LMS/FER/52576

Draft
Sixth Five-Year Review Report for the Fernald Preserve, Ohio, Site

April 2026

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Legacy Management

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Draft Sixth Five-Year Review Report

for the

Fernald Preserve

Butler and Hamilton Counties, Ohio

April 2026

Prepared by:

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Legacy Management

Approved by:

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Abbreviations

ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
BRSR	Baseline Remedial Strategy Report
BTV	benchmark toxicity value
CAWWT	Converted Advanced Wastewater Treatment
CDI	chronic daily intake
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	*Code of Federal Regulations*
cm^2	square centimeters
CRARE	Comprehensive Response Action Risk Evaluation
CSF	cancer slope factor
D&D	decontamination and dismantling
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
ESL	Ecological Screening Level
FFCA	Federal Facility Compliance Agreement
FMPC	Feed Materials Production Center
FRL	final remediation level
FS	Feasibility Study
FTF	Fire Training Facility
FY	fiscal year
GMA	Great Miami Aquifer
gpad	gallons per acre per day
gpm	gallons per minute
HCHD	Hamilton County Health Department
HFPO-DA	hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid
HI	Hazard Index
HQ	Hazard Quotient
HTW	horizontal till well
ILCR	Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
IROD	Record of Decision for Interim Action

IRRA	Interim Residual Risk Assessment
kg	kilograms
LCS	leachate collection system
L/day	liters per day
LDS	leak detection system
lidar	light detection and ranging
LM	Office of Legacy Management
LMICP	*Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan*
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
m^3/h	cubic meters per hour
µg/L	micrograms per liter
ng/L	nanograms per liter
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NTS	Nevada Test Site
Ohio EPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
O&M	operations and maintenance
OSDF	On-Site Disposal Facility
OU	operable unit
pCi/g	picocuries per gram
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFBS	perfluorobutanesulfonate
PFHxS	perfluorohexanesulfonate
PFNA	perfluorononanoic acid
PFOA	perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
PRRS	Paddys Run Road Site
RAIS	Risk Assessment Information System
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RfD	reference dose
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

ROD	Record of Decision
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEP	*Sitewide Excavation Plan*
UU/UE	unlimited use and unrestricted exposure
WAC	waste acceptance criteria

Executive Summary

This sixth five-year review conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy for the Fernald Preserve in Hamilton, Ohio, is the fourth review to be conducted after physical completion of remedial actions on October 29, 2006. At that time, remedial actions for Operable Units (OUs) 1 through 4 were complete, and the groundwater remedy being implemented under OU5 was determined operational and functional. OUs 1 through 4 were considered source OUs, and OU5 addressed the contaminated media affected by past site operations and waste disposal practices.

The OUs were defined as follows:

- **OU1, Waste Pit Area:** Waste Pits 1 through 6, Clearwell, Burn Pit, berms, liners, and affected soil within the OU boundary.
- **OU2, Other Waste Units:** The Active and Inactive Flyash Piles; the South Field disposal area; north and south Lime Sludge Ponds; the Solid Waste Landfill; and the berms, liners, and affected soil within the OU boundary.
- **OU3, Former Production Area:** Former production and production-associated facilities and equipment, including all above- and below-grade improvements.
- **OU4, Silos 1 through 4:** Contents of Silos 1, 2, and 3 (Silo 4 has remained empty); the silo structures; berms; decant sump tank system; and affected soil within the OU boundary.
- **OU5, Environmental Media:** Groundwater, surface water, all soil not included in the definitions of OUs 1 through 4, sediment, and flora and fauna.

The focus of this five-year review is to ensure that the remedies completed for OUs 1 through 4 and the ongoing OU5 remedy remain protective of human health and the environment. Specific items reviewed within these remedies include ensuring the performance of the On-Site Disposal Facility meets design criteria, the ongoing groundwater remedy is performing to design expectations, and the required institutional controls are being implemented and are effective.

A review of all available operational data, environmental monitoring data, and site inspection reports since October 2021 is the basis for the following conclusions:

- The remedies completed for OUs 1, 2, 3, and 4 continue to be protective of human health and the environment.
- The groundwater remedy conducted under OU5 is currently protective of human health and the environment because the extraction remedy maintains hydraulic capture of the groundwater plume and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being managed and mitigated through institutional controls. However, groundwater must achieve final remediation levels to be protective long-term.

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1.0 Introduction

Section 121(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires that selected National Priorities List (NPL) sites conduct a five-year review of remedial actions when hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE). Because the final land use for the Fernald Preserve, Ohio, Site was not remediated to UU/UE cleanup criteria, a five-year review is a statutory requirement. For sites where the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is the lead agency, DOE is responsible for conducting the review every 5 years after the first selected remedial action begins, while the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for concurrence with the review. The findings are documented in Five-Year Review reports to EPA, as cited in CERCLA (Sections 120 and 121) and are available at https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-ohio-cercla-five-year-review.

The purpose of five-year reviews is to review all information over the last 5 years and determine whether the remedy at a site is protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in Five-Year Review reports. In addition, Five-Year Review reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and recommendations to address them.

DOE ensures that the remedy at the Fernald Preserve remains protective of human health and the environment through the continued implementation of the *Comprehensive Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan* (LMICP) (DOE 2025a), which is reviewed and updated annually. The LMICP documents the requirements for the long-term care and maintenance of the Fernald Preserve. The plan outlines the institutional controls, including routine inspections, permits, continuing groundwater remedial activities, routine maintenance and monitoring, natural resources management, and OSDF leachate management practices.

