widespread low concentrations of PAHs, when linked to such sources (e.g., automobile exhaust and asphalt), should not be considered.

As part of the baseline human health risk assessment (BHHRA) process at PGDP, the potential risks posed by PAHs are included in the quantitative BHHRA. In evaluating methods to address unacceptable risk/hazard, the nature of the PAHs and the potential non-PGDP sources will be considered as uncertainties when identifying risk drivers requiring action and when analyzing alternatives to manage site risk. This evaluation will include consideration of the following:

- PAHs are a group of chemicals formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage, or other organic substances. PAHs are constituents of rubber, asphalt, coal, crude oil, coal tar, creosote, and roofing tar.
- PAH media concentrations in some areas (e.g., along roads and in roadside ditches) may increase over time in the absence of identifiable releases from PGDP processes.
- PAHs currently in the environment will degrade over time; however, the rate of degradation is unknown and depends upon the site conditions, including the medium in which PAHs are present and the location of the environmental medium.

Of the PAH chemicals considered to be carcinogenic, benzo(a)pyrene is believed to be the most potent. In a database search at PGDP in October 2017, there were 563 detected benzo(a)pyrene results, out of 5,224 analyzed environmental soil and sediment samples. Table E.6 summarizes these benzo(a)pyrene results and indicates that the highest concentrations of the PAH are in surface soils.

Table E.6. Maximum Benzo(a)pyrene Concentrations by Sample Depth

Sample Depth (ft)	Maximum Benzo(a)pyrene Concentration (mg/kg)
0-1	6,100
2-4	3.9
4-8	8.6
8-12	0.95
>12	0.98

Toxicity equivalence factors (TEFs) are used to calculate Total PAHs.⁸ The method to calculate Total PAHs using TEFs is described in Section 3.3.3.2 (Step 8) of the Paducah Risk Methods Document. As described there, detected concentrations of each carcinogenic PAH in each sample are multiplied by the carcinogenic PAH's TEF. Also, for carcinogenic PAHs not detected in a sample, the minimum detection limit for the PAH is multiplied by the carcinogenic PAH's TEF. The products for detected and non-detected PAHs are then summed to derive Total PAHs. The carcinogenic PAHs considered in these calculations are benzo(a)pyrene; benz(a)anthracene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; chrysene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.

Table E.7 summarizes the maximum concentrations of Total PAHs detected in surface (0–1 ft), subsurface (1–10 ft), and deep subsurface soils (> 10 ft) at PGDP (as defined by the Paducah Risk Methods Document).⁸ Figure E.9 summarizes the range of concentrations of Total PAHs detected in soil at the PGDP as found in PEGASIS. This figure provides a comparison to the no action level (ELCR = 1E-06) and action level (ELCR = 1E-04) for the industrial worker. These values are 0.643 mg/kg and 64.3 mg/kg, respectively. Figures E.10 through E.12 illustrate the location of these Total PAHs by depth.

Table E.7. Maximum Total PAHs by Depth

Sample Depth (ft)	Maximum Total PAH Concentration (mg/kg)
Surface (0–1)	8,750
Subsurface (1–10)	11.4
Deep Subsurface (> 10)	1.46

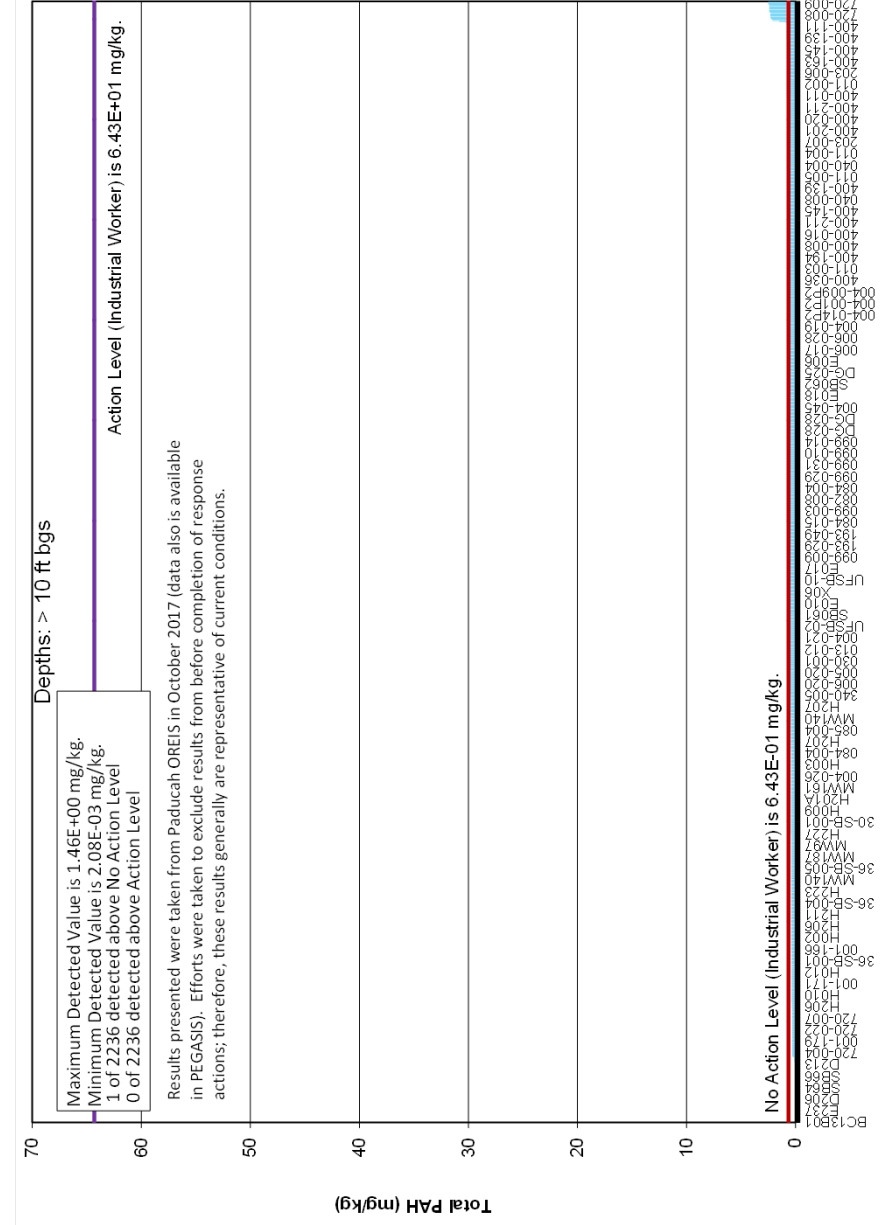
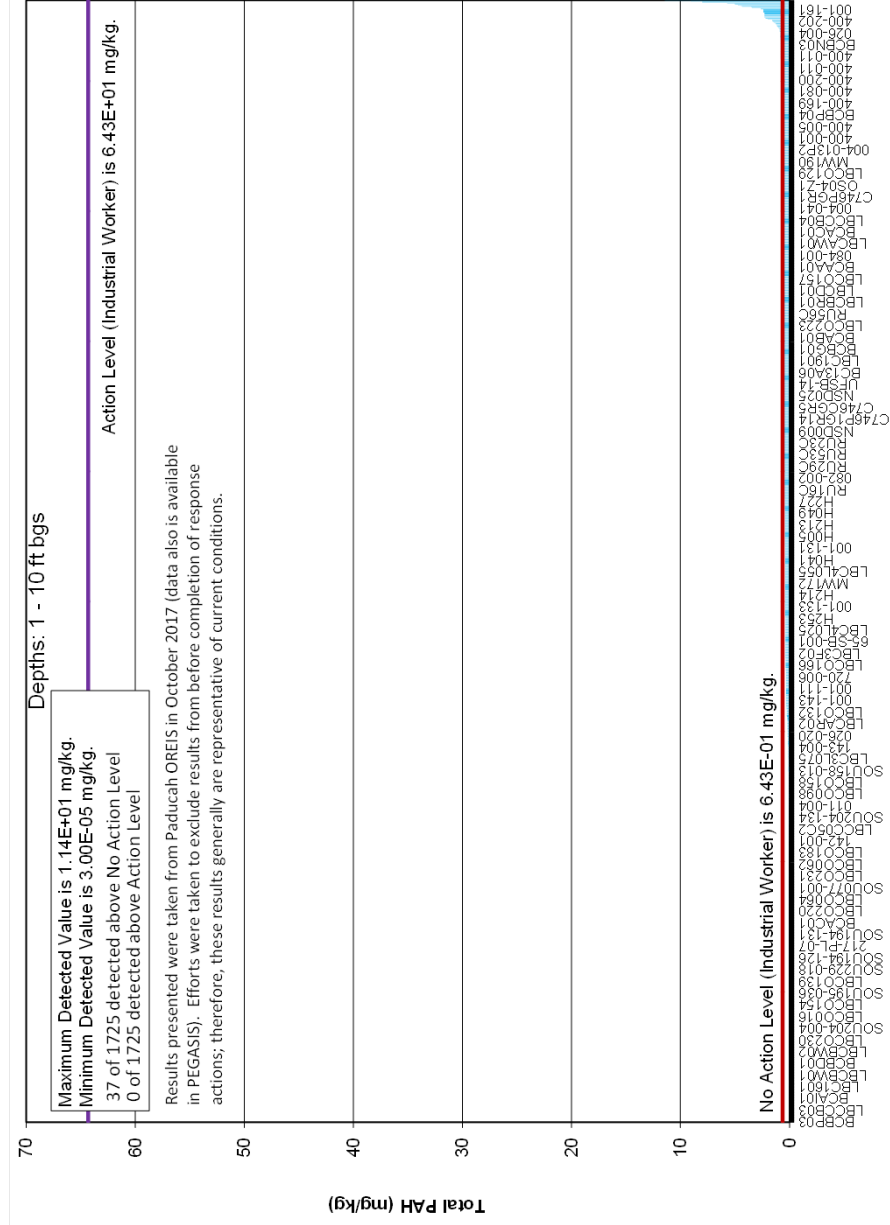
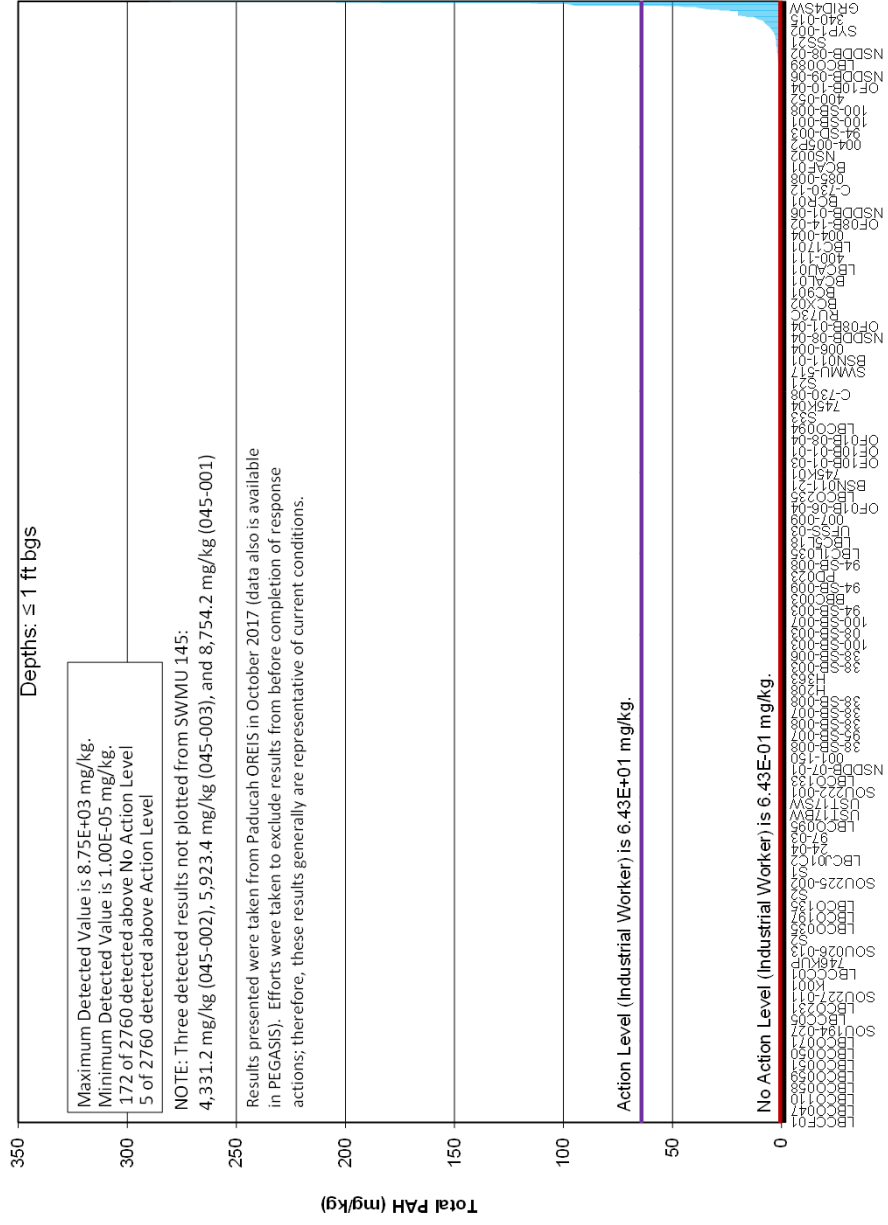


Figure E.9. Total PAH Concentrations by Depth

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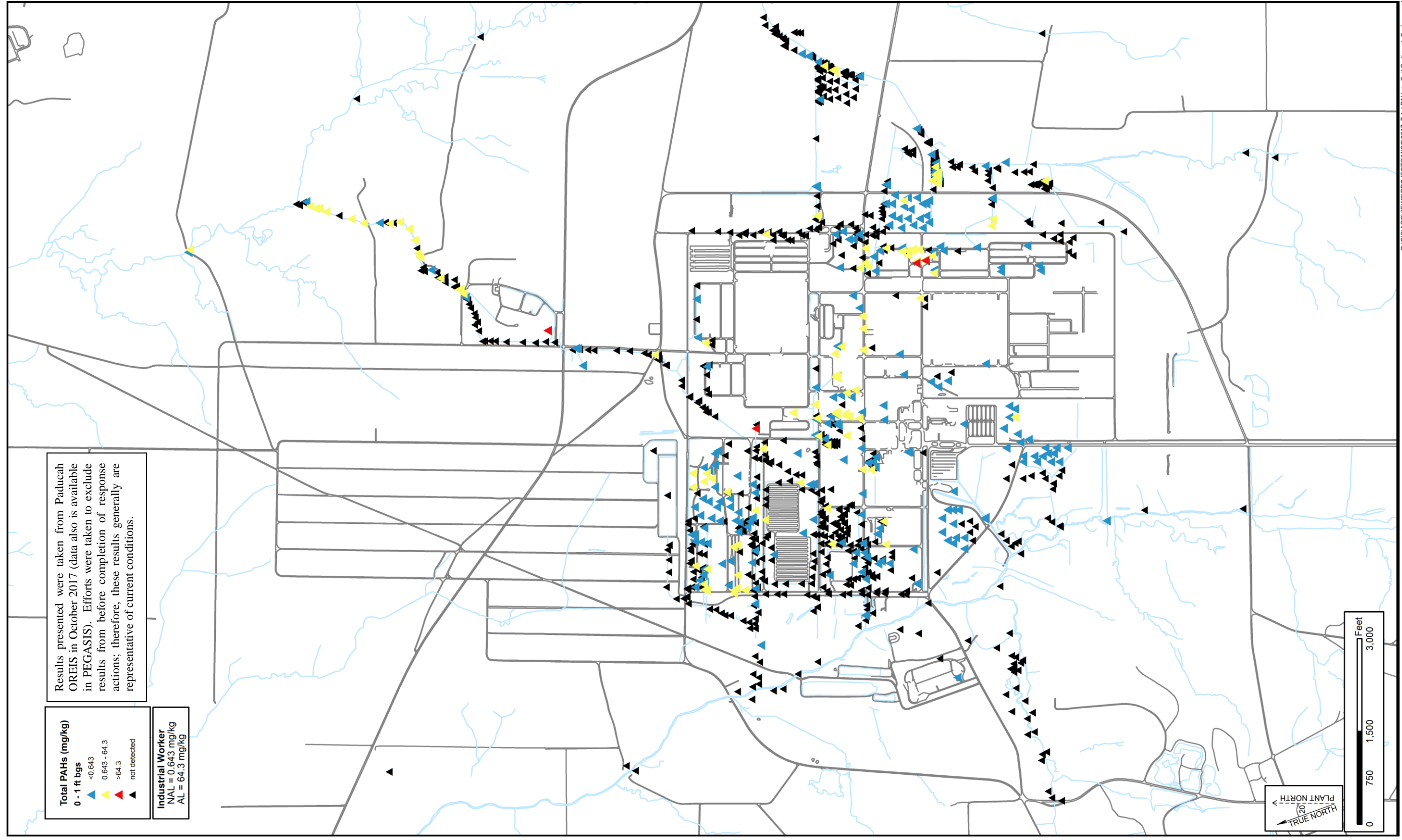


Figure E.10. Total PAH in Surface (0-1 ft bgs) Soil/Sediment Samples

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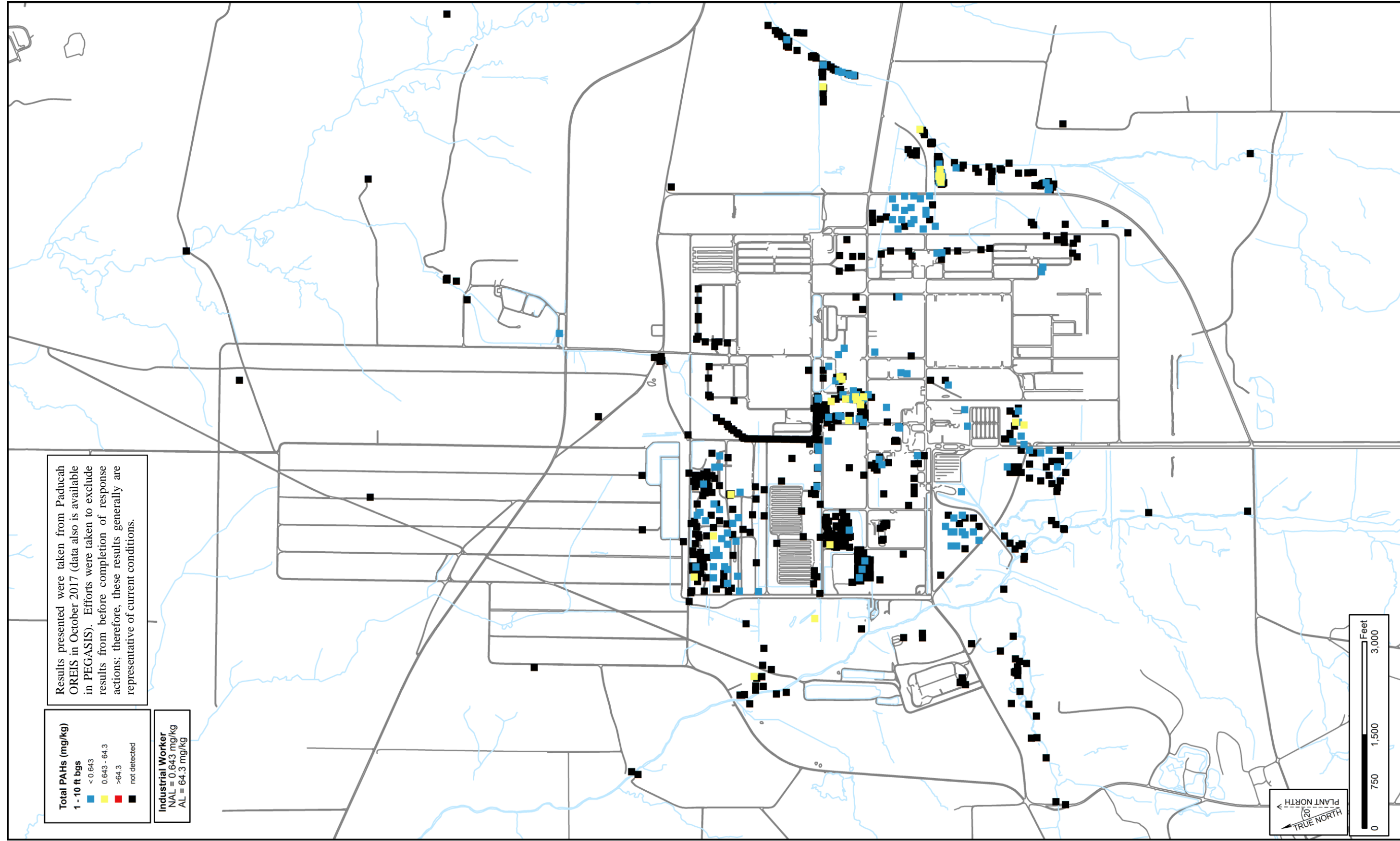