This is the sixth five-year review conducted by DOE for the Fernald Preserve. The report documents the status of the remedial actions implemented for each of the five operable units (OUs) at the Fernald Preserve. For sites with multiple OUs, the five-year review due date is triggered by the onset of construction for the first OU remedial action that will result in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. Of all the OUs, the site preparation construction to support the Waste Pit Remedial Action Project under the OU1 Record of Decision (ROD) (DOE 1995d) was the first such action. This construction began on April 1, 1996; consequently, the first Five-Year Review report had a due date of April 1, 2001. According to EPA five-year review guidance (EPA 2001), the trigger date for subsequent five-year reviews is the signature date of the previous Five-Year Review report. For reviews led by other federal agencies (e.g., DOE) where EPA is not the lead agency, the trigger for subsequent reviews corresponded to EPA's concurrence signature date of the preceding Five-Year Review report. To address concerns by the EPA Office of the Inspector General regarding late reports (EPA 2012), the EPA modified five-year review statutory completion dates. The trigger date for future five-year reviews is to remain static unless the report is more than 3 months early. Based on this 2012 guidance, the Fernald Preserve's sixth Five-Year Review Report is due on September 13, 2026. The report covers the period from October 2021 to December 2025. The site chronology is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Chronology of Site Events

Event	Date
Initial discovery of problem or contamination	March 1985
NPL listing	November 1989
ROD signature	OU1 – March 1995 OU2 – June 1995 OU3 – August 1996 OU4 – December 1994 OU5 – January 1996
ROD amendments or Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD)	OU1 – ESD (September 2002) (DOE 2002); Amendment (November 2003) (DOE 2003c) OU2 – None OU3 – None OU4 – ESD (Silo 3, March 1998) (DOE 1998a); Amendment (Silo 1 and 2, July 2000) (DOE 2000); Amendment (Silo 3, September 2003) (DOE 2003b); ESD (Silos 1 and 2, November 2003) (DOE 2003a); ESD (Silos 1, 2, and 3; January 2005) (DOE 2005a) OU5 – ESD (November 2001) (DOE 2001a)
Enforcement documents	Federal Facility Compliance Agreement (EPA) – July 1986 Consent Decree (Ohio) – December 1988 Consent Agreement (EPA) – April 1990 Amended Consent Agreement (EPA) – September 1991 Amended Consent Decree (Ohio) – November 2008
Remedial design start	March 1995 (OU3 Remedial Design Work Plan) (DOE 1995b)
Remedial design complete	February 2004 (OU4 Silo 3 Remedial Design Package)
Actual remedial action start	April 1996 (OU1 Site Preparation)
Construction completion date	December 20, 2006
Remedial Action Reports	OU1 Final Remedial Action Report – August 2006 OU2 Final Remedial Action Report – September 2006 OU3 Final Remedial Action Report – February 2007 OU4 Final Remedial Action Report – September 2006 OU5 Interim Remedial Action Report – August 2008
Preliminary Closeout Report	December 21, 2006
Previous five-year reviews	April 2001 (DOE 2001b) April 2006 (DOE 2006f) September 2011 (DOE 2011) September 2016 (DOE 2016a) September 2021 (DOE 2021a)

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Physical Characteristics

The Fernald Preserve is a 1,050-acre government-owned, contractor-operated facility in southwestern Ohio approximately 18 miles northwest of downtown Cincinnati. The site is located just north of Fernald, Ohio, a small farming community, and lies on the boundary between Hamilton and Butler counties, approximately 1 mile west of the Great Miami River (Figure 1). Of the total site area, approximately 850 acres are in Crosby Township in Hamilton County, and 200 acres are in Ross and Morgan Townships in Butler County. Approximately 24,000 people live within 5 miles of the site.

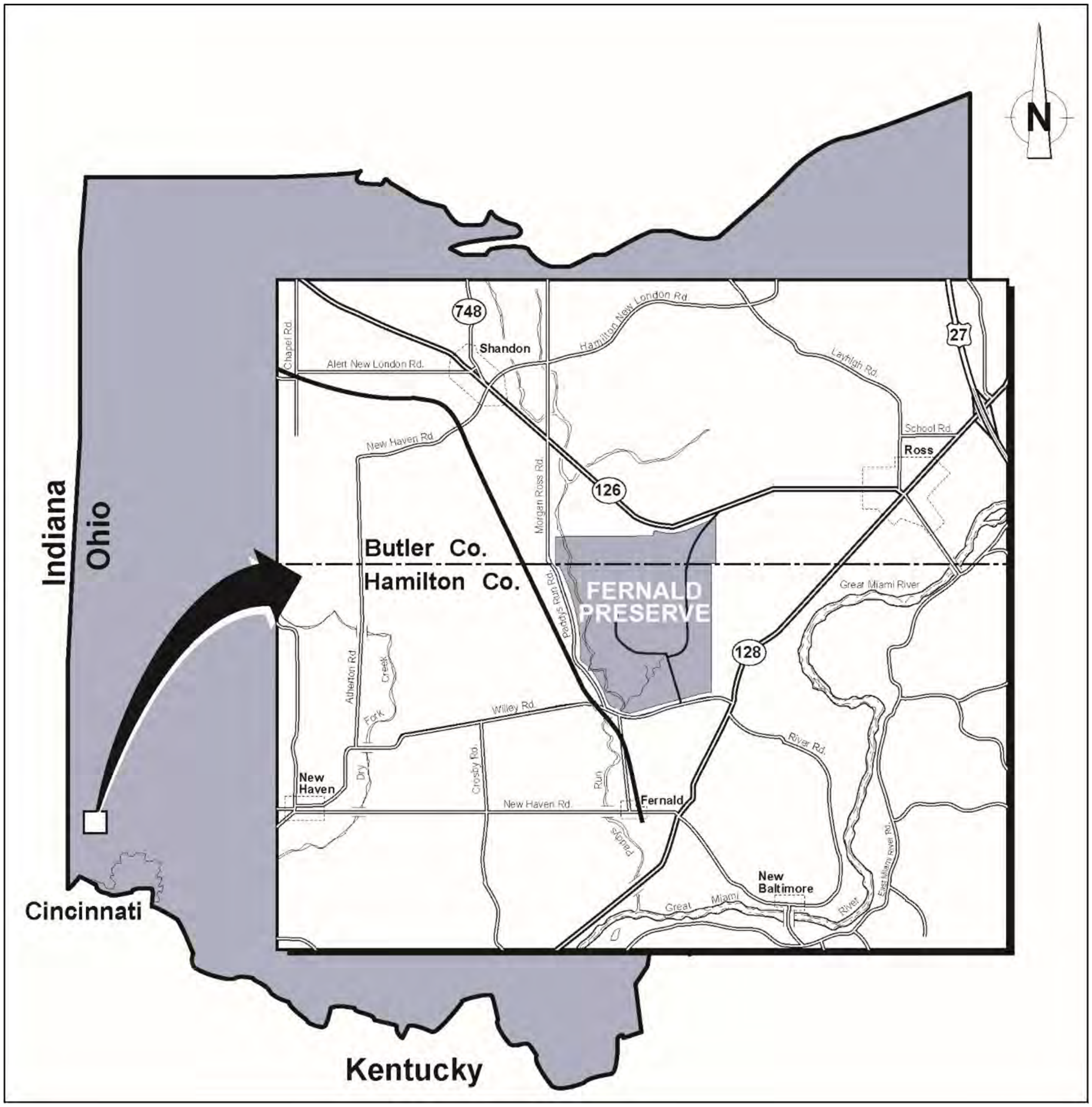

Figure 1. Fernald Preserve and Vicinity

1.1.2 Land and Resource Use

The Fernald Preserve is on the site of the former Feed Materials Production Center (FMPC), which operated between 1951 and 1989. The primary historical mission of the facility during its 37 years of operation was the processing of uranium feed materials to produce high purity uranium metal. These high purity uranium metals were then shipped to other DOE or U.S. Department of Defense facilities for use in the nation’s nuclear weapons program.

The CERCLA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process began under the Fernald Environmental Management Project in 1986, in accordance with a Federal Facility Compliance Agreement (FFCA) between DOE and EPA to cover environmental impacts associated with the facility. The FFCA was intended to ensure that environmental impacts associated with production activities at the facility would be thoroughly and adequately addressed. Production operations at the facility were suspended in 1989, and the facility was placed on the NPL. The FFCA was amended in April 1990 by a Consent Agreement (under Sections 120 and 106[a] of CERCLA) that revised the milestone dates for the RI/FS and provided for implementation of removal actions. The Consent Agreement was amended in September 1991 (EPA 1991) to revise schedules for completing the RI/FS process. This amended Consent Agreement provided for implementation of the OU concept. The Fernald facility was partitioned into five OUs to promote a more structured and expeditious cleanup. The schedule for preparation of a remedial investigation (RI) report and feasibility study (FS) report for each OU was included in the amended Consent Agreement.

Remediation activities generally occurred between 1986 and October 29, 2006. These activities included 31 removal actions implemented between 1991 and 1997, 14 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closures between 1988 and 1995, and 33 RCRA closures through the RCRA/CERCLA integrated process.

As of October 29, 2006, when soil remediation activities were completed, the site’s mission became to serve as an undeveloped park with an emphasis on wildlife, consistent with stakeholder final land use recommendations. The DOE Office of Environmental Management (EM) was responsible for the remediation of the Fernald site. Postremediation responsibilities transitioned to the DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM) in January 2007. The site was opened to the public in August 2008 with a series of trails and a Visitors Center. Figure 2 shows the current site configuration.

The current land use for the surrounding area is primarily for crop farming and gravel pit excavation operations. Residential use is increasing locally, especially north and west of the Fernald site. A private water utility company is located approximately 1 mile northeast of the Fernald Preserve that pumps groundwater primarily for industrial use.

The portion of the Great Miami Aquifer (GMA) underlying the site is currently not used as a drinking water source. The dominant groundwater flow direction is from west to east beneath the site then to the south and southeast toward the Great Miami River.