Figure E.11. Total PAH Subsurface (1-10 ft bgs) Soil/Sediment Samples

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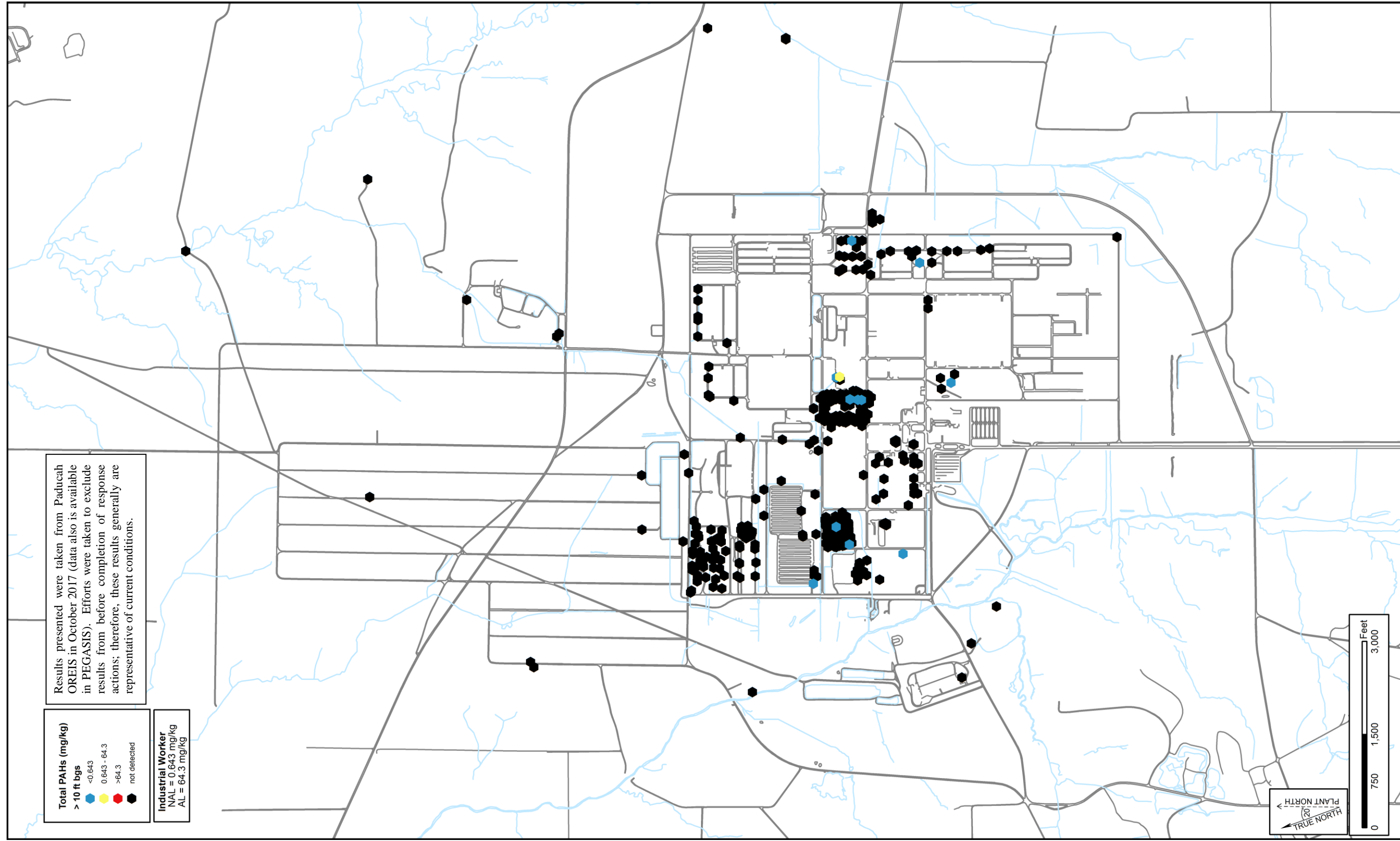


Figure E.12. Total PAH Deep Subsurface (>10 ft bgs) Soil/Sediment Samples

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The Observations section of BHHRA address uncertainties associated with the presence of PAHs, and the feasibility study (FS) includes discussions ensuring that remedial actions appropriately address the uncertainties associated with the presence of residual concentrations of PAHs.

E.7.3. SUMMARY

In evaluating risk/hazard at PGDP, the need to sample for PAHs and the evaluations of PAH sampling results will be determined on a case-by-case basis to incorporate uncertainties concerning the presence of PAHs into the risk management process. This will include *quantitative* evaluation of the risk/hazard presented by PAHs in the BHHRA when PAHs are sampled for, consistent with the Paducah Risk Methods Document.⁸ Subsequently, the BHHRA will discuss the uncertainties associated with the presence of PAHs, and these uncertainties will be combined with risk characterization in the Observations section. The FS will manage these uncertainties and incorporate regulatory requirements to ensure that potential exposure to residual PAHs in environmental media is addressed appropriately.

¹Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR 1995] (see <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp69.pdf>).

²*Risk Management Considerations for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Contamination at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant*, POEF-ER-4616&D1, January 27, 1995.

³E-mail correspondence among FFA parties.

⁴*Final Report on the Background Soil Characterization Project at the Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Volume 1, Results of Field Sampling Program*, DOE/OR/01-1175/V1, October 1993.

⁵“Role of the Baseline Risk Assessment in Superfund Remedy Selection Decisions” (OSWER Directive 9355.0-30) April 22, 1991.

⁶Kentucky Guidance for Ambient Background Assessment, January 8, 2004, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet.

⁷Kentucky Revised Statute 224.01-400 (1) (b).

⁸*Draft Risk Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R9, December 2017.

⁹*Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for Contaminated Sediment Associated with the Surface Water Operable Unit (On-Site) at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-0012&D2, August 2008.

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E.8. SITE-SPECIFIC SOIL SCREENING LEVELS AND SITE-SPECIFIC DILUTION ATTENUATION FACTORS AT THE PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT

E.8.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides guidance for calculating risk-based, site-specific, soil screening levels (SSLs) for contaminants in soil that may be used to identify areas needing further investigation at National Priorities List sites (EPA 1996a; EPA 1996b; EPA 2002). SSLs are risk-based concentrations derived from equations combining exposure information assumptions with EPA toxicity data. SSLs may be developed for the direct exposure pathways (e.g., incidental ingestion, dermal contact, particulate inhalation, and inhalation of volatiles) based on excess lifetime cancer risk for carcinogens or on hazard quotients for noncarcinogens; or, SSLs may be developed for the indirect exposure pathway of soil to groundwater migration and subsequent ingestion of contaminated groundwater. This paper looks only at these SSLs for soil to groundwater migration.

Contaminant concentrations are attenuated by adsorption and degradation as soil leachate moves through soil and groundwater. In the aquifer, dilution by groundwater further reduces concentrations before contaminants reach receptor points (i.e., drinking water wells). This reduction through dilution in concentration can be expressed as a dilution attenuation factor (DAF), defined as the ratio of soil leachate concentration to receptor point concentration. A DAF of 1 corresponds to a situation where there is no dilution or attenuation of a contaminant (i.e., when the concentration in the receptor well is equal to the soil leachate concentration). On the other hand, higher DAF values correspond to a large reduction in contaminant concentration from the contaminated soil to the receptor well (EPA 1996a).

In order to facilitate agreement with respect to use of SSLs and DAFs at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP), the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) Managers decided that the Groundwater Modeling Working Group (MWG) would develop a white paper for inclusion in the Risk Methods Document to provide guidance on development of site-specific SSLs and site-specific DAFs to be implemented when scoping projects.

E.8.2. BACKGROUND

E.8.2.1 HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE PADUCAH SITE

PGDP is located in the Jackson Purchase region of western Kentucky, approximately 10 miles west of Paducah, Kentucky, and 3.5 miles south of the Ohio River. Buried Pleistocene fluvial deposits of the ancestral Tennessee River unconformably overlie Cretaceous marine sediments at a depth of approximately 100 ft directly beneath and north of the Paducah Site. The bottom Pleistocene fluvial deposits consist of a gravel unit that ranges in thickness from 30 ft to 50 ft, with the top of the unit encountered at a general depth of 60 ft below ground surface (bgs) at the Site. This gravel unit is the primary member of the uppermost aquifer beneath the Paducah Site and north to the Ohio River—the Regional Gravel Aquifer (RGA). The RGA is the main conduit for groundwater flow to the north, where groundwater discharges to the Ohio River, and the main pathway for off-site contaminant plume migration. A thick sequence of silts and fine sands, comprising the Upper Continental Recharge System (UCRS), overlies the RGA.

E.8.2.2 USE OF SSLS AND DAF AT THE PADUCAH SITE

The maximum UCRS soil concentrations that are protective of RGA groundwater quality, SSLs, are determined by combining the DAF (unitless) calculations with contaminant-specific distribution coefficients (K_d) (units of volume/mass).

RGA groundwater flows are much higher relative to UCRS groundwater flows; thus, mixing the two waters will result in much lower RGA groundwater contaminant concentrations relative to the initial UCRS groundwater contaminant concentrations. The reduction in groundwater concentrations in the RGA is proportional to the ratio of the volume of RGA groundwater to contaminated UCRS groundwater. The DAF calculates the impact on the concentration from the relative rates of vertical migration of contaminated UCRS water and horizontal migration of RGA groundwater to yield a concentration of the blended water.

To complete the evaluation, the K_d of the constituent must be factored into the analysis. K_d represents the ratio of contamination adhered to soil particles (the source zone) relative to that dissolved in groundwater (as the soil leachate).

Starting with a target-acceptable RGA groundwater contaminant concentration [i.e., maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or site-specific risk based concentrations, etc.] and assuming that the receptor point concentration is below the source area in the RGA, the maximum acceptable UCRS groundwater contaminant concentration can be calculated using a DAF value. When this result is combined with the applicable K_d for the UCRS and for the contaminant, this calculation will yield the SSL, the maximum-acceptable UCRS soil contaminant concentration that is protective of RGA groundwater quality at the target concentration.

E.8.3. HISTORICAL USE OF SSLS AT THE PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT

E.8.3.1 EARLY PROJECTS

Prior to the use of site-specific soil-to-groundwater SSLs, projects used background and risk-based screening levels from the site Risk Methods Document. The following are example projects.

- SWMU 2 Data Summary Interpretation Report (DOE 1997)
- WAG 6 Remedial Investigation (RI) (DOE 1998a)
- WAG 27 RI (DOE 1999a)

Other site RIs screened media analyses against EPA-derived SSLs using a DAF of 20. The following projects used this approach.

- WAGs 9 & 11 Site Evaluation (DOE 1999b)
- WAG 28 RI (DOE 2000a)
- WAG 3 RI (DOE 2000b)

The SWMUs 7 and 30 RI used EPA SSLs at a DAF of 1 to screen chemicals or radionuclides of potential concern (COPCs) prior to fate and transport modeling using Seasonal Soil Model (SESOIL) (DOE 1998b). The Southwest Plume Site Investigation (SI) Report provided SSLs at DAFs of 1 and 20 for volatile organic compounds (DOE 2007).

E.8.3.2 SOUTHWEST PLUME FFS

Following the Southwest Plume SI Report, the Southwest Plume Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) (DOE 2011) used deterministic modeling [SESOIL/Analytical Transient 1-, 2-, 3-Dimensional Simulation of Waste Transport in the Aquifer System (AT123D)] and site-specific values of attenuation and migration factors to evaluate remediation goals for protection of groundwater for trichloroethene (TCE) and its break-down products for the Oil Landfarm (SWMU 1) and the C-720 area.

The Southwest Plume FFS calculated a DAF of 59. Cleanup goals of 0.073 and 0.075 mg/kg for TCE at SWMU 1 and C-720, respectively, were calculated (using an MCL of 5 µg/L as a target-acceptable RGA groundwater contaminant concentration). Site-specific values used in the calculations are shown in Tables C.9 and C.10 of the FFS (DOE 2011).

E.8.3.3 SOILS OU RI

Based on expected minimum and maximum RGA hydraulic conductivity (K) (0.03 to 1.09 cm/s), RGA gradient (i) (1.84E-04 to 2.98E-03 m/m), and UCRS infiltration (I) (0.0679 to 0.1964 m/yr) values, DAF values for the Soils Operable Unit (OU) ranged between 5 and 139 (DOE 2013). The parameter distributions, with the exception of I, were developed for probabilistic evaluation of soil cleanup remediation goals for SWMU 1 and the C-720 Building (DOE 2007; DOE 2011). For the soil remediation goal probabilistic evaluation, I was held constant. For this probabilistic evaluation, I was assumed to range linearly between 2.64 inches/yr and 7.64 inches/yr (0.067 m/yr and 0.194 m/yr) (DOE 2013).

Limiting the maximum hydraulic conductivity value to 1,500 ft/d, to reflect the expected lower hydraulic conductivity values found beneath the PGDP, the maximum DAF was calculated at 68. To develop a better understanding of the potential DAF distribution, a probabilistic evaluation was performed. The evaluation predicted mean, median, minimum, and maximum DAF values of 52, 33, 3, and 366, respectively. Evaluation of the probabilistic DAF distribution (Figure E.13) shows that lower DAF values occur more frequently than higher DAF values with the most frequently occurring DAF being between 11 and 20.

DAF values for the Soils OU ranged between 5 and 139 (DOE 2013).

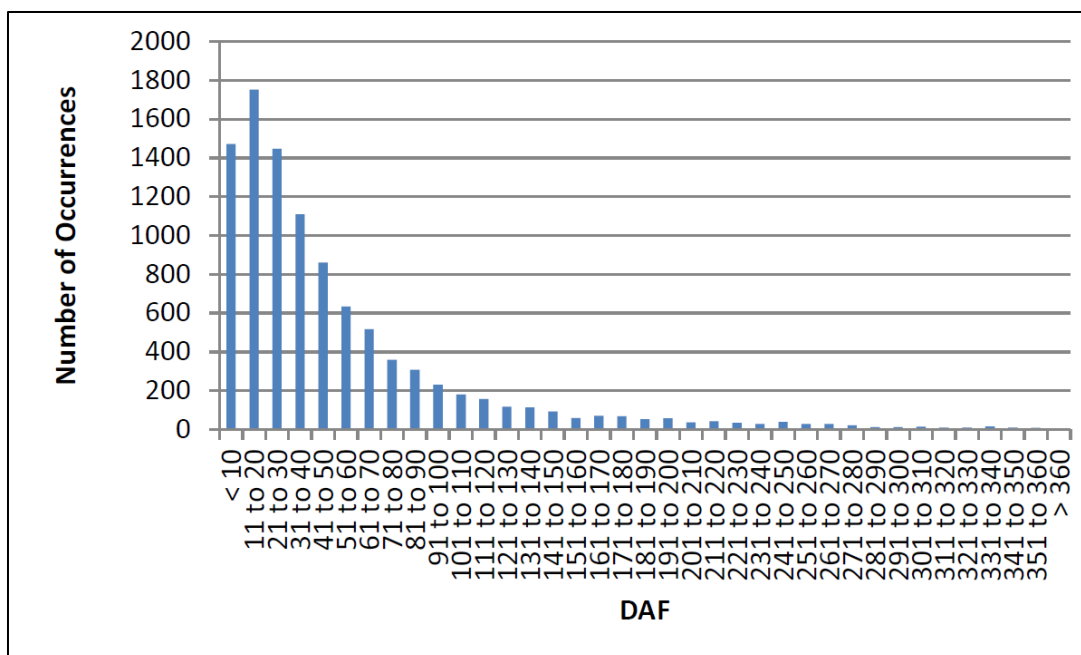


Figure E.13. Probabilistic DAF Distribution

Deterministic evaluation of typical PGDP site conditions predicted a DAF of 58 for the Soils OU RI. Minimum and maximum deterministic predicted DAF values were 5 and 139, respectively. The DAF of 58 derived with the expected values for hydraulic parameters was used to support screening of the Soils OU results to identify those SWMUs/AOCs where constituents might present an impact to groundwater.

E.8.4. DISCUSSION

E.8.4.1 RISK METHODS DOCUMENT MODELING MATRIX

Based on guidance presented in Section 3.3.4.3 “Quantification of Exposure” of the Risk Methods Document (DOE 2017a), to determine if fate and transport modeling is needed, the maximum soil concentrations (or activities for radionuclides) at the source (over all depths) for each analyte are compared to the appropriate groundwater protection preliminary remediation goal (PRG). If the maximum soil concentration exceeds the groundwater protection PRG, then future concentrations in groundwater will be modeled. Models to be used to determine future concentrations and activities at the source and in groundwater will be based on the modeling matrix presented in Table E.8 (from Table 1 DOE 2017a). Tier 1 values are existing sets of screening levels used for the initial screening of a site. Tier 2 values also are used for scoping, but account for more specific estimates of model parameters than the default Tier 1 values. Tiers 3 and 4 values are derived by models used primarily with site-specific values for site decision making.

Table E.8. Modeling Matrix for Groundwater

	Values for Soil to Protect Groundwater	Model	Point of Exposure	Notes
INVESTIGATION DOCUMENTS	Tier 1 (Used for scoping)	SSLs and/or RESidual RADioactivity (RESRAD)	At source unit	Value to be used for initial scoping, use DAF of 1 for SSLs, unless site-specific values are available. Groundwater protection value based on residential use and targets of 1E-6, 0.1, and 1 for risk, hazard, and radiological dose, respectively. If site-specific DAF values are used, then need to justify these values. The depth of water needs to be considered in the calculation.
	Tier 2 (Used for scoping)	Vapor intrusion model SESOIL and/or RESRAD	At source unit	Initial vapor intrusion model will use default values. Includes source delimitation. Recognize SESOIL limitations when modeling inorganic COPCs—refine K_{ds} .
DECISION DOCUMENTS	Tier 3 (Enhanced modeling used in decision documents if needed)	SESOIL and RESRAD suite of codes (including RESRAD-OFFSITE) with AT123D	At source unit and at downgradient points (Industrialized area, DOE property boundary, creek, river)	Uses source delimitation and refined K_{ds} from above. Use values from this effort to set initial cleanup levels. On the Terrace (southern portion of PGDP), different points of exposure will apply.
	Tier 4 (Enhanced modeling used in decision and design documents if needed)	Source modeling and three-dimensional finite-difference groundwater model (MODFLOW/MT3D/RT3D)	At source unit and at downgradient points appropriate to the selected remedy	To be used to refine cleanup levels (if needed). May be especially important to set monitoring goals. On the Terrace (southern portion of PGDP), different points of exposure will apply.

(Table from DOE 2017a)

E.8.4.2 METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TIER 1 SSLs FOR GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

SSLs¹ will be calculated using EPA guidance (i.e., EPA 1996a; EPA 1996b; EPA 2002). EPA guidance is appropriate for calculating SSLs corresponding to target leachate contaminant concentrations in the zone of contamination. Inputs to the calculations will use project-specific data, when available, to guide selection of values for variables of the SSL and DAF calculations, as appropriate. If necessary, additional data may be collected if determined during project scoping.

For nonradionuclides, soil to groundwater SSLs in the Risk Methods Document are calculated from the equation below. This methodology follows EPA guidance in EPA 1996b.

$$SSL = C_w \times DAF \times \left(K_d + \left(\frac{\theta_w + \theta_a H'}{\rho_b} \right) \right)$$

Where:

Variable	Explanation	Recommended Input
C _w	Target soil leachate concentration (mg/L)	MCLs or resident/child resident no action level.
DAF	dilution attenuation factor (unitless)	See equation below.
K _d	soil-water partition coefficient (L/kg)	For inorganics: Chemical-specific (RAIS default, unless project-specific value is available). For organics: K _d = K _{oc} × f _{oc}
K _{oc}	soil organic carbon-water partition coefficient (L/kg) K _{oc} is the determinant for each organic chemical's effective distribution coefficient	Chemical-specific (RAIS default, unless project-specific value is available). See also equation shown for K _d .
f _{oc}	fraction organic carbon in soil (unitless)	0.002 (RAIS default), unless project-specific value is available. (NOTE: Paducah-specific values range 0.0002 to 0.005. Most projects have location-specific values available. ^a)
θ _w	water-filled soil porosity (L _{water} /L _{soil})	0.3 (RAIS default), unless project-specific value is available. [NOTE: Paducah-specific values of total porosity are from the WAG 6 RI data set (DOE 1998a). Water filled soil porosity ranges between 0.37 for shallow water table settings and 0.30 for deep water table settings. ^b]
θ _a	air-filled soil porosity (L _{air} /L _{soil})	0.13 ^c (EPA 1996b,), unless project-specific value is available. (NOTE: Paducah-specific values are 0.0 for shallow water table settings and 0.07 for deep water table settings. ^d)
ρ _b	dry soil bulk density (kg/L)	1.5 (RAIS default), unless project-specific value is available. (NOTE: Paducah-specific value is 1.7. ^e)
H'	dimensionless Henry's law constant	Chemical-specific (RAIS default).

^a Fraction organic carbon in soil typically can be found on the Paducah Site's Environmental Geographic Analytical Spatial Information System as Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

^b The water-filled soil porosity 0.37 value represents 100 % water saturation and the 0.30 value represents 80% water saturation.

^c Although the default value for air-fill soil porosity is 0.13, much lower values are representative of the near-saturated, fine-grained soils of the Paducah Site.

^d The air-filled soil porosity 0.0 value represents 100 % water saturation and the 0.07 value represents 80% water saturation.

^e ρ_b = [1.00-0.37 (θ_{total})] × 2.65 kg/L (soil particle specific gravity)

¹ These SSLs are developed as Tier 1 values. Using more sophisticated modeling (e.g., SESOIL) to develop Tier 2 values also is consistent with EPA guidance.