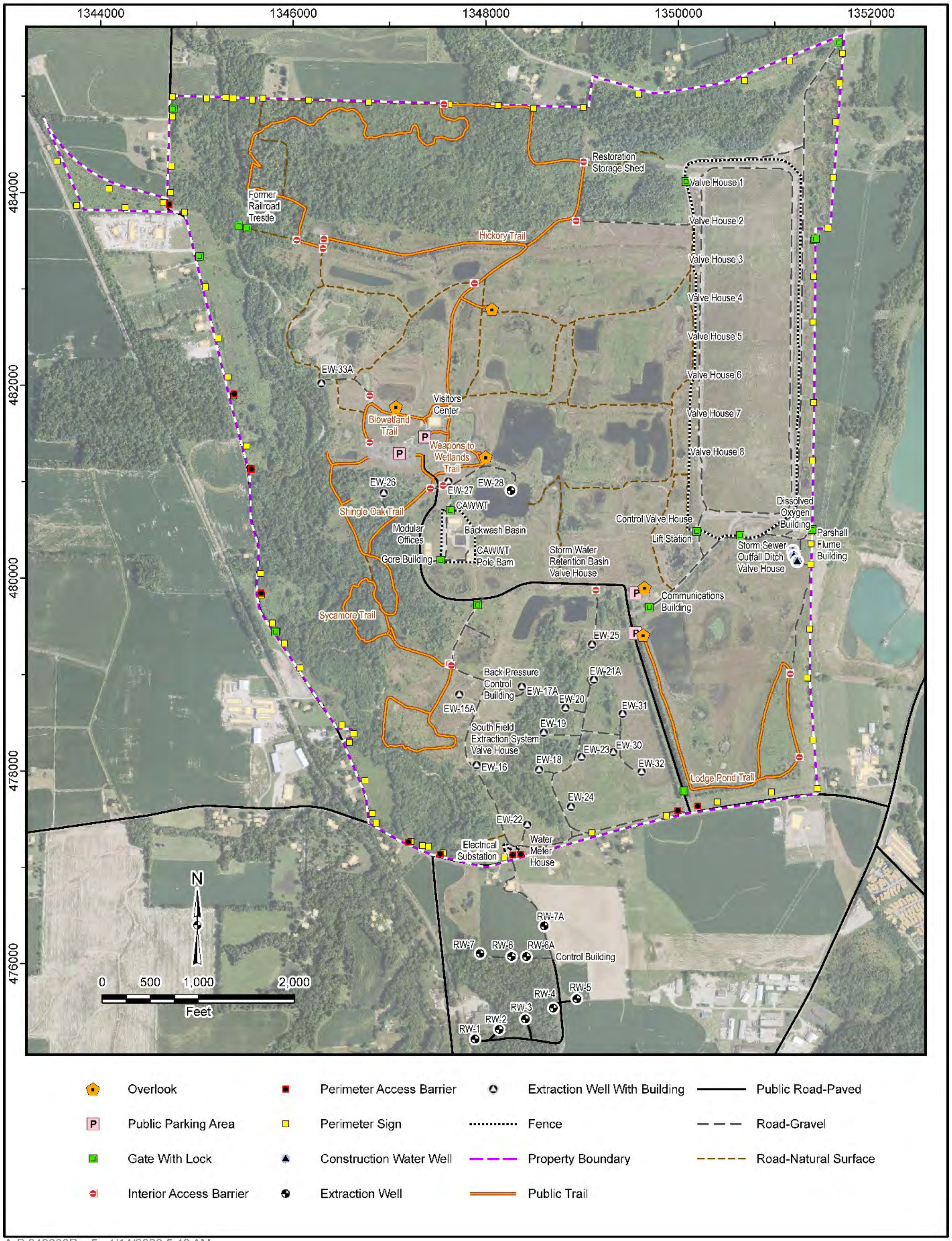

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Figure 2. Site Configuration

1.1.3 History of Contamination

Uranium metal products manufacturing generally occurred in seven of the more than 50 production, storage, and support buildings that composed what was known as the 140-acre Production Area. During the 37 years of production operations, the facility produced nearly 500 million pounds of uranium metal products. The site also served as the nation's key federal repository for thorium-related nuclear products, and it recycled uranium used in the reactors at the Hanford site in the state of Washington. These recycled reactor returns were the source of technetium-99, a radiological contaminant that was prevalent at the Fernald site.

Liquid and solid wastes were generated by the various operations between 1952 and 1989. Before 1984, solid and slurried processing wastes were deposited in the on-property Waste Storage Area. This area, located west of the former Production Area, included six low-level radioactive waste storage pits; two earthen-bermed concrete silos containing K-65 residues (radioactive mill residues from very high-grade uranium ore); one concrete silo containing metal oxides; one unused concrete silo; two lime sludge ponds; a burn pit; a clearwell; the Solid Waste Landfill; and a lagoon known as the bio-surge lagoon to treat wastewater. After 1984, wastes produced from operations were containerized for offsite disposal. Contaminants from material processing and related activities were released into the environment through air emissions, wastewater discharges, stormwater runoff, leaks, and spills.

1.2 Five-Year Review Summary Form

SITE IDENTIFICATION		
Site Name: Feed Materials Production Center		
EPA ID: OH6890008976		
Region: 5	**State:** Ohio	**City/County:** Hamilton and Harrison/Butler and Hamilton

SITE STATUS	
NPL Status: Final	
Multiple OUs? Yes	**Has the site achieved construction completion?** Yes

REVIEW STATUS
Lead agency: Other Federal Agency ***[If "Other Federal Agency", enter Agency name]*:** U. S. Department of Energy, Office of Legacy Management
Author name (Federal or State Project Manager): Brian Zimmerman
Author affiliation: U. S. Department of Energy, Office of Legacy Management
Review period: 9/18/2025 – 4/1/2026
Dates of site inspection: Quarterly through 2025
Type of review: Statutory
Review number: 6
Triggering action date: 9/13/2011
Due date *(five years after triggering action date)*: 9/13/2026

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2.0 Response Action Summary

2.1 Initial Response

On March 9, 1985, EPA issued a Notice of Noncompliance to DOE, identifying concerns about environmental impacts associated with the Fernald facility's past and ongoing operations. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) sued DOE and the site contractor, National Lead of Ohio, for violations of hazardous waste and water pollution laws in 1986. In response, DOE initiated the CERCLA process that same year. This process was used to characterize the nature and extent of contamination at the site (at that time called the FMPC), establish risk-based cleanup standards, and select the appropriate remediation technologies to achieve those standards. In November 1989, EPA placed the Fernald site on the NPL. By 1991, the site mission had officially changed from uranium production to environmental remediation and site restoration under CERCLA.

There were 31 removal actions implemented between 1991 and 1997, 14 RCRA closures between 1988 and 1995, and 33 RCRA closures through the RCRA/CERCLA integrated process to stabilize site operations and address imminent or ongoing releases of hazardous substances.

2.2 Basis for Taking Action

The sources of contamination within each of the source OUs (OU1, OU2, OU3, and OU4) represented a continuing release of hazardous substances. The resultant contamination of the soils, groundwater, surface water, sediments, and air emissions presented an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment as well as to ecological receptors.

Extensive sampling of soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, and air was conducted during the RI to characterize the nature and extent of contamination resulting from past operations. Findings included the following:

- Data from the OU5 RI (DOE 1995e) indicated that uranium contamination of soil was widespread on Fernald property, including both surface soils and subsurface soils. Radium-226 and thorium contaminants were predominant. The extent of the uranium contamination boundaries generally included all other contaminants, including inorganic and organic contaminants. The predominant inorganic contaminants were cadmium and beryllium, but other heavy metals were found as well. The primary organic contaminants included volatile organic compounds (related to chlorinated solvents), semivolatile organic compounds, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Off-property uranium contamination was also found above background levels due to air emissions from plant stacks.
- Contamination of the groundwater had resulted from infiltration through the bed of Paddys Run, the Storm Sewer Outfall Ditch, and the Pilot Plant Drainage Ditch. In portions of these drainages, the glacial overburden was eroded, and the sand and gravel of the GMA was in direct contact with uranium-contaminated surface water from the site. To a lesser degree, groundwater contamination also resulted where past excavations (such as the waste pits) or deep building foundations removed some of the protective clay in the glacial overburden and exposed the aquifer to contamination.

- Uranium contamination was in the uppermost portions of the GMA as well as in perched groundwater zones throughout the Former Production Area. As with soil, the uranium contamination boundary generally included all other contaminants detected above background. Predominant contaminants in perched groundwater included uranium, technetium, heavy metals, and volatile organics. Predominant contamination in the aquifer included uranium, technetium, and heavy metals. Groundwater contamination was found offsite to the south of the Fernald property. At the time of the RI, approximately 238 acres of the GMA had uranium contamination above 20 parts per billion.
- Elevated levels of uranium were in the primary uncontrolled site surface water drainage channels, including the Storm Sewer Outfall Ditch and the Pilot Plant Drainage Ditch. Concentrations of uranium in the Great Miami River were detected above background but quickly diminished downstream of the outfall line. On-property sediment sampling predominantly detected uranium and radium along with some volatile and semivolatile organics. Only uranium contamination was found in off-property sediment sampling.
- A baseline risk assessment was conducted as part of the OU5 RI. A variety of exposure scenarios were investigated for both current conditions and expected future use and included groundwater, surface water, sediment, surface and subsurface soils, flora and fauna, and crops and produce. This effort demonstrated that there was unacceptable risk to receptors on-property and off-property, under both current conditions and expected future use. Risks were primarily due to ingestion of uranium from groundwater as a source of drinking water.

2.3 Remedial Actions

2.3.1 Remedy Selection

For purposes of investigation and study, the remedial issues and concerns that were similar in location, history, type and level of contamination, and inherent characteristics were grouped into OUs under the 1991 Amended Consent Agreement (EPA 1991). Specifically, the site was divided into five OUs. Four of the OUs (1 through 4) are considered contaminant “source” OUs because they represent the physical sources of contamination that have affected the site’s environmental media. The fifth operable unit (OU5) is considered the “environmental media” OU because it represents the environmental media affected by (1) past production operations and waste disposal practices (i.e., beyond the contaminant source OU boundaries) and (2) the pathways of contaminant migration at the site. The four contaminant source OUs and the fifth environmental media OU are described as follows:

- **OU1, Waste Pit Area:** Waste Pits 1 through 6, a clearwell, a burn pit, berms, liners, and affected soil within the OU boundary.
- **OU2, Other Waste Units:** Flyash Piles, other South Field disposal areas, lime sludge ponds, the Solid Waste Landfill, berms, liners, and affected soil within the OU boundary.
- **OU3, Former Production Area:** Former production and production-associated facilities and equipment (including all above- and below-grade improvements), including, but not limited to, all structures, equipment, utilities, drums, tanks, solid waste, waste product, thorium, effluent lines, a portion of the K-65 transfer line, wastewater treatment facilities, fire training facilities, scrap metal piles, feedstocks, and a coal pile. All affected soil beneath the facilities falls within OU5.

- **OU4, Silos 1 through 4:** Contents of Silos 1, 2, and 3 (Silo 4 had remained empty); the silo structures, berms, decant sump tank system, and affected soil within the OU boundary.
- **OU5, Environmental Media:** Affected groundwater; surface water; soil not included in the definitions of OUs 1, 2, and 4; sediment; and flora and fauna.

During the time period 1994 to 1996, DOE and EPA signed the final RODs for each OU, in cooperation with the Ohio EPA and the Fernald Citizen's Advisory Board. The RODs specified the major cleanup requirements and approaches that collectively define the Fernald cleanup. The RODs employed a combination of offsite and onsite disposal, under which an estimated 77% of the remedial waste volume (the site's lower-concentration, higher-volume materials) was to be disposed of in the engineered On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF), while approximately 23% of the waste volume (the site's higher-concentration, lower-volume materials) was to be sent offsite for disposal, primarily at permitted facilities in Utah, Nevada, and Texas.