For radionuclides, soil to groundwater SSLs are calculated from the equation below. This methodology also follows EPA guidance in EPA 1996b, since Henry's law constant is not applicable.

$$SSL = C_w \times DAF \times \frac{\left(K_d + \left(\frac{\theta_w}{\rho_b}\right)\right)}{1,000}$$

Where:

Variable	Explanation	Recommended Input
C_w	Target soil leachate concentration (pCi/L)	MCLs or resident/child resident no action level.
DAF	dilution attenuation factor (unitless)	See equation below.
K_d	soil-water partition coefficient (L/kg)	Radionuclides: values are from DOE 2003 and DOE 2012.
θ_w	water-filled soil porosity (L/L)	0.3 (RAIS default), unless project-specific value is available. (NOTE: Paducah-specific value is 0.37.)
ρ_b	dry soil bulk density (kg/L)	1.5 (RAIS default), unless project-specific value is available. (NOTE: Paducah-specific value is 1.7.)

DAF calculation utilizes EPA guidance and the following equations (EPA 1996a).

$$DAF = 1 + \frac{Kid}{IL}$$

Where:

Variable	Explanation	Recommended Input
i	horizontal hydraulic gradient (m/m)	Project-specific value.
d	mixing zone depth (m)	See equation below.
I	infiltration rate (m/yr)	Range of values taken from DOE 2017b.
L	length of source area parallel to groundwater flow (m)	Project-specific value (maximum distance across the source area in a direction parallel to RGA groundwater flow).
K	aquifer hydraulic conductivity (m/yr)	Project-specific value taken from within range of values in DOE 2017b.

The equation for calculating the aquifer mixing zone depth, d :

$$d = (0.0112L^2)^{0.5} + d_a \left\{ 1 - e^{\left[\frac{(-L)}{(Kid_a)}\right]} \right\}$$

Where:

Variable	Explanation	Recommended Input
i	horizontal hydraulic gradient (m/m)	Project-specific value.
d_a	aquifer thickness (m)	Average of values for project-specific area taken from most recent KRCEE database.
I	infiltration rate (m/yr)	Range of values taken from DOE 2017b.
L	length of source area parallel to groundwater flow (m)	Project-specific value.
K	aquifer hydraulic conductivity (m/yr)	Project-specific value taken from within range of values in DOE 2017b.

An example comparison of site-specific and default inputs for key COPCs is shown in Table E.9.

Table E.9. Example Site-Specific and Default Inputs for Key COPCs

Key COPC	Site-Specific			Default		
	DAF	K _d L/kg	SSL mg/kg or pCi/g	DAF	K _d L/kg	SSL ^a mg/kg or pCi/g
TCE	59 ^b	7.52E-02 ^b	7.30E-02 ^b	20 ^e	1.21E-01 ^f	3.58E-02 ^e
1,1-DCE	59 ^b	5.20E-02 ^b	1.30E-01 ^b	20 ^e	6.36E-02 ^f	5.02E-02 ^e
cis-1,2-DCE	59 ^b	2.88E-02 ^b	6.00E-01 ^b	20 ^e	7.92E-02 ^f	4.12E-01 ^e
trans-1,2-DCE	59 ^b	3.04E-02 ^b	1.08E+00 ^b	20 ^e	7.92E-02 ^f	6.26E-01 ^e
Vinyl chloride	59 ^b	1.52E-02 ^b	3.40E-02 ^b	20 ^e	4.34E-02 ^f	1.38E-02 ^e
Tc-99	58 ^c	2.00E-01 ^d	2.12E+01 ^c	20 ^e	2.00E-01 ^e	1.52E-01 ^e
U-238	58 ^c	6.68E+01 ^d	2.64E+02 ^c	20 ^e	6.68E+01 ^e	8.04E-01 ^e

^a SSL is based on MCL for the organics and resident NAL for the radionuclides.

^b DOE 2011, for SWMU 1 area, using site-specific foc.

^c DOE 2013.

^d DOE 2003.

^e DOE 2017a.

^f RAIS 2017. <https://rais.ornl.gov/>, accessed November 27, using $K_{oc} \times foc$ where foc is 0.002.

E.8.5. SUMMARY

Site-specific SSLs and site-specific DAFs will be developed collaboratively during project scoping by the FFA parties. If adequate site-specific data (of known and sufficient quality and quantity) are not available to support these calculations, SSLs developed using DAFs of 1 and 20 will be used for screening, consistent with EPA guidance (EPA 1996a). For the purposes of this paper, it is the intent of the FFA parties that “site” is a project-level term and does not refer to larger areas of consideration such as the facility, the plant, the Superfund Site or site-wide.

The method to be used in developing site-specific SSLs and site-specific DAFs is presented in the attachment to this paper and will follow Section 4.2, “Methodology for Development of Tier 1 SSLs for Groundwater Protection.”

E.8.6. REFERENCES

DOE 1997. *Data Summary Interpretation Report for Interim Remedial Design at Solid Waste Management Unit 2 of Waste Area Grouping 22 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/OR/07-1549&D1, February.

DOE 1998a. *Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 6 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/OR/07-1727&D2, May.

DOE 1998b. *Remedial Investigation Report for Solid Waste Management Units 7 and 30 of Waste Area Grouping 22 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/OR/07-1604&D2, January.

- DOE 1999a. *Remedial Investigation Report for Waste Area Grouping 27 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/OR/07-1777&D2, June.
- DOE 1999b. *WAGs 9 and 11 Site Evaluation Report at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/OR/07-1785&D2, June.
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- DOE 2011. *Revised Focused Feasibility Study for Solid Waste Management Units 1, 211A, and 211B Volatile Organic Compound Sources for the Southwest Groundwater Plume at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/LX/07-0362&D2, May.
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- DOE 2013. *Soils Operable Unit Remedial Investigation Report at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/LX/07-0358&D2/R1, February.
- DOE 2017a. *Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky Volume 1. Human Health*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R8/V1, July.
- DOE 2017b. *2016 Update of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Sitewide Groundwater Flow Model*, U.S. Department of Energy, Paducah, KY, DOE/LX/07-2415&D2, July.
- EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) 1996a. *Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide*. OSWER 9355.4-23, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, July.
- EPA 1996b. *Soil Screening Guidance: Technical Background Document*. EPA/540/R95/128, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, May.
- EPA 2002. *Supplemental Guidance for Developing Soil Screening Levels for Superfund Sites*. OSWER 9355.4-24, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, December.

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ATTACHMENT

**METHOD TO BE USED IN DEVELOPING
SITE-SPECIFIC SSLS AND SITE-SPECIFIC DAFS**

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SITE-SPECIFIC SSL AND SITE-SPECIFIC DAF

OBJECTIVE

The methodology will serve as a standard for determining site-specific soil screening levels (SSLs) for soil to groundwater migration and site-specific dilution attenuation factors (DAFs). While this guidance presents a standard method for determining site-specific SSLs and DAFs, deviations from this guidance are likely, and these deviations will be discussed on a case-by-case basis.

BASIS

In order to facilitate agreement with respect to use of SSLs and DAFs at the Paducah Site, the Federal Facility Agreement Managers decided that the Groundwater Modeling Working Group would develop a white paper for inclusion in the Risk Methods Document providing guidance on development of site-specific SSLs and site-specific DAFs to be implemented when scoping projects.

SITE-SPECIFIC SSL AND SITE-SPECIFIC DAF DEVELOPMENT GUIDANCE

This guidance applies to determining maximum Upper Continental Recharge System soil concentrations that are protective of Regional Gravel Aquifer groundwater quality, SSLs, by combining the DAF (unitless) calculations with contaminant-specific distribution coefficients (K_d) (units of volume/mass).

Requirements for this determination are inputs to the equations identified in Section 4.2, "Methodology for Development of Tier 1 SSLs for Groundwater Protection." Each variable will be documented as to its source. An assessment of each of these variables for use as project-specific inputs will be included. These parameters will be agreed to by all parties during scoping. Derivation using the equations will be clearly documented.

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E.9. HUMAN HEALTH INFORMATION FOR THE PADUCAH VAPOR INTRUSION EVALUATION

Information provided in Table E.10 is taken from several sources. It should be noted that according to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) website (<https://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels/> accessed in December 2014), “OSHA recognizes that many of its permissible exposure limits (PELs) are outdated and inadequate for ensuring protection of worker health. Most of OSHA’s PELs were issued shortly after adoption of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act in 1970, and have not been updated since that time. Since 1970, OSHA promulgated ... new PELs for 16 agents, and standards without PELs for 13 carcinogens. Industrial experience, new developments in technology, and scientific data clearly indicate that in many instances these adopted limits are [also] not sufficiently protective of worker health. This has been demonstrated by the reduction in allowable exposure limits recommended by many technical, professional, industrial, and government organizations, both inside and outside the United States.”

Additionally, the following information has been provided in this section:

- Information provided by EPA Region 4 for cis-1,2-DCE and trans-1,2-DCE screening levels.
- Information provided by EPA Region 4 regarding the basis of their use of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry intermediate minimal risk levels.
- Excerpt of Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry minimal risk levels updated March 2016.
- Excerpt of information from the Region 4 Scientific Support Section Vapor Intrusion Screening Tool.
- Information provided by Kentucky Risk Assessment Branch to support a project discussion on June 20, 2017.
- Archived Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values for *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethylene (withdrawn by EPA).

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Table E.10. Human Health Information for the Paducah Vapor Intrusion Evaluation

Volatile Organic Compound	Chemical Abstract Services Registry Number	OSHA PEL ^a (ppm)	OSHA PEL ^a (µg/m ³)	ACGIH TLV ^b (ppm)	ACGIH TLV ^b (µg/m ³)	OSWER Vapor Intrusion Calculator (EPA 2017) ^c		Using RAIS' Calculator (10/9/2017) ^d					
						Residential ELCR = 1E-06 in µg/m ³	Residential HI = 1 in µg/m ³	Resident PRG: ELCR= 1E-06 in µg/m ³	Resident PRG: ELCR= 1E-04 in µg/m ³	Resident PRG: HI=1 in µg/m ³	Indoor Worker PRG: ELCR=1E-06 in µg/m ³	Indoor Worker PRG: ELCR=1E-04 in µg/m ³	Indoor Worker PRG: HI=1 in µg/m ³
Benzene	71-43-2	1.00E+00	3.19E+03	5.00E-01	1.60E+03	3.60E-01	3.10E+01	3.60E-01	3.60E+01	3.13E+01	1.57E+00	1.57E+02	1.31E+02
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	1.00E+02	4.00E+05	1.00E+02	4.05E+05	1.80E+00	N/A	1.75E+00	1.75E+02	5.21E+02	7.67E+00	7.67E+02	2.19E+03
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.10E-01	7.30E+00	1.08E-01	1.08E+01	7.30E+00	4.72E-01	4.72E+01	3.07E+01
1,2-Dichloroethene	540-59-0	2.00E+02	7.90E+05	2.00E+02	7.93E+05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.26E+01	N/A	N/A	2.63E+02
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	1.00E+02	3.60E+05	2.00E+01	7.20E+04	5.60E-01	3.10E+01	5.62E-01	5.62E+01	3.13E+01	2.45E+00	2.45E+02	1.31E+02
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.00E+02	4.35E+05	2.00E+01	8.70E+04	1.10E+00	1.00E+03	1.12E+00	1.12E+02	1.04E+03	4.91E+00	4.91E+02	4.38E+03
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	3.50E+02	1.90E+06	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.20E+03	N/A	N/A	5.21E+03	N/A	N/A	2.19E+04
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	1.00E+01	4.50E+04	1.00E+01	5.50E+04	1.80E-01	2.10E-01	1.75E-01	1.75E+01	2.09E-01	7.67E-01	7.67E+01	8.76E-01
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	1.00E+02	5.37E+05	1.00E+01	5.40E+04	4.80E-01	2.10E+00	4.78E-01	4.78E+01	2.09E+00	2.99E+00	2.99E+02	8.76E+00
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	1.00E+00	2.56E+03	1.00E+00	2.56E+03	1.70E-01	1.00E+02	1.68E-01	1.68E+01	1.04E+02	2.79E+00	2.79E+02	4.38E+02
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1.00E+02	4.35E+05	1.00E+02	4.35E+05	N/A	1.00E+02	N/A	N/A	1.04E+02	N/A	N/A	4.38E+02

Notes:

ELCR = Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk

HI = Hazard Index

For *cis*- and *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene, toxicity information (slope factors and reference doses/concentrations) are not available; therefore risk-based values are not available (N/A) at this time.

^a Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are for 8-hour time-weighted average from online source: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels/>. Online source states: "OSHA recognizes that many of its permissible exposure limits (PELs) are outdated and inadequate for ensuring protection of worker health. Most of OSHA's PELs were issued shortly after adoption of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act in 1970, and have not been updated since that time. Since 1970, OSHA promulgated ... new PELs for 16 agents, and standards without PELs for 13 carcinogens. Industrial experience, new developments in technology, and scientific data clearly indicate that in many instances these adopted limits are [also] not sufficiently protective of worker health. This has been demonstrated by the reduction in allowable exposure limits recommended by many technical, professional, industrial, and government organizations, both inside and outside the United States."

NIOSH calculator (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) 10/10/2017 at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2004-101/calc.html> used to convert ppm to µg/m³ where not provided by the standard.

^b American Council of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) list of threshold limit values (TLV) (as 8 hour time-weighted averages) of concentrations from <https://www.osha.gov/chemicaldata/>.

^c EPA's 2017 Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) guidance calculator at <https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-screening-levels-visls> (Version 3.5) uses ET= 24 hr/d; EF=350 d/yr; ED=26 yrs; AT(nc)=26 yrs; and AT(c)=70 yrs. Populations considered are the elderly, women of child bearing years, people suffering from a chronic illness, and disadvantaged populations.

^d The RAIS (Risk Assessment Information System) Preliminary Remedial Goal (PRG) Chemical Calculator at <http://rais.ornl.gov/> uses: ET= 24 hr/d; EF=350 d/yr; ED=26 yrs; AT(nc)=26 yrs x 365 d/yr; and AT(c)=70 yrs x 365 d/yr for the residential scenario. RAIS' Calculator uses ET= 8 hr/d; EF=250 d/yr; ED=25 yrs; AT(nc)=25 yrs x 365 d/yr; and AT(c)=70 yrs x 365 d/yr for the indoor worker scenario.

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-----Original Message-----

From: Koporec, Kevin

Sent: Thursday, June 15, 2017 10:04 AM

To: Bentkowski, Ben <Bentkowski.Ben@epa.gov>

Subject: VI/air screening levels

Here is the table of screening values Ben.

In case you want the DCE values handy before you can open the table, here's the SLs (ug/m3).

1,2-Dichloroethylene (both isomers):

residential indoor air SL = 800; subsurface soil vapor SL = 27,000.

Industrial indoor air SL = 3500; subsurface soil vapor SL = 120,000.

From: Koporec, Kevin <Koporec.Kevin@epa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 20, 2017 1:46 PM
To: White, Jana; Bentkowski, Ben; Duncan, Tracey; Rich Bonczek; Corkran, Julie; 'Begley, Brian (EEC)'; Brewer, Gaye (EEC); Jeri.Higginbotham@ky.gov; Towarnicky, Joseph M; Overby, Teresa; Nourse, Bobette (PPPO/CONTR); Jung, Christopher H (EEC); Kim Knerr; Frederick, Tim
Subject: RE: C-400 VI Work Plan - Follow-up Technical Discussion
Attachments: 12DCE May2016.pdf

Re: DCE inhalation tox value.

Here is the basis for region 4's use of the ATSDR Intermediate MRL as an interim value for assessment of inhalation to 1,2-DCE. ATSDR is on the list of sources of Toxicity values on our (EPA Superfund risk assessment) hierarchy. I would note that we have recently requested an expedited assessment of this chemical by the EPA IRIS program.

Kevin Koporec
Toxicologist
USEPA Region 4

-----Original Appointment-----

From: White, Jana [<mailto:Jana.White@FFSPaducah.Com>]
Sent: Tuesday, June 20, 2017 1:23 PM
To: White, Jana; Koporec, Kevin; Bentkowski, Ben; Duncan, Tracey; Rich Bonczek; Corkran, Julie; 'Begley, Brian (EEC)'; Brewer, Gaye (EEC); Jeri.Higginbotham@ky.gov; Towarnicky, Joseph M; Overby, Teresa; Nourse, Bobette (PPPO/CONTR); Jung, Christopher H (EEC); Kim Knerr; Frederick, Tim
Subject: FW: C-400 VI Work Plan - Follow-up Technical Discussion
When: Tuesday, June 20, 2017 2:00 PM-3:00 PM (UTC-06:00) Central Time (US & Canada).
Where: DOE Large Conference Room Conference Call 1-800-454-9043 Participant Code: 4415861

-----Original Appointment-----

From: White, Jana [<mailto:Jana.White@FFSPaducah.Com>]
Sent: Friday, June 16, 2017 9:37 AM
To: White, Jana; Duncan, Tracey; Rich Bonczek; Corkran, Julie; Bentkowski, Ben; 'Begley, Brian (EEC)'; Brewer, Gaye (EEC); Jeri.Higginbotham@ky.gov; Towarnicky, Joseph M; Overby, Teresa; Nourse, Bobette (PPPO/CONTR); Jung, Christopher H (EEC); Kim Knerr; Frederick, Tim
Subject: C-400 VI Work Plan - Follow-up Technical Discussion
When: Tuesday, June 20, 2017 2:00 PM-3:00 PM (UTC-06:00) Central Time (US & Canada).
Where: DOE Large Conference Room Conference Call 1-800-454-9043 Participant Code: 4415861

The purpose of the meeting is to continue discussions on language for Condition 4; review remaining actions associated with Worksheet #15 of QAPP; and to discuss the schedule associated with C-400 VI.

The current deadline for the informal dispute is July 1st and the parties have agreed to meet prior to July 1st to continue resolution of the remaining technical issues.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thanks,
Jana



Superfund Technical Support Center

National Center for Environmental Assessment

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

26 West Martin Luther King Drive, MS-AG41

Cincinnati, Ohio 45268

Phillip Kaiser/Hotline Director, Teresa Shannon/Administrator

Hotline 513-569-7300, FAX 513-569-7159, E-Mail: Superfund_STSC@epa.gov

May 25, 2016

Kevin Koporec
EPA Region 4

ASSISTANCE REQUESTED: Inhalation toxicity value (RfC) for 1,2-dichloroethylene and its cis- and trans- isomers.

ENCLOSED INFORMATION: Attachment 1: 1,2-DCE Frederick, Tim Response_Final.pdf

If you have any questions regarding this transmission, please contact the STSC at (513) 569-7300.

Attachments (1)

cc: STSC files

RESPONSE MESSAGE:

The STSC understands your urgent need for PPRTV assessments for 1,2-dichloroethylene and its cis- and trans- isomers. Our PTV document development queue is currently set through FY18, however NCEA/STSC representatives are currently working collaboratively on a standard operating procedure with OLEM to outline a formal chemical nomination process that might facilitate 'fast-tracking' specific PTV development requests for Regions. This process, while not currently enacted, may serve as the conduit for requests such as for 1,2-dichloroethylene and its cis- and trans- isomers. In the interim, the STSC suggests that you contact Michele Burgess (Burgess.Michele@epa.gov or 703-603-9003) of OLEM directly to discuss a path forward for PTV development for the chemicals of interest. Furthermore, please note that the ATSDR derived a Minimal Risk Level of 0.2 ppm in 1996 for acute-duration inhalation exposure and intermediate-duration inhalation exposure to trans-1,2-dichloroethylene that could be referred to when assessing the health risks associated with the inhalation of this chemical.

Supported by Highlight Technologies, LLC, under
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**Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
MINIMAL RISK LEVELS (MRLs)**

March 2016

Name	Route	Duration	MRL	Uncertainty Factors	Endpoint Status	Cover Date	CAS Number
1,2-DICHLOROETHENE, CIS-	Oral	Acute	1 mg/kg/day	100	Hemato.	Final 08/96	156-59-2
		Int.	0.3 mg/kg/day	100	Hemato.		
1,2-DICHLOROETHENE, TRANS-	Inh.	Acute	0.2 ppm	1000	Hepatic	Final 08/96	156-60-5
		Int.	0.2 ppm	1000	Hepatic		
	Oral	Int.	0.2 mg/kg/day	100	Hepatic		

For Duration, Acute = 1 to 14 days, Intermediate = 15 to 364 days, and Chronic = 1 year or longer.

For general information on ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels, see www.atsdr.cdc.gov/MRLs.

For more information on a specific MRL, please refer to our Toxicological Profiles, particularly Appendix A of Profiles released after 1995.