For the four source OUs (OU1, OU2, OU3, and OU4), remediation and certification of affected media within an OU boundary was to be performed under OU5. Therefore, these OUs focused only on the source waste material within the respective source OUs (e.g., building demolition, infrastructure removal, and wastes disposal activities), while the contaminated media within the source OU boundaries would be addressed under OU5. These materials were removed from the Fernald Preserve for proper offsite disposal or were placed in the OSDF if they met the waste acceptance criteria (WAC). The following summarizes the remedial action objectives and information pertaining to cleanup levels for each of the OUs:

- **OU1, Waste Pit Area:** The remedial action objectives for OU1 were to prevent unacceptable current or future exposure to the contaminated materials of OU1.
- **OU2, Other Waste Units:** The remedial action focus for OU2 was to prevent unacceptable current or future exposure to the contaminated materials of OU2. Cleanup levels for OU2 were selected for soils only and both contaminants of concern and cleanup levels were subunit specific per Table 9-1 of the OU2 ROD (DOE 1995c).
- **OU3, Former Production Area:** The remedial action objectives for OU3 were for the decontamination and disposition of materials resulting from removal of contaminated structures and facilities, as well as disposition of legacy wastes in a manner that confines risk to human health and the environment to acceptable levels.
- **OU4, Silos 1 through 4:** Remedial action objectives for OU4 were developed for waste material, structural material and equipment, soil, and residual water to prevent direct contact through inhalation or ingestion, release, and migration or exposure of contaminants to protect human health and the environment.
- **OU5, Environmental Media:** Remedial action objectives for OU5 include reducing or eliminating potential for human health or ecological receptors to come into contact with contaminated environmental media and prevent contaminants from migrating offsite. Cleanup levels were developed to mitigate the potential adverse effects of site contaminants present in environmental media, which led to setting acceptable chemical-specific remediation levels for a range of human and ecological receptors under differing land uses. Four land use objectives were developed ranging from establishing a hypothetical family farm anywhere on the property to consolidating contaminated material and restricting access and future use of the property. Final remediation levels (FRLs) for soil, sediment, GMA groundwater, surface water in Paddys Run and the Great Miami River outside the mixing

zone were developed to attain the postremediation risk levels of a carcinogenic risk level of 10^{-5} and a Hazard Index (HI) of 1 to an off-property farmer, a carcinogenic risk level of 10^{-6} and an HI of 1 for recreational users of the site, and a carcinogenic risk level of 10^{-6} and an HI of 1 for trespassers in the disposal facility area.

At the time the RI/FS activities were completed and the RODs approved, an estimated 31 million pounds of uranium products, 2.5 billion pounds of waste, 255 buildings and structures, and 2.75 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and debris were identified as requiring action. In addition, a 238-acre portion of the GMA was found to be contaminated at levels above drinking water standards, primarily for uranium. Under the sitewide approach, the final remedial actions contained in the OU RODs were:

- Production and support facility decontamination and dismantling (D&D).
- Onsite disposal of the quantities of contaminated soil, above- and below-grade debris, and OU2 waste unit materials that could be disposed of in accordance with OSDF WAC.
- Offsite disposal of the contents of the silos, waste pit materials, nuclear product inventories, containerized low-level and mixed waste inventories, and the quantities of soil and debris that did not meet OSDF WAC.
- Extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater to restore the contaminated portions of the GMA attain the postremediation risk levels of a carcinogenic risk level of 10^{-5} and a HI of 1 to an off-property farmer.

At completion of the remedial actions, approximately 975 acres of the 1,050-acre property were to be restored for use as an undeveloped park (i.e., the target land use selected in the OU5 ROD), and approximately 98 acres were to be dedicated to the footprint of the OSDF. The GMA was to be restored to the highest reuse (drinking water), with long-term stewardship actions and requisite institutional controls consistent with the target land use.

Taken together, the individual RODs for the OUs provided a sitewide cleanup approach that encompassed all contaminant source areas and all affected environmental media at the site. Collectively, the RODs provided a natural link between the remediation of the sources of contamination and the media affected. Each ROD progressively built on the decisions of the earlier RODs, yielding a cohesive and comprehensive remedy for the Fernald site. The ROD signature dates and progressive sequence of decisions adopted under the RODs (including ROD amendments and Explanation of Significant Differences [ESD]) are described below:

- **OU3 ROD for Interim Remedial Action (July 22, 1994):** Provided accelerated approval for the D&D of Fernald’s buildings and structures (DOE 1994a).
- **OU4 ROD for Final Remedial Action (December 7, 1994):** Provided for the remediation of Silos 1 through 4, affected soil within the OU boundary, and other sources of contamination within the boundary. The D&D of all remedial facilities constructed for the OU4 remedial action are to be addressed as part of OU3 (DOE 1994b). There were five post-ROD decision changes for OU 4:
  - *Explanation of Significant Differences for Operable Unit 4 Silo 3 Remediation Action* (DOE 1998a), signed and effective March 27, 1998, modified the treatment component of the Silo 3 remedy to onsite or offsite treatment by chemical stabilization or polymer encapsulation, and allowed the option for disposal at a permitted commercial disposal

facility in addition to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) (renamed the Nevada National Security Site in 2010).

- *Final Record of Decision Amendment for Operable Unit 4 Silos 1 and 2 Remedial Actions* (DOE 2000), signed and effective on July 13, 2000, modified the treatment component of the Silos 1 and 2 remedy to onsite treatment by chemical stabilization.
- *Final Record of Decision Amendment for Operable Unit 4 Silo 3 Remedial Action* (DOE 2003b), signed and effective on September 24, 2003, modified the treatment component of the Silo 3 remedy to treatment, to the degree reasonably implementable, to address material dispersibility and metals mobility.
- *Explanation of Significant Differences for Operable Unit 4 Silos 1 and 2 Remedial Action* (DOE 2003a), signed and effective November 24, 2003, removed the RCRA toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) test as a performance standard for the chemical stabilization process (maintaining the requirement to treat by chemical stabilization to meet disposal facility WAC), and allowed the option for disposal at a permitted commercial disposal facility in addition to disposal at the NTS.
- *Explanation of Significant Differences for Operable Unit 4* (DOE 2005a), signed and effective January 18, 2005, allowed the option for temporary offsite storage of treated Silos 1, 2, and 3 materials prior to permanent offsite disposal.

- **OU1 ROD for Final Remedial Action (March 1, 1995):** Provided for the remediation of the waste pit contents, caps, and liners; affected soil within the OU boundary; and other sources of contamination within the boundary. The D&D of all remedial facilities constructed for the OU1 remedial action were to be addressed as part of OU3 (DOE 1995d). There were two post-ROD decision changes for OU1:

- An ESD was prepared to document the cost-effectiveness and safety advantages associated with using the OU1 remedial infrastructure to process for disposal other waste streams originating outside of OU1. The Final ESD for OU1 was approved in September 2002 (DOE 2002).
- Amendment to the OU1 ROD was prepared to address the following changes:
  - Align the surface and subsurface soil FRLs in the OU1 ROD with the approved FRLs for soil in the OU5 ROD.
  - Place Pit 4 soil cover materials meeting onsite WAC into the OSDF for permanent disposal.
  - Align the final cover design for the waste pit area as originally designated in the OU1 FS and ROD, with the current design from the July 1998 Draft Final Natural Resource Impact Assessment and Natural Resource Restoration Plan for the site.
  - Provide clarification to terminology.

The *Record of Decision Amendment for Operable Unit 1 Remedial Actions*, reflecting the above, was signed in November 2003 (DOE 2003c).

- **OU2 ROD for Final Remedial Action (June 8, 1995):** Provided for the remediation of the Active and Inactive Flyash Piles, the South Field disposal area, lime sludge ponds, the Solid Waste Landfill, affected soil within the OU boundary, and other sources of contamination within the boundary. This decision set in motion the approval of onsite disposal at the Fernald site and construction of the OSDF. However, at the time it was formally limited to disposal of the OU2 wastes, because the OU5 and OU3 decisions related to waste disposal (onsite or offsite) were not yet final (DOE 1995c).
- **OU5 ROD for Final Remedial Action (January 31, 1996):** Provided for the remediation of Fernald's onsite and offsite environmental media. This ROD addressed the cleanup of the GMA at all locations and the remediation of affected sitewide soil and sediment outside the source OU boundaries. It also addressed the monitoring of air, surface water, groundwater, sediment, and biota. The OU5 ROD finalized the concept of a sitewide OSDF and further incorporated the "balanced approach" concept into Fernald onsite and offsite waste disposal decisions. The D&D of all remedial facilities constructed to support the OU5 groundwater remedial action were to be addressed as part of OU3 (DOE 1996b).
  - There was one post-ROD change for OU5. The ESD changed the groundwater FRL for uranium from 20 micrograms per liter (µg/L) to 30 µg/L and revised the performance-based monthly average concentration limit for discharge to the Great Miami River from 20 to 30 µg/L (DOE 2001a). The original OU5 ROD had adopted the proposed Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) maximum contaminant level (MCL) for uranium of 20 µg/L. In December 2000, EPA adopted 30 µg/L as the final MCL, prompting the change in the groundwater FRL for uranium.
- **OU3 ROD for Final Remedial Action (September 24, 1996):** Provided a final disposal decision for the D&D materials generated through the Interim Remedial Action ROD. Consistent with the OU5 decision, this final decision document adopted onsite disposal as the selected remedy for disposal of the D&D debris. It also adopted earlier decisions as part of the balanced approach to send the Fernald site's containerized waste inventories and nuclear materials offsite. The ROD also acknowledged that the D&D of new remedial facilities constructed at the site would be addressed as part of OU3 (DOE 1996a). A "Non-Significant (or minor) Post-ROD Change" was documented via fact sheet in 2006 to communicate the decision to allow for beneficial use of identified clean buildings, critical structure, and construction materials under LM (DOE 2006a), which is consistent with the 1996 OU3 ROD.

2.3.2 Status of Remedy Implementation

The following provides a brief description of the remedial actions undertaken under each of the five RODs. Interim and Final Remedial Action Reports, as appropriate, have been completed for each OU in accordance with the EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive 9320.2-09A-P, *Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites* (EPA 2000).

2.3.2.1 OU1 Remedial Actions

The OU1 remedy as identified in the OU1 ROD was removal, treatment, and offsite disposal of the waste pit material at a permitted commercial disposal facility. Remedial actions began in April 1996. The following components describe the approach used for remediation of OU1:

- Construction of waste processing and loading facilities and equipment.
- Removal of water from open waste pits for treatment at the site's wastewater treatment facility.
- Removal of waste pit contents, caps, and liners, and excavation of surrounding contaminated soil.
- Preparation (e.g., sorting, crushing, shredding) of waste.
- Treatment of the waste by thermal drying as required to meet Envirocare WAC. Envirocare in Clive, Utah, was the selected offsite disposal facility. It has since been purchased by EnergySolutions Inc.
- Waste sampling and analysis prior to shipment to ensure that the offsite disposal facility WAC were met.
- Offsite shipment of waste for disposal at Envirocare.
- Decommissioning and removal of the drying treatment unit and associated facilities, as well as miscellaneous structures and facilities within the OU.
- Disposal of remaining OU1 residual contaminated soils in the OSDF, consistent with the selected remedy for contaminated process area soils as documented in the OU5 ROD.

The Final Remedial Action Report for OU1 (DOE 2006c) provides a complete history of the remedial action undertaken.

2.3.2.2 OU2 Remedial Actions

As identified in the OU2 ROD, key components of the selected remedy for OU2 are listed below. Remedial actions began in June 1997.

- Construction of the engineered OSDF.
- Excavation of the OU2 subunits to the required depth established by the OU2 RI and FS reports to remove materials with contaminant concentrations above the cleanup levels.
- Verification sampling and testing in the excavated area to confirm that materials with contaminant concentrations above the cleanup levels have been removed.
- Segregation of debris (e.g., concrete, steel, pallets) from OU2 subunits and processing for size reduction, as necessary, before disposal in the OSDF.
- Collection and treatment of water from the OU2 subunits and OSDF construction areas.
- Transportation and onsite disposal of excavated material with a concentration at or below 346 picocuries per gram (pCi/g) of uranium-238 or 1,030 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of total uranium.