The Toxicological Profiles can be found online at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxProfiles, where you can also find a contact form. Or call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

Internal Use Only: Air Screening Table for Industrial Sites						
	RSL(3)		RML(2)		RSL	RSL
	ug/m ³	ppbv	ug/m ³	ppbv	Sub-slab(1)	Sub-slab(1)
					ug/m ³ c	ppbv c
Acetone	14,000 n	5,900 n	420,000 n	180,000 n	4,500,000 n	1,900,000 n
Benzene	1.6 c	0.5 c	160 c	500 c	52 c	16 c
Carbon Tetrachloride	2 c	0.32 c	200 c	32 c	68 c	11 c
Chloroethane	4,400 n	1,700 n	130,000 n	50,000 n	1,500,000 n	57,000 n
Chloroform ^a	43 n	8.8 n	430 n	88 n	1400 n	300 n
1,1-Dichloroethane	7.7 c	1.9 c	770 c	190 c	260 c	64 c
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.47 c	0.12 c	47 c	12 c	16 c	4 c
1,1-Dichloroethylene	88 n	22 n	2600 n	670 n	29,000 n	7300 n
<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene ^b	3500 n	880 n	10,000 n	2600 n	120,000 n	300,000 n
<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene ^b	3500 n	880 n	10,000 n	2600 n	120,000 n	300,000 n
Ethylbenzene	4.9 c	1.1 c	490 c	110 c	160 c	37 c
Methylene Chloride	260 n	75 n	7800 n	2200 n	41,000 n	12,000 n
Naphthalene	0.36 c	0.07 c	36 c	7 c	12 c	2.3 c
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.7 c	0.25 c	170 c	25 c	55 c	8 c
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.21 c	0.03 c	21 c	3 c	7 c	1 c
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	18 n	2.7 n	540 n	80 n	1600 n	240 n
Toluene	2,200 n	580 n	66,000 n	17,500 n	730,000 n	190,000 n
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon)	2,200 n	290 n	390,000 n	51,000 n	4,400,000 n	57,000 n
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2,200 n	400 n	66,000 n	12,000 n	730,000 n	130,000 n
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.088 n	0.016 n	SSV		26 n	5 n
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.88 n	0.16 n	8.8 ^d /26 ^e n	1.6 ^d /4.8 ^e n	100 n	19 n
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	26 n	5.3 n	66 n	13 n	730 n	150 n
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	26 n	5.3 n	93 n	19 n	1000 n	200 n
Vinyl Chloride	2.8 c	1.1 c	280 c	110 c	93 c	36 c
Xylene	44 n	10 n	1300 n	300 n	15,000 n	3500 n
(1) based on lower of HI=1 or 1x10e-6, except 1,2-Dichloroethylene & chloroform						
(2) based on lower of HI=3 or 1x10e-4, except 1,2-Dichloroethylene & chloroform						
(3) based on lower of HI=0.1 or 1x10e-6, except 1,2-Dichloroethylene, chloroform, & TCE						
(a) RSL based on HI=0.1 & RML based on HI=1 because of chloroform being a threshold carcinogen (USEPA IRIS file)						
(b) based on ATSDR MRL for <i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene: http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/pdfs/atsdr_mrls.pdf						
(c) Values were calculated using the default sub-slab attenuation factor of 0.03						
(d) based on HI=1 to be protective of sensitive sub-populations						
(e) based on HI=3 to be protective of non-sensitive populations						
SSV - Site Specific Value should be calculated						
n = non carcinogen; c = carcinogen						

*This table is not for rule making or specific guidance. It is a Region 4 screening tool only.

Internal Use Only: Air Screening Table for Residential Sites						
	RSL(3)		RML(2)		RSL	RSL
	ug/m ³	ppbv	ug/m ³	ppbv	Sub-slab(1) ug/m ³ c	Sub-slab(1) ppbv c
Acetone	3,200 n	1,350 n	96,000 n	40,400 n	1,100,000 n	463,000 n
Benzene	0.36 c	0.11 c	36 c	11 c	12 c	3.8 c
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.47 c	0.08 c	47 c	7.5 c	16 c	2.5 c
Chloroethane	1,000 n	380 n	30,000 n	11,000 n	350,000 n	133,000 n
Chloroform ^a	10 n	2 n	100 n	20 n	330 n	68 n
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.8 c	0.44 c	180 c	45 c	58 c	14 c
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.11 c	0.03 c	11 c	2.7 c	3.6 c	0.9 c
1,1-Dichloroethene	21 c	5.3 n	630 n	160 n	7000 c	1800 c
cis -1,2-Dichloroethylene ^b	800 n	200 n	2400 n	600 n	27,000 n	6,800 n
trans -1,2-Dichloroethylene ^b	800 n	200 n	2400 n	600 n	27,000 n	6,800 n
Ethylbenzene	1.1 c	0.25 c	110 c	25 c	37 c	8.5 c
Methylene Chloride	63 n	18 n	1,900 n	540 n	3400 n	980 n
Naphthalene	0.083 c	0.02 c	8.3 c	1.6 c	2.8 c	0.53 c
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.38 c	0.06 c	38 c	5.5 c	13 c	1.9 c
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.048 c	0.007 c	4.8 c	0.7 c	1.6 c	0.23 c
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	4.2 n	0.6 n	130 n	19 n	360 n	53 n
Toluene	520 n	140 n	16,000 n	4100 n	170,000 n	45,000 n
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon)	520 n	70 n	93,000 n	12,000 n	1,000,000 n	131,000 n
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	520 n	95 n	16,000 n	3000 n	170,000 n	31,000 n
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.021 n	0.004 n	SSV	0	6 n	1 n
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.21 n	0.04 n	2.1 ^d /6.3 ^e n	0.4 ^d /1.2 ^e n	16 n	3 n
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	6.3 n	1.3 n	16 n	100 n	170 n	35 n
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	6.3 n	1.3 n	22 n	150 n	240 n	49 n
Vinyl Chloride	0.17 c	0.07 c	17 c	6.7 c	6 c	2 c
Xylene	10 n	2.3 n	300 n	69 n	3500 n	800 n
(1) based on lower of HI=1 or 1x10e-6, except 1,2-Dichloroethylene, chloroform, & TCE						
(2) based on lower of HI=3 or 1x10e-4, except 1,2-Dichloroethylene, chloroform, & TCE						
(3) based on lower of HI=0.1 or 1x10e-6, except 1,2-Dichloroethylene, chloroform, & TCE						
(a) RSL based on HI=0.1 & RML based on HI=1 because of chloroform being a threshold carcinogen (USEPA IRIS file)						
(b) based on ATSDR MRL for trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene: http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/pdfs/atsdr_mrls.pdf						
(c) Values were calculated using the default sub-slab attenuation factor of 0.03						
(d) based on HI=1 to be protective of sensitive sub-populations						
(e) based on HI=3 to be protective of non-sensitive populations						
SSV - Site Specific Value should be calculated						
n = non carcinogen; c = carcinogen						

*This table is not for rule making or specific guidance. It is a Region 4 screening tool only.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 17, 2014

SUBJECT: Removal of the *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethylene (CASRN 156-60-5) Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Value (PPRTV) assessment from the Electronic Library

FROM: Scott Wesselkamper
Director, Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center (STSC)
EPA/ORD/NCEA

TO: Michele Burgess (OSWER/OSRTI)
Lynn Flowers (NCEA)
Teresa Shannon (NCEA)
The File

It was brought to the attention of the STSC that there is an inconsistency in the conclusions regarding the derivation of a reference concentration (RfC) for *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethylene (DCE) between the 2006 PPRTV assessment and the 2010 IRIS assessment (<http://www.epa.gov/iris/toxreviews/0418tr.pdf>) for this chemical. The 2006 PPRTV assessment derived a chronic p-RfC of 0.06 mg/m³ based on pulmonary and liver effects observed in the principal study by Freundt et al. (1977). No subchronic p-RfC was derived. The 2010 IRIS assessment found Freundt et al. (1977), a study by the National Toxicology Program (NTP, 2002), and an unpublished study by DuPont (1998) to be insufficient to support derivation of an RfC value for *trans*-1,2-DCE. Thus, there appears to be a fundamental difference in how the principal study and critical effect(s) used to derive the chronic p-RfC in the 2006 PPRTV assessment were evaluated compared to what was more recently done by IRIS. It is important to note that there are some differences in the respective decision-making processes for developing PPRTV and IRIS assessments, specifically with the IRIS Program having a more extensive review process (e.g., agency and interagency review steps, a public comment period, etc.) than that utilized for developing PPRTV assessments.

Pertinent information from the 2010 IRIS Toxicological Review on *trans*-1,2-DCE that outlines why the Freundt et al. (1977) study was discounted and no RfC value was derived is excerpted and italicized below:

"The finding of lung effects in the Freundt et al. (1977) study is difficult to interpret as this study is the only report of lung pathology in animals exposed to trans-1,2-DCE, a small number of animals were examined, several of the controls also developed this effect, and the upper respiratory tract was not examined for pathology."

"For each of the exposure durations, there was no statistically significant difference between the controls and the exposed groups with respect to the incidence of liver effects (fat accumulation). In general, however, the incidence and severity of fat accumulation increased with increasing exposure duration. Although Freundt et al. (1977) reported histopathologic changes in the liver of rats, the DuPont (1998) study did not corroborate the Freundt et al. (1977) study findings. DuPont (1998) reported relatively small increases in relative and absolute liver weight (1–8%) and no gross or microscopic changes of the liver attributable to trans-1,2-DCE at an exposure concentration 20-fold higher than that

used in the Freundt et al. (1977) study. NTP (2002a) similarly found no histopathologic changes in the liver when trans-1,2-DCE was administered for 90 days by the oral route at dietary concentrations as high as 50,000 ppm. In light of the results of DuPont (1998) and NTP (2002a), it is difficult to explain the liver findings in the single-exposure concentration study by Freundt et al. (1977). Given the limitations of the Freundt et al. (1977) study (i.e., small sample size, use of only one exposure concentration, and observation of fatty accumulation in the liver lobules and Kupffer cells in control animals at some exposure durations) and lack of corroboration from other studies, the Freundt et al. (1977) study was not used as the basis for deriving an RfC for trans-1,2-DCE."

"In summary, the available inhalation data from DuPont (1998) and Freundt et al. (1977) were considered insufficient to support reference value derivation and, therefore, an RfC for trans-1,2-DCE was not derived."

Current practice by the PPRTV Program states that once an IRIS assessment becomes available for any given chemical, the PPRTV assessment for that chemical is removed from the PPRTV electronic library. Thus, based on this practice and the rationale outlined above, it is recommended that the conclusions presented in the IRIS assessment for *trans*-1,2-DCE be presently adhered to, and the *trans*-1,2-DCE PPRTV assessment has been removed from the electronic library. Any additional questions regarding *trans*-1,2-DCE should be directed to the IRIS Hotline at (202) 566-1676 or http://www.epa.gov/iris/contact_hotline.htm.

References:

Freundt, K.J., G.P. Liebaltd and E. Lieberwirth. 1977. Toxicity studies on trans-1,2-dichloroethylene. *Toxicology*. 7: 141-153.

NTP (2002). NTP technical report on the toxicity studies of trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS No. 156-60-5) administered in microcapsules in feed to F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; NTP TR 55. Available from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC and online at http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/ST_rpts/tox055.pdf

Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values for

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
(CASRN 156-60-5)

Derivation of a Chronic Inhalation RfC

Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center
National Center for Environmental Assessment
Office of Research and Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Cincinnati, OH 45268

Acronyms and Abbreviations

bw	body weight
cc	cubic centimeters
CD	Caesarean Delivered
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CNS	central nervous system
cu.m	cubic meter
DWEL	Drinking Water Equivalent Level
FEL	frank-effect level
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
g	grams
GI	gastrointestinal
HEC	human equivalent concentration
Hgb	hemoglobin
i.m.	intramuscular
i.p.	intraperitoneal
i.v.	intravenous
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
IUR	inhalation unit risk
kg	kilogram
L	liter
LEL	lowest-effect level
LOAEL	lowest-observed-adverse-effect level
LOAEL(ADJ)	LOAEL adjusted to continuous exposure duration
LOAEL(HEC)	LOAEL adjusted for dosimetric differences across species to a human
m	meter
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MCLG	maximum contaminant level goal
MF	modifying factor
mg	milligram
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MRL	minimal risk level
MTD	maximum tolerated dose
MTL	median threshold limit

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOAEL	no-observed-adverse-effect level
NOAEL(ADJ)	NOAEL adjusted to continuous exposure duration
NOAEL(HEC)	NOAEL adjusted for dosimetric differences across species to a human
NOEL	no-observed-effect level
OSF	oral slope factor
p-IUR	provisional inhalation unit risk
p-OSF	provisional oral slope factor
p-RfC	provisional inhalation reference concentration
p-RfD	provisional oral reference dose
PBPK	physiologically based pharmacokinetic
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PPRTV	Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Value
RBC	red blood cell(s)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDDR	Regional deposited dose ratio (for the indicated lung region)
REL	relative exposure level
RfC	inhalation reference concentration
RfD	oral reference dose
RGDR	Regional gas dose ratio (for the indicated lung region)
s.c.	subcutaneous
SCE	sister chromatid exchange
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
sq.cm.	square centimeters
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UF	uncertainty factor
µg	microgram
µmol	micromoles
VOC	volatile organic compound

**PROVISIONAL PEER REVIEWED TOXICITY VALUES FOR
trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
Derivation of a Chronic Inhalation RfC**

Background

On December 5, 2003, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI) revised its hierarchy of human health toxicity values for Superfund risk assessments, establishing the following three tiers as the new hierarchy:

1. EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).
2. Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTV) used in EPA's Superfund Program.
3. Other (peer-reviewed) toxicity values, including:
 - ▶ Minimal Risk Levels produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR),
 - ▶ California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) values, and
 - ▶ EPA Health Effects Assessment Summary Table (HEAST) values.

A PPRTV is defined as a toxicity value derived for use in the Superfund Program when such a value is not available in EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). PPRTVs are developed according to a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and are derived after a review of the relevant scientific literature using the same methods, sources of data, and Agency guidance for value derivation generally used by the EPA IRIS Program. All provisional toxicity values receive internal review by two EPA scientists and external peer review by three independently selected scientific experts. PPRTVs differ from IRIS values in that PPRTVs do not receive the multi-program consensus review provided for IRIS values. This is because IRIS values are generally intended to be used in all EPA programs, while PPRTVs are developed specifically for the Superfund Program.

Because science and available information evolve, PPRTVs are initially derived with a three-year life-cycle. However, EPA Regions or the EPA Headquarters Superfund Program sometimes request that a frequently used PPRTV be reassessed. Once an IRIS value for a specific chemical becomes available for Agency review, the analogous PPRTV for that same chemical is retired. It should also be noted that some PPRTV manuscripts conclude that a PPRTV cannot be derived based on inadequate data.

Disclaimers

Users of this document should first check to see if any IRIS values exist for the chemical of concern before proceeding to use a PPRTV. If no IRIS value is available, staff in the regional Superfund and RCRA program offices are advised to carefully review the information provided in this document to ensure that the PPRTVs used are appropriate for the types of exposures and circumstances at the Superfund site or RCRA facility in question. PPRTVs are periodically updated; therefore, users should ensure that the values contained in the PPRTV are current at the time of use.

It is important to remember that a provisional value alone tells very little about the adverse effects of a chemical or the quality of evidence on which the value is based. Therefore, users are strongly encouraged to read the entire PPRTV manuscript and understand the strengths and limitations of the derived provisional values. PPRTVs are developed by the EPA Office of Research and Development's National Center for Environmental Assessment, Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center for OSRTI. Other EPA programs or external parties who may choose of their own initiative to use these PPRTVs are advised that Superfund resources will not generally be used to respond to challenges of PPRTVs used in a context outside of the Superfund Program.

Questions Regarding PPRTVs

Questions regarding the contents of the PPRTVs and their appropriate use (e.g., on chemicals not covered, or whether chemicals have pending IRIS toxicity values) may be directed to the EPA Office of Research and Development's National Center for Environmental Assessment, Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center (513-569-7300), or OSRTI.

INTRODUCTION

An RfC for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene is not available on IRIS (U.S. EPA, 2002) or in the HEAST (U.S. EPA, 1997). The CARA list (U.S. EPA, 1991, 1994a) includes a Health Effects Assessment (HEA) for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene (U.S. EPA, 1984) and a Health and Environmental Effects Profile (HEEP) on dichloroethylenes (U.S. EPA, 1986) that reported no data regarding inhalation toxicity in humans and inconsistent results in two subchronic inhalation assays in animals. ATSDR (1996) established an intermediate inhalation MRL of 0.2 ppm (0.8 mg/m³) based on a LOAEL of 200 ppm (790 mg/m³) in a 16-week subchronic inhalation study in rats by Freundt et al. (1977) to protect against hepatic effects. ACGIH (1991, 2001) assigned a TLV-TWA of 200 ppm (790 mg/m³) for all isomers of 1,2-dichloroethylene based on a no-effect level of 1000 ppm following exposure to mixed isomers in a study by Torkelson (ACGIH, 1991). However, the value was under review, since liver effects had been reported in rats repeatedly exposed to 200 ppm of the *trans* isomer (Freundt et al., 1977). The NIOSH (1981, 2001) REL-TWA and OSHA (1999, 2000) PEL for isomers of 1,2-dichloroethylene were both established at

200 ppm (790 mg/m³) to protect against irritation of the eyes and respiratory system and depression of the central nervous system. Neither IARC (2001) nor the WHO (2001) have written a toxicological review document on *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene. A toxicity review on unsaturated halogenated hydrocarbons (Lemen, 2001) and the NTP (2001a,b) management status report and health and safety report for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene were consulted for relevant information. Literature searches were conducted from 1994 to June 2001 for studies relevant to the derivation of a provisional RfC for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene. The databases searched were: TOXLINE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, TOXLIT/BIOSIS, RTECS, HSDB, GENETOX, CCRIS, TSCATS, EMIC/EMICBACK, and DART/ETICBACK.

REVIEW OF THE PERTINENT LITERATURE

Human Studies

Acute exposures to high concentrations (>1000 ppm) of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene have been reported to cause eye irritation, nausea, vertigo, and narcosis in humans (ACGIH, 1991; OSHA, 1999). Due to its narcotic effects, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene has been used as an anesthetic in humans (ACGIH, 1991). One human fatality, presumably from depression of the central nervous system, was reported following exposure to an unknown quantity of 1,2-dichloroethylene vapor (isomer composition unreported) in an enclosed area (ATSDR, 1996). No data regarding chronic or subchronic inhalation toxicity of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene in humans were found in the available review documents (U.S. EPA, 1984, 1986; Lemen, 2001) or in the literature search.

Animal Studies

1,2-Dichloroethylene has been used as an anesthetic in animals (ACGIH, 1991; Lemen, 2001). Inhalation toxicity studies of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene in animals include a subchronic rat study by Freundt et al. (1977) and a developmental rat study by Hurtt et al. (1993). No chronic duration animal study was located in the literature search.

Other Studies

Freundt et al. (1977) exposed groups of six female Wistar rats by inhalation to 0 or 200 ppm (0 or 794 mg/m³) of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene for 8 hours/day for 1 day only and for 8 hours/day, 5 days/week for prolonged durations of 1, 2, 8 and 16 weeks. Additional studies were done at higher concentrations (1000 and 3000 ppm) for 8 hours/day for a single day. All concentrations were given as mean values with a variability of $\pm 3\%$ (S.E.M.) based on monitoring the chambers using gas chromatography.

Subsequent to single and repeated exposures at 200 ppm, the rats were examined for gross pathology and histological pathology of selected organs (brain, sciatic nerve, lung, heart,

liver, kidney, spleen, brain, and muscle). No signs of narcosis were observed during exposure, and no mortality was reported. Histopathological effects were observed only in the liver(fatty accumulation in liver lobule and Kupffer cells) and lungs (capillary hyperemia and alveolar septum distension).

Repeated exposures of 200 ppm for 1 and 2 weeks produced only slight histopathological changes for liver and lungs in contrast to the studies of 8 and 16 weeks where slight to severe changes were noted. Therefore, these latter studies of longer duration will only be addressed in this report.

In the group exposed for 8 weeks, fatty degeneration was observed in the liver lobule of 3/6 treated rats (versus 0/6 controls) and in the Kupffer cells of 3/6 treated rats (versus 1/6 controls). In the group exposed for 16 weeks, fatty degeneration both in the liver lobule and in Kupffer cells was observed in 5/6 treated rats and 2/6 controls. The observed liver lesions were graded as slight changes, except for Kupffer cell fat accumulation in the 8-week exposure group (all 3 treated and 1 control rats showing the lesion) and liver lobule fat accumulation in the 16-week exposure group (3 of the 5 treated rats with the lesion), which were graded as severe changes. Lung lesions were all graded as slight changes. In the 8-week exposure group, pulmonary capillary hyperemia and distension of the alveolar septum were observed in 6/6 treated rats (3 with severe pneumonic infiltration) and 0/6 controls. Identical findings were reported in the 16-week exposure group. This study identified a free standing LOAEL of 200 ppm (794 mg/m³) for hepatic and pulmonary lesions in rats subchronically exposed to *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene.

These findings are supported by shorter-term experiments described in the same paper. Freundt et al. (1977) observed the same hepatic and pulmonary effects (hepatic fatty infiltration, pulmonary capillary hyperemia, and alveolar septal distension) in rats exposed to 200 ppm for as short as 8 hours. With the exception of one rat in a single exposure for 8 hours only), the incidence and/or severity was lower. Eight-hour exposure to higher concentrations produced no additional effects, except that histopathology of the cardiac muscle was observed in rats given a single 8-hour exposure to 3000 ppm. Additional studies showed that pulmonary lesions similar to those observed by inhalation exposure were also produced by intraperitoneal exposure. Based on this finding and the absence of histological evidence (transudates or exudates) for irritation of the bronchial epithelium, the investigators suggested that irritation can be discounted as the causal agent for the observed lesions and that the pulmonary lesions may be, at least in part, systemic in origin.

An overview of all the brief and prolonged studies demonstrates that both dose (200, 1000 and 3000 ppm for 8 hours) and time (200 ppm for 8 hours, 1, 2, 8 and 16 weeks) do appear to make a difference in the severity of fat accumulation in the liver lobule and of cardiotoxicity.

A developmental study by Hurtt et al. (1993) showed that the developing organism is not a sensitive target for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene. Hurtt et al. (1993) exposed groups of 24

presumed pregnant female CRL:CD BR rats by inhalation to concentrations of 0, 2000, 6000, or 12,000 ppm (0, 7940, 23,820, or 47,640 mg/m³) of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene (99.64% purity) for 6 hours/day on gestational days (GD) 7-16. Rats were observed daily (twice daily on exposure days) for clinical signs. During exposure, the response of the dams to a sound stimulus (rapping on the side of the exposure chamber) was recorded; because of the design of the chamber, not all animals in each group could be observed. Maternal body weight was recorded on GD 1, 7-17, and 22; feed consumption was measured on alternate days from GD 1-19 and on GD 22. Dams were sacrificed on GD 22 and examined for gross pathology; the weights of liver, gravid uterus and empty uterus were recorded. Other endpoints included the number of uterine resorptions (revealed by ammonium sulfide staining in apparently 'nonpregnant' dams), fetal mortality, weight and sex of live fetuses, and the number of stunted live fetuses. All fetuses were examined for external malformations and variations, and subsequently analyzed for either skeletal or visceral changes. Two control females were found to be not pregnant and were excluded from most analyses.

No maternal mortality was observed (Hurtt et al., 1993). Significantly reduced body weight gain was observed at 6000 ppm on GD 11-13 and at 12,000 ppm on GD 7-17 (actual loss of weight on GD 7-9). Significantly reduced feed consumption occurred at 2000 ppm on GD 13-15, and at both higher doses during the exposure period. Body weight and food consumption reverted to normal values during the post-exposure period. Ocular irritation (lacrimation and stained periocular hair) was observed in all exposed groups. Narcotizing effects of treatment and alopecia were observed at 6000 and 12,000 ppm, and lethargy and salivation at 12,000 ppm. Of these clinical signs, only alopecia was observed in exposed rats in the post-exposure period. No other compound-related effects were observed in dams. Significant trends and increases in the mean number of total and early resorptions per litter were found in dams exposed to 6000 or 12,000 ppm. However, the researchers considered this finding to be not biologically significant, but rather an artifact of the unusually low resorption rate in the concurrent control group; rates in exposed groups were within the limits of historical control data from the same laboratory during the previous 2 years. The pregnancy rate, corpora lutea, fetuses per litter, and number of stunted fetuses were unaffected by treatment. At 12,000 ppm, mean fetal weight was significantly reduced and there was a small, statistically nonsignificant increase in the incidence of hydrocephalus. Otherwise, treatment had no significant effect on the incidence of fetal malformations or variations. In this study, fetal effects were found only at high concentrations producing overt maternal toxicity, indicating that the developing organism is not a sensitive target of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene toxicity.

In a briefly-described range-finding experiment for the developmental study, Hurtt et al. (1993) exposed groups of pregnant female Crl:CD BR rats by inhalation to 0, 6000, 9000, or 12,000 ppm (0, 23,820, 35,730, or 47,640 mg/m³) of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene for 6 hours/day on gestational days 7-16. Narcosis [central nervous system (CNS) depression] was observed in all test groups during exposure and was evident as incoordination immediately following exposure. Maternal body weight gain and food consumption were decreased at the two highest exposure levels, and fetal body weight was decreased at the highest level.

DERIVATION OF A PROVISIONAL RfC FOR *trans*-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE

No pertinent data were located regarding the chronic or subchronic inhalation toxicity of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene in humans. No chronic inhalation toxicity study in animals was located in the literature search. The 16-week subchronic rat inhalation toxicity study by Freundt et al. (1977) was cited on IRIS (U.S. EPA, 2002) in support of the oral RfD, but was not used to derive a p-RfC. The U.S. EPA (1986) concluded that there was an unresolvable conflict between the adverse level of 200 ppm for the *trans* isomer in the Freundt study and results of an unpublished study on the mixed isomers by Torkelson that was submitted in 1965 to the ACGIH (1991). As reported in secondary sources (Torkelson and Rowe, 1981; ACGIH, 1991), no adverse effects were observed in rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, or dogs exposed by inhalation to the equivalent of 200 or 400 ppm of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene (500 or 1000 ppm of 1,2-dichloroethylene containing 40% *trans* isomer) for 7 hours/day, 5 days/week for 6 months. However, as indicated in a report of this study submitted to the EPA in 1994 (Dow, 1962), statistically significant increases in organ weights relative to body weight were observed in the liver of female rats and the kidney of male rats at both exposure levels, and in kidney of female rats at the high exposure level; in addition, average relative liver weight was also increased in a small group of male and female rabbits. The reported organ weight changes observed for the mixed isomers in the Dow (1962) study would appear to provide support for the *trans*-isomer-related hepatic toxicity reported by Freundt et al. (1977). However, absolute organ weights and histopathology results were not reported for the Dow (1962) study.

The critical study of Freundt et al. (1977) reported adverse effects in the liver (fatty degeneration) and lung (pulmonary capillary hyperemia and distension of the alveolar septum) in female Wistar rats exposed to atmospheres containing 200 ppm (794 mg/m³) of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene 8 hours/day, 5 days/week for 16 weeks. As mentioned above, the pulmonary effects were considered to be not only local, but systemic, since they occurred in rats exposed by other routes and were not accompanied by signs of irritation in the lungs (Freundt et al., 1977). Although these same lesions were also observed in rats exposed to the same free standing LOAEL of 200 ppm for only 8 hours, a p-RfC based on this LOAEL is expected to be protective for systemic effects from chronic exposure. The minimal nature of the effects in the 8-hour study suggests that the LOAEL of 200 ppm is very close to the threshold for acute effects. Exposure to 200 ppm for longer durations (up to 16 weeks) or higher concentrations (up to 3000 ppm) for acute durations produced increases in incidence and/or severity of the lesions, but no differences in the types of lesions observed or target organs (with the exception of cardiac histopathology after 3000 ppm for 8 hours). This suggests that the concentration- and duration-response curves for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene are shallow, and therefore, that the LOAEL of 200 ppm is a reasonable basis for a chronic p-RfC (i.e., uncertainty factors applied during derivation of the p-RfC are likely to encompass the chronic NOAEL).

The developmental study of Hurtt et al. (1993) was conducted at much higher concentrations (2000-12000 ppm) than the Freundt et al. (1977) study. At these levels, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene produced overt clinical signs of toxicity in the dams. Fetal effects were

observed, but only at levels that also produced overt maternal toxicity. Therefore, a p-RfC based on the LOAEL of 200 ppm (794 mg/m³) is expected to provide adequate protection of the fetus in case of maternal exposure.

To calculate the provisional RfC, the LOAEL of 200 ppm (794 mg/m³) in rats (Freundt et al., 1977) is first adjusted for intermittent exposure, as follows (U.S. EPA, 1994b):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOAEL}_{\text{ADJ}} &= (\text{LOAEL}_{\text{RAT}}) (\text{hours}/24 \text{ hours}) (\text{days}/7 \text{ days}) \\ &= (794 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3) (8/24) (5/7) \\ &= 189 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

For purposes of calculating the p-RfC, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene was treated as a category 3 gas. Lesions in the lung, as well as the liver, were considered extrarespiratory effects for this derivation, because the evidence (discussed above) suggests that the lung lesions were, at least partly, systemic in origin. The human equivalent concentration (HEC) for extrarespiratory effects produced by a category 3 gas is calculated by multiplying the duration-adjusted LOAEL by the ratio of blood:gas partition coefficients ($H_{b/g}$) in animals and humans (U.S. EPA, 1994b). Since the value of $H_{b/g}$ for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene in rats (9.58; Gargas et al., 1989) is larger than $H_{b/g}$ in humans (6.04), a default value of 1 is used for the ratio of partition coefficients, and the $\text{LOAEL}_{\text{HEC}}$ becomes 189 mg/m³:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOAEL}_{\text{HEC}} &= (\text{LOAEL}_{\text{ADJ}}) \times [(H_{b/g})_{\text{RAT}} / (H_{b/g})_{\text{HUMAN}}], \\ \text{If } (H_{b/g})_{\text{RAT}} > (H_{b/g})_{\text{HUMAN}}, &\text{ then } (H_{b/g})_{\text{RAT}} / (H_{b/g})_{\text{HUMAN}} = 1 \\ \text{Since } 9.58 > 6.04, & \\ = 189 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3 \times [1] &= 189 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

A composite uncertainty factor of 3000 was used, reflecting the following areas of uncertainty: use of a LOAEL, use of a less than chronic study, extrapolation from rats to humans using the dosimetric adjustments, protection of sensitive individuals, and database deficiencies (including lack of a multigeneration reproduction study). The modifying factor was set to 1. The provisional RfC for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene was derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{p-RfC} &= \text{LOAEL}_{\text{HEC}} \div (\text{UF} \times \text{MF}) \\ &= 189 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3 \div (3000 \times 1) \\ &= 0.06 \text{ or } 6\text{E-}2 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Although based on the same critical study, the provisional RfC for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethylene (6E-2 mg/m³) is 13-fold lower than the intermediate inhalation MRL (8E-1 mg/m³) calculated by ATSDR (1996). This difference stems from lack of duration adjustment and an alternative application of uncertainty factors in the ATSDR (1996) assessment.

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENCE

Confidence in the critical study is low because, although methods and results were adequately designed, conducted and reported, certain inadequacies remain, namely, small sample size, use of a single sex, the use of a single exposure level, the relatively short exposure duration, and the lack of analysis of body and organs weights, nasal histology, clinical chemistry, and hematology. Confidence in the database is low because of the lack of data for exposures longer than 16 weeks, or for species other than rat, and the lack of a multigeneration reproduction study. Low confidence in the p-RfC results.

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E.10. PERTINENT TOXICITY VALUES AND INFORMATION

The “BAF_{fish}” is the bioaccumulation factor for fish. EPA’s “Waste and Cleanup Risk Assessment Glossary” defines it as the ratio of the concentration of a contaminant in an organism to the concentration in the ambient environment at steady state, where the organism can take in the contaminant through ingestion with its food as well as through direct contact. BAF_{fish} is not used in PRG derivation, but is presented in this table for reference only. The BAF_{fish} is in units of L/kg. Bioaccumulation factors for other organisms are available on the RAIS Web site and in *Risk Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R1, February 2011.

Chemical Abstract Number	Analyte	BAF _{fish}	BAF _{fish} Ref.
7429-90-5	Aluminum	5.00E+02	NCRP
7440-36-0	Antimony (metallic)	1.00E+02	NCRP
7440-38-2	Arsenic, Inorganic	3.00E+02	Wang
7440-39-3	Barium	4.00E+00	IAEA
7440-41-7	Beryllium and compounds	1.00E+02	NCRP
7440-42-8	Boron And Borates Only		
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Diet)	2.00E+02	NCRP
7440-43-9	Cadmium (Water)	2.00E+02	NCRP
7440-47-3	Chromium (Total)		
16065-83-1	Chromium(III), Insoluble Salts	2.00E+02	IAEA
18540-29-9	Chromium(VI)	2.00E+02	IAEA
7440-48-4	Cobalt	3.00E+02	IAEA
7440-50-8	Copper	2.00E+02	NCRP
16984-48-8	Fluoride		
7439-89-6	Iron	2.00E+02	NCRP
7439-92-1	Lead	3.00E+02	IAEA
7439-96-5	Manganese (Diet)	4.00E+02	IAEA
7439-96-5	Manganese (Non-diet)	4.00E+02	IAEA
7439-97-6	Mercury, Inorganic Salts	1.00E+03	NCRP
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	1.00E+01	NCRP
7440-02-0	Nickel Soluble Salts	1.00E+02	IAEA
7782-49-2	Selenium	2.00E+02	NCRP
7440-22-4	Silver	5.00E+00	IAEA94
7440-28-0	Thallium (Soluble Salts)	1.00E+04	NCRP
N/A	Uranium (Soluble Salts)	1.00E+01	IAEA
N/A	Vanadium and Compounds		
7440-66-6	Zinc and Compounds	1.00E+03	IAEA
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	7.55E+02	EPI
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene ^a	2.71E+02	EPI
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	3.16E+00	EPI
120-12-7	Anthracene	1.80E+03	EPI
71-43-2	Benzene	4.27E+00	EPI
117-81-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate ^b	5.88E+02	EPI
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	9.70E+00	EPI
86-74-8	Carbazole	1.70E+02	EPI
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	7.40E+00	EPI
67-66-3	Chloroform	1.30E+01	EPI
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12) ^b	6.15E+00	EPI

Chemical Abstract Number	Analyte	BAF _{fish}	BAF _{fish} Ref.
75-34-3	Dichloroethane, 1,1- ^b	7.05E+00	EPI
107-06-2	Dichloroethane, 1,2-	4.40E+00	EPI
75-35-4	Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	1.30E+01	EPI
540-59-0	Dichloroethylene, 1,2- (Mixed Isomers)	1.11E+01	EPI
156-59-2	Dichloroethylene, 1,2- <i>cis</i> -	1.11E+01	EPI
156-60-5	Dichloroethylene, 1,2- <i>trans</i> -	1.11E+01	EPI
60-57-1	Dieldrin	7.48E+03	EPI
1746-01-6	Dioxins/Furans, Total		
37871-00-4	~HpCDD		
38998-75-3	~HpCDF, 2,3,7,8-		
34465-46-8	~HxCDD, 2,3,7,8-		
55684-94-1	~HxCDF, 2,3,7,8-		
3268-87-9	~OCDD	1.31E+03	EPI
39001-02-0	~OCDF		
36088-22-9	~PeCDD, 2,3,7,8-		
57117-41-6	~PeCDF, 1,2,3,7,8-		
57117-31-4	~PeCDF, 2,3,4,7,8-		
1746-01-6	~TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	9.70E+04	EPI
51207-31-9	~TCDF, 2,3,7,8-	4.06E+03	EPI
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5.56E+01	EPI
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	3.63E+03	EPI
86-73-7	Fluorene	5.25E+02	EPI
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	2.14E+04	EPI
91-20-3	Naphthalene	8.45E+01	EPI
88-74-4	Nitroaniline, 2-	1.00E+01	EPI
621-64-7	Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N-	3.67E+00	EPI
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	5.96E+02	EPI
85-01-8	Phenanthrene ^a	2.51E+03	EPI
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (high risk)	2.53E+04	EPI
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (low risk)	2.53E+04	EPI
12674-11-2	~Aroclor 1016	9.14E+03	EPI
11104-28-2	~Aroclor 1221		
11141-16-5	~Aroclor 1232		
53469-21-9	~Aroclor 1242		
12672-29-6	~Aroclor 1248		
11097-69-1	~Aroclor 1254		
11096-82-5	~Aroclor 1260		
50-32-8	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAH), Total Carcinogenic		
56-55-3	~Benz[a]anthracene	2.60E+02	EPI
50-32-8	~Benzo[a]pyrene	5.15E+03	EPI
205-99-2	~Benzo[b]fluoranthene	3.02E+03	EPI
207-08-9	~Benzo[k]fluoranthene	4.99E+03	EPI
218-01-9	~Chrysene	3.17E+03	EPI
53-70-3	~Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	9.60E+03	EPI
193-39-5	~Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	1.22E+04	EPI
129-00-0	Pyrene	1.51E+03	EPI
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	5.20E+01	EPI
108-88-3	Toluene ^b	8.32E+00	EPI
71-55-6	Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	5.00E+00	EPI
79-00-5	Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	5.00E+00	EPI
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	1.60E+01	EPI
76-13-1	Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2- (Freon-113) ^b	4.96E+01	EPI
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	5.47E+00	EPI
1330-20-7	Xylene, Mixture		
108-38-3	Xylene, m-	1.48E+01	EPI
95-47-6	Xylene, o-	1.41E+01	EPI
106-42-3	Xylene, p-	1.48E+01	EPI

Chemical Abstract Number	Analyte	BAF_{fish}	BAF_{fish} Ref.
14596-10-2	Americium-241	3.00E+01	IAEA
10045-97-3	Cesium-137	2.00E+03	IAEA
13994-20-2	Neptunium-237	1.00E+01	IAEA
13981-16-3	Plutonium-238	4.00E+00	IAEA
15117-48-3	Plutonium-239	4.00E+00	IAEA
14119-33-6	Plutonium-240	4.00E+00	IAEA
14133-76-7	Tcchnetium-99	2.00E+01	IAEA
14269-63-7	Thorium-230	3.00E+01	IAEA
13966-29-5	Uranium-234	1.00E+01	IAEA
15117-96-1	Uranium-235	1.00E+01	IAEA
7440-61-1	Uranium-238	1.00E+01	IAEA

Information compiled from RAIS October 2016.

^a Values for Acenaphthylene and Phenanthrene, if not available use toxicity factors for Acenaphthene.

^b Analytes are not PGDP significant COPCs (Table 2.1), but are provided for project support.

Reference Codes:

- EPI EPA's Estimation Programs Interface Suite.
- IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 1982, *Generic Models and Parameters for Assessing the Environmental Transfer of Radionuclides from Routine Releases. Exposures of Critical Groups*, Safety Series No. 57.
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E.11. MEETING MINUTES FROM PADUCAH RISK ASSESSMENT WORKING GROUP

This chapter presents meeting minutes from the Paducah RAWG held in 2018. Any redline text shown in the minutes, except where the minutes show potential changes to the text of *Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky Volume 1, Human Health*, DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R9/V1 (DOE 2018), are revisions to the draft minutes made in response to RAWG review comments.

Notes from RAWG meetings held in 2000 through 2007 and minutes from RAWG quarterly meetings held from June 2012 through December 2016 are presented in Appendix E of *Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky Volume 1, Human Health*, DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R8/V1 (DOE 2017). Meeting summaries from RAWG quarterly meetings held in 2017 are presented in Appendix E of *Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky Volume 1, Human Health*, DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R9/V1 (DOE 2018).

The meeting summaries included here, in DOE 2017, and in DOE 2018 are provided for historical information to promote program consistency over time and facilitate succession planning. Meeting summaries may reflect document locations (e.g., table numbers) that have since been updated. The meeting summaries may not reflect information that currently is in the document.

Paducah Risk Assessment Working Group Meeting Summary—March 7, 2018

Brian Begley✓
 Gaye Brewer✓
 Stephanie Brock✓
 Nathan Garner ✓
 Jeri Higginbotham✓
 Chris Jung✓
 Jerri Martin✓

Julie Corkran✓
 Jana Dawson✓
 Tim Frederick✓
 Jon Richards✓

Rich Bonczek✓
 Martin Clauberg✓
 LeAnne Garner ✓
 Bobette Nourse ✓

1. Call for Issues from Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG) Members

None.

2. Remaining FY 2018 Schedule/Work Plan

Quarterly Meeting (March)	3/7/2018
RAWG concur with Human Health (HH) Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E	4/10/2018
Submit Entire Revised HH Risk Methods Document (RMD) to RAWG for Review	4/17/2018*
Comments due for entire revised HH RMD	5/15/2018
Quarterly Meeting (June)	6/6/2018
Submit HH RMD to FFA Managers (DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R8/V1)	6/20/2018
FFA Managers acknowledge receipt of HH RMD	7/17/2018
Quarterly Meeting (September)	9/12/2018

Quarterly meetings will be Web/teleconference 8:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m. (Central), 9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. (Eastern)

Color code for schedule:

Due date	Quarterly meeting
Submittal date	Concurrence/acknowledgement date

* Rich noted that DOE Review of the document will be concurrent with RAWG Review.

3. Notes from 12/6/2017 Meeting

Comments were received to correct acronym “COCPs” to “COPCs,” to add Appendix E to the Schedule/Work Plan with Appendix B and D, and to revise “Meeting Minutes” to “Meeting Summary.”

Links to the documents have been corrected. The Web address shown is correct, but the link breaks at the space.

With these corrections, the summary from the 12/6/2017 meeting will be considered final.

4. Comments received to the 2018 RMD:

Agreement was reached on responses.

- a. No comments received to Appendix A.

b. Comments received to Appendix B are as follows:

- Page B-22: Notes on Table B.5, Item 5. The “Inhalation RfC” is the chronic inhalation concentration used for inhalation routes of exposure. The units for Inhalation RfC are $(\text{mg}/\text{m}^3)^{-1}$.

The inhalation reference concentration is for continuous inhalation exposures and is appropriately expressed in units of mg/m^3 .

RESPONSE: Correction has been made to the RMD.

- Page B-22: Notes on Table B.5, Item 11. Additional revisions to the 2002 *Kentucky Risk Assessment Guidance* are documented in the August 14, 2007, meeting minutes (see DOE 2017, Appendix E).

The use of the words “revisions to” makes it sound like we revised the KRAG document. KDEP recommends using the words “deviations from.”

RESPONSE: Text has been revised, as suggested.

No comments were received to Table B.4 (specifically, Consumption of Homegrown Vegetables). Any information received regarding this can be added to the next year’s revision or addressed in projects as it comes up.

c. Appendix C was unchanged.

d. No comments received to Appendix D.

e. Comments received to Appendix E are as follows:

- Page E-39: E.3. KENTUCKY REGULATORY GUIDANCE

— Kentucky Risk Assessment Guidance, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, June 8, 2002.

http://waste.ky.gov/SFB/Documents/KY%20Risk%20Assessment%20Guidance%20_Final_.pdf

- Kentucky Guidance for Ambient Background Assessment, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, January 8, 2004.

<http://waste.ky.gov/SFB/Documents/AmbientBackgroundAssessment.pdf>

- Kentucky Guidance for Groundwater Assessment Screening, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, January 15 2004.

<http://waste.ky.gov/SFB/Documents/GroundwaterAssessmentScreening.pdf>

- Trichloroethylene Environmental Levels of Concern, Risk Assessment Branch, Department of Environmental Protection, Commonwealth of Kentucky, April 2004.

Not available online. KDEP currently use the IRIS toxicity values for TCE.

RESPONSE: Links and information have been revised, as suggested.

- f. Comments on the main text are as follows.

Additional discussion on vapor intrusion (Section 3.3.4.4, Consideration of vapor intrusion) is shown in redline text below.

3.3.4.4 Consideration of vapor intrusion

Analysis of the exposure pathway for vapor intrusion due to volatile organic compound (VOC)-contaminated soils, and groundwater will be evaluated on a project-specific basis, as needed. This potential exposure pathway often is considered in order to support possible future industrial missions within the PGDP industrialized area. Redevelopment with the potential for inhabited structures to be located in areas where VOC-contaminated groundwater and soil exist or have existed is considered a reasonable future use. Additionally, areas outside the industrialized area where volatile contaminants may be present (e.g., the Water Policy Area) may be considered.

OSWER's Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the VI Pathway from Subsurface Vapor Sources to Indoor Air (2015a) provides technical and policy recommendations on determining if the VI pathway poses an unacceptable risk to human health. Vapor intrusion screening levels (VISLs) can be used to evaluate site analytical data. VISLs are risk-based screening levels used to identify sites or buildings likely to that may pose a health concern through the vapor intrusion pathway. The EPA VISL calculator is located on the Web site <https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-screening-levels-visls>. Please refer to Table E.8 in Appendix E for vapor intrusion risk information. At sites where subsurface concentrations of vapor forming chemicals fall below VISLs, no further action or study may be-is warranted if supported by multiple lines of evidence, for example (EPA 2015a).

- Site-specific data verify that the subject property reflects the conditions and assumptions of the generic model underlying the VISLs.
- Hydrogeologic information (in addition to sampling data) support assessments of the vapor intrusion pathway.
- Multiple rounds of groundwater (or soil gas) sampling results support conclusions that a specific vapor source is stable or shrinking and/or is not expected to pose a vapor intrusion concern under reasonably expected future, as well as current, conditions.

Conversely, Exceeding a VISL generally suggests that unacceptable exposures might occur and that further evaluation of the vapor intrusion pathway is appropriate. Further evaluation could be a human health risk assessment conducted to determine whether the potential human health risk posed to building occupants by a complete vapor intrusion pathway are within or exceed acceptable levels of risk (i.e., EPA CERCLA risk range^x), consistent with EPA guidance. The primary purpose of this risk

assessment is to provide risk managers with an understanding of the risks to human health posed by vapor intrusion under current and reasonably expected future conditions. Depending on building- and site-specific circumstances, an early action also could be considered. See Sections 3.3 and 7.8 of OSWER Publication 9200.2-154 for additional information on when it may be appropriate to implement mitigation of the vapor intrusion pathway as an early action even though all pertinent lines of evidence have not yet been completely developed.

^x EPA's generally acceptable risk range is 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} for carcinogenic risk and below the HI of 1 for noncarcinogens (EPA 1999).

No comments received to exposure area text in regard to the recreational user exposure pathways in Section 3.3.4.2. No changes at this time, but will be revisited upon scoping large area projects as appropriate.

5. DRAFT Dilution Attenuation Factor/Soil Screening Level White Paper

The draft white paper has been submitted to the Groundwater Modeling Working Group. Comments are due March 12, 2018. The final paper will be included in Appendix E of the RMD.

6. Watch Topics:

- **Volatile organics definitions used in RAIS**
This needs to be watched to see if there are any impacts (especially for PCBs and PAHs).
No additional updates at this time.
- **Derivation of Risk-based Surface Water Effluent Limits**
No additional updates at this time.
- **Status of EPA's Policy for Lead in Blood**
No additional updates at this time.

7. Poll RAWG Members/Open Discussion

None.

Paducah Risk Assessment Working Group Meeting Summary—June 25, 2018

Gaye Brewer ✓	Julie Corkran ✓	Rich Bonczek ✓
Nathan Garner ✓	Jana Dawson ✓	Martin Clauberg ✓
Mike Guffey ✓	Tim Frederick ✓	LeAnne Garner ✓
Jeri Higginbotham ✓	Jon Richards ✓	Bobette Nourse ✓
Jerri Martin ✓		

1. Call for Issues from Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG) Members

None were made.

2. Remaining FY 2018 Schedule/Work Plan

Quarterly Meeting (June)	6/25/2018
Submit Human Health (HH) Risk Methods Document (RMD) to Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) Managers (DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R9/V1)	7/17/2018 (target)
FFA Managers acknowledge receipt of HH RMD	8/14/2018
Quarterly Meeting (September)	9/12/2018

Quarterly meetings will be Web/teleconference 8:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m. (Central); 9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. (Eastern)

Color code for schedule:

Due date	Quarterly meeting
Submittal date	Concurrence/acknowledgement date

3. Summary from 3/7/2017 Meeting

No comments were received to the previous meeting’s summary, so they will be considered final.

4. Comments received to the 2018 RMD:

- a. Following the SSL/DAF Comment Resolution, KY requested the SSL equation in the Table A.7b, “Risk-Based SSLs for Protection of RGA Groundwater for Radionuclide COPCs at PGDP,” have the reference EPA 2000, *Soil Screening Guidance for Radionuclides: Technical Background Document* (EPA/540-R-00-006).

Change was discussed and implemented.

- b. DOE internal comments have prompted a change to Section 3.3.4.4, page 3-33, because there were some inconsistencies between the previously added text and bullets and the EPA VI guidance. The replacement text is from the EPA VI guidance Section 6.5.1, page 105.

Text in Section 3.3.4.4 be revised from

OSWER Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the VI Pathway from Subsurface Vapor Sources to Indoor Air (EPA 2015a) provides technical and policy recommendations on determining if the VI pathway poses an unacceptable risk to human health. VISLs can be used to evaluate site analytical data. VISLs are risk-based screening levels used to identify sites or buildings that may pose a health concern through the vapor intrusion pathway. The EPA VISL calculator is located on the Web site <https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-screening-levels-visls>. Please refer to Table E.8 in Appendix E for vapor intrusion risk information. At sites where subsurface concentrations of vapor-forming chemicals fall below

VISLs, no further action or study ~~may be warranted if supported by multiple lines of evidence, for example~~ (EPA 2015a).

- ~~Site-specific data verify that the subject property reflects the conditions and assumptions of the generic model underlying the VISLs.~~
- ~~Hydrogeologic information (in addition to sampling data) support assessments of the vapor intrusion pathway.~~
- ~~Multiple rounds of groundwater (or soil gas) sampling results support conclusions that a specific vapor source is stable or shrinking and/or is not expected to pose a vapor intrusion concern under reasonably expected future, as well as current, conditions.~~

To

OSWER Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the VI Pathway from Subsurface Vapor Sources to Indoor Air (EPA 2015a) provides technical and policy recommendations on determining if the VI pathway poses an unacceptable risk to human health. VISLs can be used to evaluate site analytical data. VISLs are risk-based screening levels used to identify sites or buildings that may pose a health concern through the vapor intrusion pathway. The EPA VISL calculator is located on the Web site <https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-screening-levels-visls>. Please refer to Table E.8 in Appendix E for vapor intrusion risk information. At sites where subsurface concentrations of vapor-forming chemicals fall below VISLs, no further action or study ~~may be warranted if supported by multiple lines of evidence, for example~~ (EPA 2015a), is warranted as long as the site fulfills the conditions and assumptions of the generic conceptual model underlying the development of the VISLs. Evaluating these conditions and assumptions requires “basic knowledge of the subsurface source of vapors (e.g., location, form, and extent of site-specific vapor-forming chemicals) and subsurface conditions (e.g., soil type in the vadose zone, depth to groundwater for groundwater sources), which are important elements of the CSM.”

- ~~Site-specific data verify that the subject property reflects the conditions and assumptions of the generic model underlying the VISLs.~~
- ~~Hydrogeologic information (in addition to sampling data) support assessments of the vapor intrusion pathway.~~
- ~~Multiple rounds of groundwater (or soil gas) sampling results support conclusions that a specific vapor source is stable or shrinking and/or is not expected to pose a vapor intrusion concern under reasonably expected future, as well as current, conditions.~~

Quotations were added for direct text from the guidance.

It is noted that although “multiple rounds of ... sampling results” is not in the guidance, it is likely needed. Multiple rounds of sampling results to support conclusions regarding a specific vapor source will be revisited for the 2019 RMD.

- c. Update the reference from, “*Region 4 Human Health Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance, EPA Region 4*, Web site version last updated January 2014 (Draft Final) (EPA 2014f),”

to, “*March 2018 Update: Region 4 Human Health Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance*, (EPA 2018),”

See also Item 6, below.

- d. DOE internal comments have prompted a change to the text and footnote in Section 2.1, page 2-10. The current redline text is here:

[Methods to derive radiological dose estimates are similar and are not presented. Also, note that for a radiological dose assessment, the benchmarks for radiological dose-based action are 1 mrem/year, 4 mrem/year (for water only), 12 mrem/year, 25 mrem/year, and 100 mrem/year.]⁵

⁵ The radiation dose rates of 1 mrem/year and 12 mrem/year are not DOE or Kentucky standards, and none of these radiation dose rates are EPA standards, including the 12 mrem/year, with the exception of the 4 mrem/year that is the public drinking water standard for beta-emitting radionuclides. Dose levels are (1) 1 mrem/year (from NRCRP Report No. 116, Section 17, Negligible Individual Dose and ANSI/HPS standard N13.12); (2) 12 mrem/year (from “Radiation Risk Assessment at CERCLA Sites: Q & A” OSWER No. 9200.4-40, June 13, 2014); (3) 25 mrem/year (derived from the public dose limit of 100 mrem/year limit in DOE Order 458.1 and considering ALARA principles); and (4) 100 mrem/year (from DOE Order 458.1 and the Kentucky public dose limit as established in 902 KAR 100:019, Section 10). A value of 4 mrem/year for beta-emitting radionuclides is used for groundwater (from <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html>).

The main text and footnote were reconsidered. That consideration led to the realization that the main text and footnote were misplaced in this section. This section focuses on how risk/dose will be calculated using PRGs and not the different risk-based and dose-based PRGs in the RMD or their basis. Therefore, the following changes were made in response to the original comment and management concerns:

The main text has been changed to be consistent with the balance of the paragraph as follows:

“Methods to derive radiological dose estimates are similar and are not presented in the equations. For example, when deriving radiological dose estimates, the dose-based PRG derived using a target dose of 1 mrem/yr would replace the ‘Cancer PRG,’ and ‘Target Risk’ would be replaced with a target dose of 1 mrem/yr.”⁵

And, the footnote is changed as follows:

“⁵ The radiation target dose of 1 mrem/year is not a DOE, EPA, or KY standard. Also, as with risk-based PRGs for chemicals and radionuclides, dose-based PRGs are used in project screening only and should not be considered clean-up values.”

- e. DOE internal comments have prompted a change to page A-5 (see also item d., above). The current text is here:

Radionuclides—Dose levels are (1) 1 mrem/year (from NRCRP Report No. 116, Section 17, Negligible Individual Dose and ANSI/HPS standard N13.12); (2) 12 mrem/year (from “Radiation Risk Assessment at CERCLA Sites: Q & A” OSWER No. 9200.4-40, June 13, 2014); (3) 25 mrem/year (derived from the public dose limit of 100 mrem/year limit in DOE Order 458.1 and considering ALARA principles); and (4) 100 mrem/year. A value of 4 mrem/year is used for groundwater (from <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html>).

This will need to be modified as follows. The last sentence is added so that the RMD user is aware that the dose-based PRGs are not cleanup values even though the dose targets used to develop them are found in guidance, DOE orders, and NRC regulation.

Radionuclides—Dose level targets are (1) 1 mrem/year (from NRCRP Report No. 116, Section 17, Negligible Individual Dose and ANSI/HPS standard N13.12); (2) 12 mrem/year (from “Radiation Risk Assessment at CERCLA Sites: Q & A” OSWER No. 9200.4-40, June 13, 2014); (3) 25 mrem/year (derived from the public dose limit of 100 mrem/year limit in DOE Order 458.1 and considering ALARA principles); and (4) 100 mrem/year. A value of 4 mrem/year is used for groundwater (from <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html>). As with risk-based PRGs for chemicals and radionuclides, dose-based PRGs are used in project screening only and should not be considered clean-up values.

It was noted that the risk-based PRG calculator referential links are found on p. B-3 of Appendix B. The dose-based PRG calculator is not referenced in the RMD.

5. DRAFT Dilution Attenuation Factor/Soil Screening Level White Paper

The draft white paper has been submitted to the Groundwater Modeling Working Group. A comment response meeting was held May 4, 2018. EPA team members are checking status.

The current draft white paper (with a “Draft” stamp) will be added to Appendix E as a placeholder with a notation that comments are outstanding.

6. Updated Region 4 Regional Human Health Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance

Are there any technical or terminology updates in this guidance that need to be incorporated into the 2019 RMD? Tim will check on whether any updates need to be made. This topic will be discussed at next quarter’s meeting.

7. FY 2019 DRAFT Schedule/Work Plan

Beginning work on FY 2019 schedule; expect it to be similar to FY 2018 schedule. A draft schedule/work plan will be sent before the September 2018 quarterly RAWG meeting. For FY 2019, we will look at adding a revision to the Ecological RMD volume. Please send any additional topics to LeAnne by September 1, 2018.

8. Watch Topics:

- **Volatile organics definitions used in RAIS**
This needs to be watched to see if there are any impacts (especially for PCBs and PAHs).
No additional updates at this time.
- **Derivation of Risk-based Surface Water Effluent Limits**
No additional updates at this time.
- **Status of EPA’s Policy for Lead in Blood**
No additional updates at this time.

9. Poll RAWG Members/Open Discussion

None were made.

Paducah Risk Assessment Working Group Meeting Summary—September 12, 2018

Brian Begley	Julie Corkran ✓	Rich Bonczek ✓
Gaye Brewer ✓	Jana Dawson ✓	Martin Clauberg ✓
Nathan Garner ✓	Jon Richards ✓	LeAnne Garner ✓
Jeri Higginbotham ✓	Brett Thomas ✓	Bobette Nourse ✓
Jerri Martin ✓	Mac McRae ✓	Bruce Ford ✓

1. Call for Issues from Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG) Members

None were made.

2. Remaining Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Schedule/Work Plan

Quarterly Meeting (September)	9/12/2018
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Quarterly meetings will be Web/teleconference 8:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m. (Central), 9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. (Eastern)

Color code for schedule:

Due date	Quarterly meeting
Submittal date	Concurrence/acknowledgement date

3. Notes from 6/25/2018 Meeting

No comments were received to the previous meeting’s notes, so they will be considered final.

4. Status of the 2018 RMD:

2018 RMD was submitted on July 31, 2018. KY and EPA have e-mailed acknowledgements of receipt.

5. FY 2019 DRAFT Schedule/Work Plan

Proposed FY 2019 Schedule/Work Plan:

Submit Work Plan (i.e., this schedule)	9/12/2018
<i>Ecological (Eco) Risk Methods Document (RMD) Scoping Meeting</i>	<i>10/1/2018</i>
RAWG concurs with Work Plan (i.e., this schedule)	10/12/2018
Additional suggested revisions/corrections to Human Health (HH) RMD should be sent to LeAnne	11/1/2018
<i>Proposed initial revision of Eco RMD submitted to RAWG for review</i>	<i>11/5/2018</i>
Submit HH Appendix A [i.e., Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs)] to RAWG for review	11/19/2018
<i>Comments due for Eco RMD</i>	<i>12/17/2018</i>
Quarterly Meeting (December)	12/5/2018
Submit revised HH Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E to RAWG for review	12/17/2018
Comments due for HH Appendix A	1/11/2019
RAWG Concur with HH Appendix A	2/13/2019
Comments due for HH Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E	2/13/2019
<i>Submit Eco RMD to FFA Managers (DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R2/V2)</i>	<i>2/19/2019</i>
Quarterly Meeting (March)	3/6/2019
<i>FFA Managers acknowledge receipt of Eco RMD</i>	<i>3/19/2019</i>
RAWG concur with HH Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E	4/10/2019

Proposed FY 2019 Schedule/Work Plan (Continued):

Submit Entire Revised HH RMD to RAWG for Review	4/17/2019
Comments due for entire revised HH RMD	5/15/2019
Quarterly Meeting (June)	6/5/2019
Submit HH RMD to FFA Managers (DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R10/V1)	7/15/2019
FFA Managers acknowledge receipt of HH RMD	8/15/2019
Quarterly Meeting (September)	9/11/2019

Quarterly meetings will be Web/teleconference 8:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m. (Central), 9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. (Eastern)

Color code for schedule:

Due date	Quarterly meeting
Submittal date	Concurrence/acknowledgement date

6. Updated Region 4 Regional Human Health Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance

Are there any technical or terminology updates in this guidance that need to be incorporated into the 2019 RMD? Tim will check on whether any updates need to be made. Julie will follow up with Tim. Topics and additional suggested revisions/corrections to the HH RMD are scheduled for 11/1/2018. Updates can be rolled into that.

7. DOE Memo Regarding Application of RESRAD and the PRG Calculator

The memo is included as Attachment 1 and was discussed. Primarily RAGS is followed. When RESRAD is used to calculate dose, the PRG calculator also must be used. Dose is not always calculated during risk assessment (determined during project scoping). PRGs are not used for calculating risk in baseline risk assessments at Paducah. EPA is reviewing the memo.

8. Changes for the Eco RMD

Revised EPA Guidance:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/era_regional_supplemental_guidance_report-march-2018_update.pdf

Screening values are updated in this revised guidance. Guidance for urban sites also is in the works. This guidance for urban sites will be applicable to the sites at Paducah, due to the industrial nature. Detection limits with respect to eco screening may need to be evaluated further. Potential lower detection limits also need to be evaluated for the Programmatic QAPP.

Upcoming DOE Guidance:

- DOE-HDBK-1226-YR, Full Review and Response, *Conduct of Operations Handbook*, due 9/17/2018.
- DOE-STD-1153-YR, Full Review and Response, MAIN TEXT—*A Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota*, due 10/10/2018
- DOE-STD-1153-YR, Full Review and Response, APPENDICES—*A Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota*, due 10/10/2018

DOE’s guidance is being updated. The group needs to determine if there is anything in the guidance that should be added to our Eco RMD. LeAnne will send out a link to information when it is available.

A scoping meeting is planned for 10/1/2018; LeAnne sent invitations following the meeting. Suggested topics for the scoping meeting will be sent the week of 9/17/2018. Please send additional topics to LeAnne by

9/20/2018 for inclusion in the preliminary agenda (e.g., any new topics or new paradigms that should be added to the Paducah Eco RMD). We will add topics to agenda on 10/1, if necessary.

Brett has new exposure parameters to be included. The new parameters were sent following the meeting and are included as Attachment 2.

The next ecological project upcoming at Paducah will be a screening-level ecological risk assessment for the C-400 Complex RI/FS. The baseline ecological risk assessment is planned for the SWOU RI/FS, which is scheduled several years out.

9. Watch Topics:

- **Volatile organics definitions used in RAIS**
This needs to be watched to see if there are any impacts (especially for PCBs and PAHs).
No additional updates at this time.
- **Derivation of Risk-based Surface Water Effluent Limits**
No additional updates at this time.
- **Status of EPA's Policy for Lead in Blood**
A RAIS update was sent in August 2018, as follows.

New Lead PRG and Lead risk tools have been added that follow the EPA methodology for calculating PRGs associated with non-residential adult exposures to lead in soil. The methodology focuses on estimating fetal blood lead concentrations in women exposed to lead-contaminated soils. Based on the TRW's analysis of the data collected in the completed NHANES III survey (1999-2004), updated ranges for the baseline adult blood lead concentration (PbB) and GSDi adult parameters in the ALM have been included in the calculator. However, recent scientific evidence has demonstrated adverse health effects at blood lead concentrations below 10 $\hat{\mu}$ g/dL down to 5 $\hat{\mu}$ g/dL, and possibly below. OSRTI is developing a new soil lead policy to address this new information. Until that soil lead policy is finalized, regional risk assessors and managers should consult with the TRW's Lead Committee before applying these updated values for PRG calculation.

Julie will follow up with Tim to see if there is anything specific that needs to be added for C-400 or for Paducah in general.

This will need to be considered in the C-400 Complex RI/FS Work Plan.

10. Poll RAWG Members/Open Discussion

A scoping meeting for the C-400 Complex RI/FS risk assessment is anticipated in mid-2020 (after preliminary data is received). This will be added to watch topics in upcoming meetings.

A question was raised regarding rad discharge limits for C-400 (from the RAWP). Jeri will send the question by e-mail.

2018 was a successful year. FY 2019 schedule is above. It will be a fun year. ☺



ATTACHMENT 1

Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

May 7, 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: MARK GILBERTSON
ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT
SECRETARY FOR REGULATORY AND POLICY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Application of RESidual RADioactivity and the Preliminary
Remediation Goal Calculator for Conducting Radiological Risk
Evaluations at Comprehensive Environmental Response,
Compensation, and Liability Act Sites

The purpose of this memorandum is to: 1) provide expectations to the Office of Environmental Management (EM) Field Managers on the appropriate application of the RESidual RADioactivity (RESRAD) family of codes to radiological risk assessments and evaluations conducted by the Department of Energy (DOE) in support of its cleanup decisions under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); and 2) provide clarification on the application of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Preliminary Remediation Goal (PRG) and Dose Compliance Consecration (DCC) Calculators (here in referred to as the PRG Calculator) as a screening tool at those DOE's sites on EPA's CERCLA National Priority List (NPL).

The RESRAD is a family of computer codes that was developed to assist in evaluating the condition of radioactive contamination in environmental media (e.g., soils) and buildings/structures, and to demonstrate compliance with DOE's established dose limits (as outlined in the DOE Orders 458.1, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment* and 435.1, *Radioactive Waste Management*) for the protection of human health and the environment. RESRAD has been extensively applied in the DOE complex for: 1) determining final cleanup levels in support of deactivation and decommissioning (D&D) projects, including the free-release of previously contaminated materials and real property; 2) supporting risk and dose assessments for regulatory decision making; 3) evaluations to support response decisions and excess real property transfers; and 4) conducting performance assessments (PAs) for disposal facilities in accordance with DOE Order 435.1. These codes have been peer reviewed and widely used by federal and state agencies, including EPA, within the United States and internationally.

In June 2014, the EPA published Radiation Risk Assessment at CERCLA Sites: Q&A, EPA 540-R-012-13, which provides updated guidance for radiation risk assessment (see <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/176329.pdf>). Central to EPA's guidance is the PRG Calculator, which is a tool that allows users to calculate initial cleanup levels for radiation in soil, water, and air at CERCLA sites, based on standardized assumptions and default input values. The EPA uses the PRG calculator to derive risk-based, screening values that can be compared to



the concentrations of site contaminants. Comparison to these default values can be used during project scoping to identify areas of a site where radionuclides of potential concern may warrant further evaluation. Areas of the site where the concentrations of radionuclides of potential concern fall below the default, risk-based screening values do not need further investigation or action. Areas where radionuclide concentrations are above the PRG screening values are further assessed using a more detailed model (e.g., RESRAD) with site-specific data to support response action decisions.

Following EPA's release of the June 2014 guidance, questions have arisen regarding the use of the RESRAD family of codes and the PRG calculator for supporting CERCLA response decisions at the DOE's NPL sites. As the lead CERCLA agency for the DOE sites, the DOE issues this memorandum to clarify that EPA 540-R-012-13 does allow for the use of alternate models other than PRG or other EPA calculators at CERCLA sites. In addition, this memorandum, establishes direction for the DOE site offices that RESRAD models are approved for use in cleanup decisions at the DOE sites.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Generic Screening Evaluations

The EPA considers the PRGs obtained from the PRG calculator using default scenarios and inputs to be protective for generic screening during project scoping at any location. More specifically, the PRG calculator includes a full suite of generic inputs and default exposure scenarios that purposefully calculate screening values. By definition, screening values are conservative thresholds based on an established risk or dose level. Values below the screening level have no potential for exceeding the threshold, and values above the screening level may exceed the threshold, but warrant further evaluation based on site-specific or site-relevant conditions. Thus, if the RESRAD or another tool is to be used in a similar manner for generic screening purposes only, site personnel will need to ensure their EPA regulators agree to the use of these inputs and default scenarios in order to remain consistent with similar generic screening within their region.

Site-Specific Screening Evaluations

When further analysis is needed, the DOE recommends that available site-specific data be used in place of generic inputs to provide for a more accurate portrayal of potential site risks. These site-specific input values or alternative exposure and land use scenarios) used in the PRG Calculator, RESRAD or other appropriate tools, need to be documented and justified. Regardless of which approach is followed, site personnel need to work with their EPA regulator to ensure the site-specific screening analysis remains consistent with CERCLA requirements, giving due consideration to the site-specific factors.

Risk Assessment & Remedial Alternative Risk Evaluations

Once a site has conducted screening and determined there is need for additional site-specific analysis, any such analysis should be completed consistent with EPA's Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, which requires the consideration of site-specific conditions and incorporates the concept of reasonable maximum exposure. This guidance also allows for the calculation of site-specific risk values over a wide-range of current and potential future uses and the use of modeled concentrations, such as those representative of impacts from sources to groundwater, when applicable to the decision. Therefore, sites may choose to use the EPA's PRG calculator for screening purposes only, but the DOE's policy is to use RESRAD (or other models meeting the DOE quality assurance requirements) for site-specific and site-relevant risk assessments and determining appropriate cleanup levels.

If you have any further questions, please contact Mr. Robert W. Seifert, Director, Office of Regulatory Compliance, at (301) 903-9638 or Robert.seifert@em.doe.gov.

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EPA Region 4 Preferred Parameters to be used in Ecological Risk Assessments in Region 4 - Version 9 - Last Revised July 06, 2017

DRAFT – NOT FINAL!

Table 1. Wildlife Exposure Parameters. [Values are taken from the 1993 EPA Wildlife Exposure Factors Handbook unless otherwise noted.]

Parameter →	Food Ingestion Rate	Incidental sed or soil Ingestion	Ingestion Rate of Water	Body Weight, kg	Home Range	Plant fraction in Diet	Animal Fraction in Diet
Parameter notes	Kg wet food/kg BW-d, unless noted otherwise	Kg dry wt sed/kg dry wt food, as decimal % of FIR (%/100)	L/kg BW-d	As wet (fresh) weight	Units as noted; 1 ha = 2.47 acres	proportion	proportion
Receptor ↓							
Great Blue Heron	0.18	0.02	0.045	2.23	8.4 ha	0	1
Green Heron	0.6 ^(m)	0.02 (from blue heron)	0.117 ^(m)	0.2 ^(l)	4.5 ha ^(m)	0	1
Belted Kingfisher	0.5	0	0.14	0.147	4.29 ha	0	1
Mallard	0.278	0.11 ^(p)	0.057	1.134	111 ha	0.5	0.5
Mallard	0.466 ^(l)	0.11 ^(p)	0.057	1.134	111 ha	0	1 (aquatic insects)
Wood Stork	0.273 ^(k)	0.02 (from heron)	0.045 (from heron)	2.2 kg ⁽ⁱ⁾	1-5 mi feeding radius ^(h)	0	1
American Robin	1.52	0.05	0.14	0.081	0.16 ha	0.5 or 0	0.5 or 1
Woodcock	1.16	0.104	0.10	0.170	10.5 ha	0	1
Osprey	0.21	0 (assumed)	0.052	1.50	2 km foraging radius	0	1
American Kestrel	0.5	0 (assumed)	0.0144 L/day	0.12 (HWIR)	10-100 ha	0	1
Mourning Dove	0.2 ^(o)	0.093 (from bobwhite)	0.02 (from bobwhite)	0.12 ^(o)	217 ha ⁽ⁿ⁾	1	0
Screech Owl ^(a)	0.385	0.02	0.113	0.14	4 ha	0	1

- (b) McCarty, J. and D. Winkler. 1999. Foraging ecology and diet selectivity of tree swallows feeding nestlings. *The Condor* 101:246-254.
- (c) Kroner, S. and D. Cozzie. 2003. Data Collection for the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule. Section 12: Ecological Exposure Factors.
- (d) Wildlife Exposure Factors Handbook, calculated using equation 3-4 and 80% moisture content.
- (e) Wildlife Exposure Factors Handbook, from marsh wren parameters table.
- (f) Adirondack Ecological Center website and Smithsonian North American Mammals website.
- (g) Beyer, N., E. Conner, et al. 1994. Estimates of soil ingestion by wildlife. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 58(2):375-382.
- (h) Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission website: <http://myfwc.com/research/wildlife/birds/wood-storks/faq/>
- (i) National Geographic website: <http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/birds/wood-stork/>
- (j) Calculated using information from Sugden, L. 1979. Grain consumption by mallards. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 7(1):35-39; and Batt, B. Ecology and management of breeding waterfowl. University of Minnesota Press, 1992; and Armitage, P. et al. *The Chironomidae: biology and ecology of non-biting midges*. Chapman and Hall, 1995.
- (k) Calculated from: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/profile/speciesProfile?sPCODE=B060>
- (l) Interpreted from Gavinio, G and R. Dickerman. 1972. Nestling development of green herons at San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico. *The Condor* 74:72-79.
- (m) Interpreted from: Cornell Lab of Ornithology Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/grnher/introduction>
- (n) Losito, M. and R. Mirarchi. 1991. Summertime habitat use and movements of hatching year mourning doves in northern Alabama. *J. Wildlife Management* 55:137-146.
- (o) Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Mourning_Dove/lifehistory
- (p) Beyer, N., M. Perry and P. Osenton. 2008. Sediment ingestion rates in waterfowl (Anatidae) and their use in environmental risk assessment. *Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management* 4(2):246-251. Average of freshwater duck sediment ingestion rates presented in Table 1 of this reference.
- (q) <http://www.wild-bird-watching.com/Mockingbird.html>
- (r) Nagy, K. 1987. Field metabolic rate and food requirement scaling in mammals and birds. *Ecological Monographs* 57(2):111-128.

Table 2. Toxicity Reference Values

TRVs, mg/kg BW-d									
Chemical	Mammal		Ref	Avian		Ref			
	NOAEL	LOAEL		NOAEL	LOAEL				
Aluminum	1.93	49	Sample et al. 1996	110	549	Sample et al. 1996			
Antimony	0.059	0.59	Eco SSLs	NV	NV				
Arsenic	1.04	1.66	Eco SSLs	2.24	3.55	Eco SSLs			
Barium	51.8	119	Eco SSLs	20.8	41.7	Sample et al. 1996			
Beryllium	0.532	0.63	Eco SSLs	NV	NV				
Cadmium	0.77	1	Eco SSLs	1.47	6.35	Eco SSLs			
Chromium (III)	2.4	58.2	Eco SSLs	2.66	15.6	Eco SSLs			
Chromium (VI)	9.24	38.4	Eco SSLs	NV	NV				
Cobalt	7.33	10.9	Eco SSLs	7.61	11.5	Eco SSLs			
Copper	5.6	6.79	Eco SSLs	4.05	4.68	Eco SSLs			
Iron	NV	NV		NV	NV				
Lead	4.7	5	Eco SSLs	1.63	1.94	Eco SSLs			
Manganese	51.5	71	Eco SSLs	179	377	Eco SSLs			
Mercury	0.075	0.15	Dansereau et al. 1999	0.023	0.068	Spalding et al. 2000			
Nickel	1.7	2.71	Eco SSLs	6.71	11.5	Eco SSLs			
Potassium	NV	NV		NV	NV				
Selenium	0.143	0.157	Eco SSLs	0.29	0.37	Eco SSLs			
Silver	6.02	45.3	Eco SSLs	2.02	20.2	Eco SSLs			
Thallium	0.037 0.0074	0.185 0.074	Sample et al. 1996	0.35	0.7	CHPPM database			
Vanadium	4.16	5.11	Eco SSLs	0.344	0.413	Eco SSLs			
Zinc	75.4	298	Eco SSLs	66.1	170	Eco SSLs			

	Mammal		Ref	Avian		Ref
	NOAEL	LOAEL		NOAEL	LOAEL	
DDT and metabolites	0.147	0.274	Eco SSLs	0.227	0.281	Eco SSLs
Dieldrin	0.015	0.03	Eco SSLs	0.071	0.179	Eco SSLs
ΣLMW PAHs	65.6	110	Eco SSLs	3.1	30.5	Stickel and Dieter 1979
ΣHMW PAHs	0.615	3.07	Eco SSLs	0.1	1.0	Stickel and Dieter 1979
PCBs	0.05	0.1	Restum et al. 1998	0.043	0.13	Lilie et al. 1974
PCBs (TEQ)	0.00000047	0.00000097	Bursian et al. 2013	----	----	----
PCBs (total) (carnivores)	0.07	0.15	Bursian et al. 2013	----	----	----
PCBs (total) (herbivores)	0.068	0.68	Sample et al. 1996	----	----	----
PCB 1242	1.3*	1.4*	Chapman 2003	0.1	0.4	Chapman 2003
PCB 1248	0.5*	0.6*	Chapman 2003	0.4	0.5	Chapman 2003
PCB 1254	0.093	0.93	McCoy et al. 1995	0.6	1.2	Chapman 2003
Pentachlorophenol	8.42	22.7	Eco-SSL; the geo means for repro and growth	6.73	22.5	Eco-SSL; the lowest NOAEL/ LOAEL for repro and growth
TCDD	0.000001 (= 1 ng/kg-d)	0.00001 (= 10 ng/kg-d)	Sample et al. 1996	0.000014 (=14 ng/kg-d)	0.000064 (= 64 ng/kg-d)	Nosek et al. 1992
TCDF	----	----	----	0.000001	0.00001	Sample et al. 1996
Hexachlorobenzene	NA	0.137	Y	0.11	2.25	z
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.2	2.0	Kociba et al. 1977	5	0.5	Schwetz et al. 1974

Aldrin	0.2	1	Treon and Cleveland (1955).	NA	0.016	v
BHC (beta)	0.563	2.25	Vos et al. (1971). p	1.5	4.5	q
BHC-gamma (Lindane)	0.1	1	Beard et al. (1998) r	1.5	4.5	q
Chlordane	4.58	9.16	Wiemeyer (1996)	2.14	10.7	WHO 1984 citing Keplinger et al. (1968).
Endrin	0.092	0.92	Good and Ware (1969)	0.1	0.3	Flemming et al. 1982; Spann et al. 1986
Heptachlor	0.1	1	Crum et al. (1993)	0.065	0.65	t
Kepone	NA	10	Kavlock et al. (1987)	NA	0.1	Epstein 1978
Methoxychlor	4	8	Grey et al. (1988)	0.056	0.56	x
Mirex	0.024	0.24	Wolf et al. (1979) c, b	0.001	0.1	Heath and Spann 1973.
Toxaphene	8	10		1	5	Wiemeyer (1996)
Trifluralin	225	475	Byrd et al. (1995)	2	20	USEPA 1992
Pentachlorobenzene	19	84	Den Besten et al. (1993)	NA	NA	----
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	3.5	Fabjan et al. (2006)	NA	NA	----

* This value is mg/kg wet wt in diet

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c – Kennedy et al. (1973)

b - Reduction in growth of rats (Trottman and Desaiah 1980).

v- Mortality endpoint De Witt (1955). Acute mortality so used a factor of 100 adjustment to TRV.

P - Vos et al. (1971). (Benzene hexachloride mixed isomers)

r - Beard et al. (1998). gamma-BHC for mink.

q - Mallard duck 45 ppm LOAEL in food for reproduction and 15 ppm as NOAEL. 1-kg duck consuming 100 g food per day = 4.5 mg/kg-day for LOAEL and 1.5 mg/kg-day for NOAEL. EPA (2013). Chakravarty and Lahiri (1986).

t - Hill and Camardese (1986) mortality endpoint divided by 10.

x - Ottinger et al. (2005). Japanese quail body weight 0.15 kg. Food ingestion rate of 0.0169 kg/d. 5 ppm reproductive LOAEL = 0.56 mg/kg-bw/d. NOAEL 0.5 ppm = 0.056 mg/kg-bw/d.

y - LOAEL measured by Bleavins et al. (1984) using captive mink. Reduced survival of kits was observed after 331 days feeding of hexachlorobenzene at a concentration of 1 mg/kg. Dose derived by assuming that the mink weigh 1 kg and consume 137 g/day of food (Opresko et al. 1994). This value is selected for use with piscivorous mammals because it is the lowest experimentally-derived dietary LOAEL found, and it relates to reproductive effects in a close relative to the river otter.

z -LOAEL measured by Vos et al. (1971) using Japanese quail (*Cortunix sp.*). Reduced egg hatchability and egg volume were observed after 90 days feeding at a dietary hexachlorobenzene concentration of 20 mg/kg. Dose by assuming that the quail weigh 0.15 kg and consume 16.9 g/day of food (Opresko et al. 1994). The value is selected because it is the lowest LOAEL found for hexachlorobenzene and birds. The no effect level found by Vos et al. (1971) was 1 mg/kg. Then NOAEL was 0.11 mg/kg/d.

Table 3. Tissue Residue “Toxicity Reference Values”

Tissue Residue “TRVs”, mg/kg wet weight*	
Chemical	Receptor
	Fish
	Aquatic Invertebrates
Antimony	1.11
Arsenic	---
Cadmium	0.17
Copper	---
Lead	4.0
Mercury	0.37
Selenium	1.58
Zinc	---
	24.1
Tributyl Tin	---
BEHP	1.6
DDD	---
	1.81
Total DDTs (DDT+DDD+DDE)	0.76
	0.97
β -BHC, δ -BHC	4.7
PCBs, total	0.43
	1.32
Endrin	---
	0.0037
Lindane	0.24
	0.0032
Di-n-butyl phthalate	32
Butylbenzyl phthalate	6.45
Hexachlorobutadiene	4.2
	4.2

*Reference: Burt Shepard, EPA Region 10, pers. comm.; values as given in the poster presentation “Development of Aquatic Biota Tissue Toxicity Reference Values for Use in the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment of Portland Harbor”, presented at the 30th SETAC North America Meeting, New Orleans, LA, Nov 2009

Paducah Risk Assessment Working Group Meeting Summary—December 19, 2018

Brian Begley ✓	Don Dihel *	Chris Jung ✓
Rich Bonczek ✓	Bruce Ford ✓	Frasier Johnstone *
Martin Clauberg ✓	Kevin Funke *	Jerri Martin ✓
Julie Corkran ✓	LeAnne Garner ✓	Chris Pracheil *
Jana Dawson ✓	Nathan Garner ✓	Gil Whitehurst *

✓ indicates member was present.

* indicates participation in Programmatic-Quality Assurance Project Plan (P-QAPP) topic only.

1. Call for Issues from Risk Assessment Working Group (RAWG) Members

None.

2. P-QAPP Addition of Radiological Surveys

- Discussion of KY recommendations of changes to the P-QAPP
- Consideration of Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) guidance
- Discussion of Four Rivers Nuclear Partnership documents, “Radiological Protection Instrumentation Operation Technical Basis Document” and “Radiological Protection Contamination Control and Monitoring Technical Basis Document for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky” (These have been placed at the following link: <https://pubdocs.pad.pppo.gov/?dir=Radiological%20Survey%20Procedures>)

DOE has discussed this with management and agrees that information needs to be included in QAPPs so that data is of known quality.

Additional standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be added to the QAPPs.

Project QAPPs will be modified based on comments to C-400 Basement Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP)/QAPP and C-400 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan. Those updated QAPPs will be flowed up to the P-QAPP for 2020.

P-QAPP was developed from the Soils Operable Unit RI/FS Work Plan in 2012; which is why the P-QAPP follows changes to project-specific QAPPs instead of project-specific QAPPs following changes to the P-QAPP.

Information to be included will address the following, taken from EPA’s and KY’s comments on the C-400 Basement SAP/QAPP.

Excerpt from EPA’s comments:

8. Appendix B (Radiological Scoping Survey Plan For C-400 Cleaning Building Basement Slab and Subsurface Structures) does not provide adequate documentation of the activities proposed to identify radiologically impacted areas in the basement of the C-400 complex. For example, Section B.3.1.1 (Direct Readings) states that direct readings, targeted surveys, and sample analyses will be used to assess the nature and extent of radiological contamination in the basement areas that may be used to inform the C-400

Complex Operable Unit remedial investigation; however, many of the details of the field investigation are not included, as follows:

- a. A listing of the specific radiological instrumentation that will be used for each of the following: direct readings, scan survey or static survey, and smear counting; scan speed, count times (statics), and the achievable minimum detectable concentrations (MDCs) and minimum detectable count rate (MDCR) for each survey type/radiation detected (alpha, beta, and gamma); smear/wipe sample instrument MDCs for gross alpha/beta counting, or radionuclide-specific analysis as appropriate.
- b. A list of the investigation levels for each instrument/type of radiation that will trigger a response for further investigation (i.e., gross alpha/beta or gamma reading that will trigger the requirement to conduct a survey and/or collect a sample).
- c. Inclusion of all of the technical, as well as quality control (QC) requirements for sample collection and analysis, along with copies of SOPs for all of these processes. The technical information should include the method number, calibration information and quantitation parameters for scans, wipes, and static measurements. The QC information should include daily/weekly efficiency, energy and background checks as applicable for each analysis and instrument type.
- d. Description of how data will be recorded and whether locations where direct readings and surveys are completed will be geo-referenced using a global positioning system or if manual methods will be used to document the locations.
- e. A copy of the SOPs for the direct readings and surveys for all radiation types/instruments.

Please revise Appendix B of the Basement SAP/QAPP to include this information.

Excerpt from KY's comments:

Appendix B is intended to be a comprehensive plan for a scoping survey of the C-400 basement. This section of the document should be comprehensive enough to leave no question in the reader's mind about things like the purpose of the work, the exact instrumentation/methodology utilized during the survey and their suitability, the nature of the data gathered during the survey and suitability of that data for the stated use and expected future uses, the activity concentrations of COPCs that can be detected by the survey, methods of quality assurance, etc.

To the contrary, this appendix leaves the reader with significant questions concerning every one of those aspects. The purpose is essentially listed as "to evaluate ... prior to initiating demolition," with no information about what the work performed here will actually evaluate or how it would inform future remedial efforts. The instrumentation to be utilized is a list of a wide range of detectors (differing both in design and radiation detected), with the only details concerning the basis for selection being "depending on calibration and/or repair." The type of data collected from the surveys and the collection method(s) are not mentioned, other than that there are data files (and although it is safe to assume that count rate will be recorded by some method, there was no indication concerning spatial/temporal data). There is mention of both "direct readings" and "targeted radiological surveys," but very little information detailing exactly how either

are performed, the required parameters, and the basis for (each of which should be a small procedure or at least a reference to an established procedure). There is no mention of activity concentrations of any COPCs that can be reliably detected with the survey (scan MDC), nor any connection made to any action level or trigger level, though there is mention of a correlation to be performed between smear results and 1” core analytical sampling results (which do have limits in QAPP Worksheet #15-0). No information was provided on this correlation beyond the indication that it will be performed and a cryptic sentence at the end of B.3.1.3. There is no information concerning survey quality assurance parameters here, or elsewhere in the document, aside from QAPP Worksheet #22 (stating calibration/maintenance/testing/inspection periodicities, etc.) and footnotes on QAPP Worksheet #24/25 mentioning that the stated requirements will be performed according to manufacturer's instructions. Additionally, the historical smear locations and data from January 2018 in Figures B.2/B.3 may or may not have any connection to the current status of building, based on the amount of work that has taken place in the interim. While there is no reason to believe the DOE intends to perform this work in anything other than good faith, and while the envisioned work may very well accomplish what is required, Appendix B gives the appearance of being quite cursory in nature. It is not to the benefit of the FFA parties, or the public, for this sort of work to be performed under a plan this lacking in essential details. Going forward with the plan as written risks wasting time, effort, and DOE EM funds on work that may not accomplish the intended purpose. Please coordinate with Kentucky and EPA and comprehensively revise the document to address the potential issues listed.

3. Notes from 9/12/2018 Meeting

No comments were received to the previous meeting’s notes.

4. Remaining FY 2019 Schedule/Work Plan

Schedule/work plan has been acknowledged by the RAWG.

There is RAIS training in Knoxville, TN, March 5-7, 2019 (next quarterly meeting is March 6).

Quarterly Meeting (December)	12/19/2018
<i>Comments due for Ecological (Eco) Risk Methods Document (RMD)</i>	<i>12/17/2018</i>
Submit revised Human Health (HH) Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E to RAWG for review	12/17/2018
Comments due for HH Appendix A	1/11/2019
RAWG Concur with HH Appendix A	2/13/2019
Comments due for HH Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E	2/13/2019
<i>Submit Eco RMD to FFA Managers (DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R2/V2)</i>	<i>2/19/2019</i>
Quarterly Meeting (March)	3/6/2019
<i>FFA Managers acknowledge receipt of Eco RMD</i>	<i>3/19/2019</i>
RAWG concur with HH Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E	4/10/2019
Submit Entire Revised HH RMD to RAWG for Review	4/17/2019
Comments due for entire revised HH RMD	5/15/2019
Quarterly Meeting (June)	6/5/2019
<i>Submit HH RMD to FFA Managers (DOE/LX/07-0107&D2/R10/V1)</i>	<i>7/15/2019</i>
<i>FFA Managers acknowledge receipt of HH RMD</i>	<i>8/15/2019</i>
Quarterly Meeting (September)	9/11/2019

Quarterly meetings will be Web/teleconference 8:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m. (Central), 9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. (Eastern)

Color code for schedule:

Due date

Submittal date

Quarterly meeting

Concurrence/acknowledgement date

LeAnne will send suggested new dates for the March 2019 quarterly meeting.

Comments for the MW460 white paper for the Groundwater Modeling Working Group will be incorporated into an overall groundwater strategy. EPA is cross-walking white paper recommendations with RI/FS and conceptual site model, and will suggest any additional recommendations.

5. Updates to 2019 HH RMD

Revisions to Main Text and HH Appendix B, D, and E include clarification changes this year.

- Region 4 Regional Human Health Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance

Tim provided the following observations with respect to the RMD:

- The Update clarifies support for incremental sampling. No related update to the RMD is expected.
- The Update includes reference to the lead documents on sieving soil samples. The Directive is cited in the RMD. The Region also is recommending collecting and evaluating site-specific bioavailability for lead and arsenic at sites where those contaminants may drive risk. The RAWG needs to discuss implications.

Site-specific bioavailability for lead and arsenic could be valuable, but might not be necessary. It is likely the site could have more than one bioavailability value across the site. We could note in the main text to check bio transfer factors in Appendix E. The RMD will be revised to include that the development of site-specific BTFs will be a project team decision made during project scoping.

- The Update includes discussion of Region 4's XRF Field Operation Guide. May need additional discussion if DOE anticipates using XRF analysis to characterize a metals site. A statement that collection of survey-type data should follow methods consistent with those developed by EPA (EPA 2018a) has been added to the RMD.

Possibly add reference to Region 4's XRF Field Operation Guide into the RMD.

- The Update clarifies the Region's definition of Surface Soil (Section 2.2.1). This is consistent with the definitions in the RMD, therefore, no changes are required to the RMD; however, the 2019 RMD will include a citation.
- The Update includes discussion of Superfund's asbestos framework document. Only need to add discussion to the RMD if asbestos-contaminated soils are an issue at a site.

RMD does not have discussion of asbestos. This would be a project-specific issue. The RMD will be revised, as necessary, to clarify that the RMD does not contain guidance on risk assessment or evaluation of asbestos and that the EPA framework

document should be considered by the project team during scoping if asbestos-contaminated soils are an issue at a site.

- The Update includes an updated reference to the default exposure factors for use in risk assessments. Those already have been incorporated into the RMD.
- The Update added the reference to guidance for Determining Groundwater Exposure Point Concentrations. That citation already is in the RMD.
- Section 4.8 of the Update includes a revised and expanded discussion of vapor intrusion risk assessment. This discussion already is included in the RMD.

- Rad Surveys

- Text added to RMD referencing MARSSIM for surface soil characterization.

If rad characterization data is collected, it must follow proper quality protocols if it is to be used for risk assessment. MARSSIM is a good guidance document.

- Chromium

- Draft Appendix A sent to RAWG on 11/19/2018 for review. Draft contains note that total chromium NALs/ALs need to be discussed.

In previous versions of the RMD, the NAL/AL for total chromium was to mix the Chromium VI and Chromium III screening levels.

Chromium VI results in the past were difficult to analyze. LeAnne will check with the Sample Management Office to see if getting these values is more realistic now.

Currently, we screen against both Chromium III and Chromium VI. We do not expect Chromium VI at the site in soil, except in special cases. That being the case, we can remove the “Total Chromium” screening value. The uncertainty concerning the presence of Cr+3 or Cr+6, if analyte-specific analytical results are not available, will need to be addressed in the risk assessment.

The “Total Chromium” row will be dropped from screening values in Appendix A.

6. PFAS/PFOS

The group discussed whether we have issues that need to be addressed at PGDP.

PFAS/PFOS is not only a fire-fighting foam, but was used primarily as a jet fuel fire-fighting foam. This likely was not used at PGDP.

The 2019 Environmental Monitoring Plan added the following this year:

“MW315 and MW330 will be sampled once during FY 2019 for perfluorinated chemicals. MW315 and MW330 are located in Solid Waste Management Unit 100, which is the fire training area. Both wells will undergo rehab prior to sampling.”

7. **Status of Eco RMD**

A draft redline was sent to the RAWG on 11/5/2018 for review. Comments were due 12/17/2018. KY and EPA will be sending comments by 12/19/2018, if they have any.

8. **Watch Topics:**

- **Volatile organics definitions used in RAIS**
This needs to be watched to see if there are any impacts (especially for PCBs and PAHs). No additional updates at this time.
- **Derivation of Risk-based Surface Water Effluent Limits**
No additional updates at this time.
- **Status of EPA's Policy for Lead in Blood**
A RAIS update was sent in August 2018, as follows.

New Lead PRG and Lead risk tools have been added that follow the EPA methodology for calculating PRGs associated with non-residential adult exposures to lead in soil. The methodology focuses on estimating fetal blood lead concentrations in women exposed to lead-contaminated soils. Based on the TRW's analysis of the data collected in the completed NHANES III survey (1999-2004), updated ranges for the baseline adult blood lead concentration (PbB) and GSDi adult parameters in the ALM have been included in the calculator. However, recent scientific evidence has demonstrated adverse health effects at blood lead concentrations below 10 µg/dL down to 5 µg/dL, and possibly below. OSRTI is developing a new soil lead policy to address this new information. Until that soil lead policy is finalized, regional risk assessors and managers should consult with the TRW's Lead Committee before applying these updated values for PRG calculation.

There are no additional updates. EPA has announced that they are seeking experts to serve on a Science Advisory Board to review updates to EPA's IEUBK model. Updates to EPA's lead policy may follow. Changes to the IEUBK model would require several changes to the RMD. Tim is tracking that issue and will keep the team posted on any developments.

- **C-400 Complex OU RI/FS Risk Assessment Scoping Meeting**
A scoping meeting is expected in the summer-fall 2020 timeframe, once RI data are available. The RAWG/Project Team will need to assess the contaminants of concern, including lead.

9. **Poll RAWG Members/Open Discussion**

None were made.

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ATTACHMENT E1

**1995 QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES REGARDING RECREATIONAL
USAGE OF BAYOU AND LITTLE BAYOU CREEKS**

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409
North Forbes Road
Lexington, Kentucky
40511-2050
606-233-0574
606-254-4800 FAX

October 26, 1995

O.1.1.94355L05

Mr. Charles Logsdon
Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
10535 Ogden Landing Road
Kevil, Kentucky 42053

Re: PCB Risk Calculations
Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Dear Mr. Logsdon:

FMSM is conducting a preliminary risk calculation for the Little Bayou and Big Bayou areas around the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant. This subject was discussed at a meeting in which you attended on September 7, 1995. During that meeting you indicated that your office could provide information on the recreational use of these areas. In response to your suggestion, we have developed the following list of questions. Please try to research your site use data and answer as many of these questions as possible. If data is not directly available to answer these questions we would appreciate an estimate based on your best professional judgment.

Big Bayou

1. What is the average number of visitors per year to Big Bayou?
2. Of this number, how many are adults and how many are children?
3. Are most of your visitors repeat or one-time visitors on a yearly basis?
4. What is the average time (hours) spent in Big Bayou? Is there a difference in average time spent between adult and child usage?
5. What are the common recreational usages in the area? What is the percentage breakdown of usages by the visitors (i.e. what percentage of visitors fish, hunt, hike, swim, etc.)?
6. What is the number of repeat visits per year by any one individual or group of individuals? What is the average time spent (hours) in the area by the higher frequency visitors?

7. For individuals who are fishing in the area, are they mostly bank fishing or wade fishing? Can you estimate the percentage breakdown between the two? What is the average time spent in the area by a fisherman?
8. Is there a harvestable fish population in Big Bayou? If there is, is there enough to support subsistence fishing (i.e., 0.284 kilograms of meat flesh/meal) for one person to eat 128 meals a year? If not, how much fish, and how often could a person best expect to harvest a meal for consumption?

Little Bayou

I realize that during the September 7th meeting, you stated there is little to no recreational use of the Little Bayou areas. However, it would be helpful if you could answer the same questions about Little Bayou, as asked of Little Bayou. Therefore, we are repeating the following questions.

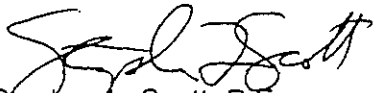
1. What is the average number of visitors per year to Little Bayou?
2. Of this number, how many are adults and how many are children?
3. Are most of your visitors repeat or one-time visitors on a yearly basis?
4. What is the average time (hours) spent in Little Bayou? Is there a difference in average time spent between adult and child usage?
5. What are the common recreational usages in the area? What is the percentage breakdown of usages by the visitors (i.e. what percentage of visitors fish, hunt, hike, swim, etc.)?
6. What is the number of repeat visits per year by any one individual or group of individuals? What is the average time spent (hours) in the area by the higher frequency visitors?
7. For individuals who are fishing in the area, are they mostly bank fishing or wade fishing? Can you estimate the percentage breakdown between the two? What is the average time spent in the area by a fisherman?
8. Is there a harvestable fish population in Little Bayou? If there is, is there enough to support subsistence fishing (i.e., 0.284 kilograms of meat flesh/meal) for one person to eat 128 meals a year? If not, how much fish, and how often could a person best expect to harvest a meal for consumption?

Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
October 26, 1995
Page 3

We appreciate your help in answering these questions. After you have reviewed these, if you have any questions, or if the questions need clarification, please call.

Sincerely,

FULLER, MOSSBARGER, SCOTT AND MAY
ENGINEERS, INC.



Stephen L. Scott, P.E.
Project Manager

/esh

c: David Asburn ✓
Tom McGee ✓
Bob Sneed ✓
David Brancato ✓

facsimile
TRANSMITTAL

to: Stephen Scott, P.E.
fax #: 606-254-4800
re: Big Bayou & Little Bayou
date: November 8, 1995
pages: 4, including this cover sheet.

From the desk of...

Charles Logsdon
WMA Supervisor
Ky. Dept. Of Fish & Wildlife Resources
10535 Ogden Landing Rd.
Kovil, KY. 42053

(602)488-3233
Fax

Stephen Scott, P.E.
Fuller, Mossbarger, Scott and May
Engineers, Inc.
1409 North Forbes Road
Lexington, Ky. 40511-2050

Dear Mr. Scott:

I have answered these question as accurately as possible. If you have any other questions, or questions about my answers feel free to contact me. Sorry about the delay, but you're letter came during some of our deer hunting seasons.

Sincerely,



Charlie Logsdon

cc: Wayne Davis
Don Walker

Little Bayou

1. The number of people visiting Little Bayou is essentially zero, with the exception of PGDP personnel and a few fishermen (maybe, 20 visits annually) that fish a large beaver pond above the outfalls of the plant. A few people (bowhunters and dog trainers) may cross the creek occasionally, but these visits would be brief (the majority would be measured in seconds or minutes). Field trial galleries do cross the creek (over a large dirt-covered culvert) north of McCaw Road, however, they do not enter the creek and the whole process takes seconds.
2. The visitors would be adults.
3. Refer to Big Bayou question 3. Visitors to Little Bayou would be repeat users, probably less than 10 visits per year and most of them in the brief encounter scenario described in question 1.
4. Most encounters with Little Bayou would be measured in seconds. Fishermen that use the beaver pond above the outfalls, may fish on average 2 hours.
5. See Big Bayou question 5.
6. Field trials that cross the creek may occur 12-15 weekends of the year. Most of the participants would be repeat users. The sum of all the encounters with Little Bayou would be measured in minutes for the most frequent user and most would only cross the creek on the culvert and dirt crossings.
7. All fishermen in the beaver pond would be bank fishermen as the pond is too deep to wade.
8. Other than the beaver pond above the outfalls, it would be nearly impossible to catch 0.284 kgs of fish from Little Bayou. There is a fish population, but most would fall in the minnow category and are not desirable by fishermen. In the beaver pond, it would be possible to catch this amount, but it would not support subsistence fishing (128 meals/year).

Big Bayou

Question 1: The number of visits by people using Big Bayou specifically, is estimated to be 150 visits. This is for a specific activity involving Big Bayou, such as fishing. More people may be in the vicinity while using the WKWMA, but their use of Big Bayou maybe for only an instant(i.e., using a log to cross Big Bayou to hunt on the other side of the creek).

Question 2: Of the 150 visits of people using Big Bayou, 100 are adults and 50 are children. This is an estimate based on our observations of people using the area.

Question 3: Most of these people would be one time users. However, 10% of the total number of users could be classified as repeat users. The highest number of visits by one person specifically using Big Bayou, would probably be <10.

Question 4: The average time spent in Big Bayou by users is unknown. However, I feel the amount of time spent/trip would be similar to other activities. During 1994, the average number of hours spent/trip for the following activities were: Quail hunting - 3.49 hrs/trip(n= 158), rabbit hunting - 3.25(n=168), bowhunting for deer - 3.48(n=1115), duck hunting - 2.4(n=69), and raccoon hunting - 2.63(n=20). Raccoon hunting and duck hunting would be the activities most likely associated with Big Bayou. There would be little, if any, difference between adult and child usage of the area.

Question 5: This question is difficult to answer. Do you mean for WKWMA or Big Bayou? WKWMA is heavily used by a wide variety of users. Annually, the estimated number of visits for the following activities are: fishing - 5000 visits/year, hunting and dog training 4-6000, field trials - 1500, hiking - 100, berry & nut picking - 200, driving through for a variety of reasons - 50,000.

For activities involving Big Bayou alone: fishing - 150, hunting - ?(explained in question 1).

Question 6: Refer to questions 3 and 4.

Question 7. Most, if not all would be bank fishermen. Most of the fishing would occur at 3 points: 1) where the iron bridge in tract 4 crosses Big Bayou, 2) where the collapsed bridge in tract 4 crosses Big Bayou(by weir constructed by PGDP), and 3) where the concrete crossing bridges Big Bayou in tract 6. While it may occur, no wade fishing has been observed. No actual data is available, but should be similar to the length of visits noted in question 4.

Question 8: There is a harvestable fish population in Big Bayou. A person could potentially expect to catch 0.284 kgs of fish on a regular basis(depending on the skill of the fisherman), however, this is assuming that the person is not culling(throwing back extremely small fish). The frequency of being able to catch 0.248 kgs of fish would increase as one approaches the mouth of Big Bayou. Also, the only way the creek could support 128 meals a year is if there was major influx of fish from the Ohio River. This does occur when there is a backwater. During the backwater periods catches of 50 to several hundred pounds of catfish can be taken(this has been observed) on trotlines. This would not be indicative of risks associated with the plant.

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ATTACHMENT E2

**2014 E-MAIL UPDATE REGARDING RECREATIONAL USAGE OF
BAYOU AND LITTLE BAYOU CREEKS**

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Used with permission for inclusion in *Methods for Conducting Risk Assessment and Risk Evaluation at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky, Volume 1. Human Health.*

Garner, Leanne K (YLN)

From: Kreher, Timothy (FW) <Timothy.Kreher@ky.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 11:41 AM
To: Garner, Leanne K (YLN)
Subject: RE: Update of Recreational Use of Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks near PGDP

LeAnne,

I would concur with the numbers and estimates originally provided by Charlie Logsdon for the most part. I would suggest that there are brief exposures to both Little Bayou and Bayou Creeks by dog trainers riding horses where they cross the creek via the method of the horse and dog wading through the creek while the rider is mounted (i.e., the riders does not have contact with the water for the most part). Such crossings are brief, less than 10 seconds at a time. I would also suggest that there may be cases where hunters cross one or both creeks by wading through shallow spots, but in most cases these people are wearing rubber boots or waders, and I would not consider this a major source of exposure (?). When hunters do wade through the creeks, it is again a brief exposure of less than 30 seconds each time.

I would suggest increasing the **frequency** of visits / exposures by a factor of 1.5 for all of Charlie's answers to factor in increased use of the WMA.

I almost never see fishing activity in the creeks outside of the portion that crosses through TVA-owned property near where the creeks join and meet the Ohio River (what we refer to as Tract 6 of the WKWMA). As Charlie mentioned, the great majority of this fishing activity occurs when the Ohio River levels are elevated and have the creeks "backed up" with water from the river. I assume this also decreases the effects of any particular exposure during these instances.

*Tim Kreher
Wildlife Biologist, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
Doug Travis, Obion Creek, and West Kentucky Wildlife Management Areas
10535 Ogden Landing Road, Kevil, KY 42053
office 270-488-3233; cell 270-292-9010; fax 270-488-2589
email Timothy.Kreher@ky.gov*

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From: Garner, Leanne K (YLN) [<mailto:Leanne.Garner@lataky.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 8:52 AM
To: Kreher, Timothy (FW)
Subject: RE: Update of Recreational Use of Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks near PGDP

Any thoughts on this, Tim?
If there are no updates, I can just use to older information.

Thanks.

LeAnne

From: Garner, Leanne K (YLN)
Sent: Tuesday, January 07, 2014 8:56 AM
To: 'Timothy.Kreher@ky.gov'
Subject: RE: Update of Recreational Use of Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks near PGDP

Good morning, Tim!
I hope you had a good holiday!

We are updating the Risk Methods Document (the *Methods for Conducting Risk Assessments and Risk Evaluations at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant Paducah, Kentucky Volume 1. Human Health*) with more current information.

Some of the information we are updating is "Recreational Use of Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks near PGDP." I have attached that information.

The entire document can be found here:

<http://www.paducaheic.com/media/112385/ENV1.A-00440-ARI41.pdf>

If you could, please look at the attached and let me know if you think any of the information needs updating. If so, do you have that information?

I would appreciate any help you could give.

Thank you.

LeAnne Garner
Scientist
LATA Kentucky
leanne.garner@lataky.com
270-441-5436

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LATA Environmental Services of Kentucky, LLC