- Transportation and offsite disposal of approximately 3,100 cubic yards of excavated material with concentrations above 346 pCi/g of uranium-238 or 1,030 mg/kg of total uranium.
- Excavation, treatment, and offsite disposal of approximately 300 cubic yards of lead-containing soil from the South Field firing range (handled as mixed waste).
- Restoration (including grading, seeding, fencing, and installation of monitoring wells) of OU2 subunits after excavation and verification sampling and testing.
- Implementation of access restrictions (fencing) and groundwater monitoring at the OU2 subunits and OSDF.
- Maintenance of OU2 subunits after restoration, and maintenance and monitoring of the OSDF for at least 30 years following closure of the OSDF.

The OU2 ROD preceded the RODs for OU5 and OU3 by nearly a year. As a result, the costs, waste volumes, size, and configuration of the OSDF represented in the OU2 ROD are specific to OU2 materials only because the onsite disposal decisions for OU5 and OU3 had not yet been formally made. Ultimately, once the OUs 5 and 3 onsite disposal decisions were finalized, the OSDF was sized and designed to accommodate all three OUs, resulting in a greater economy of scale and a combined sitewide design, siting, and implementation approach.

The Final Remedial Action Report for OU2 (DOE 2006d) provides a complete history of the remedial actions undertaken.

2.3.2.3 OU3 Remedial Actions

At the time that uranium production operations ceased at the Fernald site, the former production buildings were at or beyond their design lives, and no viable future mission existed for the aging buildings and structures. As a result, DOE and EPA officially decided that all Fernald site buildings and structures would be dismantled and that the resulting debris would be placed in interim storage. The initial dismantlement and interim storage decision was formally documented in the July 1994 OU3 ROD for Interim Action (IROD). The IROD also provided that a subsequent final remedial action ROD would establish the final disposal strategy and locations for the materials generated by the interim remedial action. The first-step remedial activities approved through the IROD are listed below. Remedial action began in August 1995.

- Surface decontamination of the buildings and structures by removing or fixing loose contamination.
- Dismantlement of the above-grade buildings and structures.
- Removal of foundations, storage pads, ponds, basins, and underground utilities and other at- and below-grade structures.
- Offsite disposal of up to 10% by volume of the nonrecoverable waste and debris generated from structural D&D, pending issuance of the final remedial action ROD.
- Interim storage of the remaining waste and debris until a final disposal decision is identified in the final remedial action ROD.

The final remedial action ROD adopted the remedy of selected material treatment, on-property disposal, and offsite disposal of the OU3 materials. The key components of the selected remedy for final remedial action are listed below in two categories.

Adoption of Previous OU3 Decisions

- Incorporation of the facility and structural D&D decisions contained in the IROD so as to provide for an integrated implementation of the interim and final decisions.
- Adoption of the procedures and offsite disposal decisions (primarily Removal Actions 9 and 12) to continue the offsite disposal of the containerized wastes, products, residues, and nuclear materials generated during historical site operations.
- Adoption of the prior procedures and decisions for the management of safe shutdown (Removal Action 12), management of asbestos abatement (Removal Action 26), and management of debris (Removal Action 17).
- Approval of alternatives to disposal, which included permitting the restricted or unrestricted release of materials, as economically feasible, for recycling or reuse.
- Treatment of OU3 materials, which permitted the treatment of materials to meet the OSDF WAC or offsite disposal facility WAC.
- Offsite disposal of materials above the OSDF WAC.
- Requiring the offsite disposal of process residues, product materials, and process-related metals generated during D&D activities.
- Requiring offsite disposal of acid-resistant brick, lead sheeting, and concrete from four designated locations to further minimize the total quantity of materials with technetium-99 contamination (including the top inch of concrete from two areas in Plant 9, an area in Plant 8, and an area in the Pilot Plant) placed in the OSDF and any other materials exceeding the OSDF physical and numerical WAC.

On-Property Disposal—Materials Eligible for Placement in the OSDF

- Determining whether the remaining quantities of OU3 D&D materials are eligible for disposal in the OSDF and requiring that the materials pass visual inspections for the presence of process residues during implementation.
- Recognizing the need for institutional controls at the completion of the remedy (consistent with OU5).
- Recognizing the need for long-term monitoring and maintenance of the OSDF and operation of a groundwater monitoring network to evaluate performance of the OSDF consistent with OU5. (The scope for the long-term monitoring and maintenance of the OSDF and the implementation of the site’s institutional controls are part of the Fernald site’s postclosure long-term stewardship program and are not part of OU3.)

The Final Remedial Action Report for OU3 (DOE 2007a) provides a complete history of the remedial actions undertaken.

2.3.2.4 OU4 Remedial Actions

The final remedy implemented for OU4 defined by the OU4 ROD and its subsequent modifications consisted of the following components:

- Removal of the contents of Silos 1 and 2 and the decant sump tank system sludge from the silos. Transfer to the transfer tank area for storage pending subsequent transfer to the Silos 1 and 2 remediation facility for treatment using chemical stabilization to attain the disposal facility WAC.
- Removal of material from Silo 3 by pneumatic or mechanical processes, followed by treatment to the extent practicable by addition of a chemical stabilization reagent and a reagent to reduce dispersibility, then offsite disposal at the NTS (now called the Nevada National Security Site) or a permitted commercial disposal facility.
- Offsite shipment and disposal of the treated Silos 1 and 2 materials at the NTS or an appropriately permitted commercial disposal facility or temporary offsite storage for a maximum of 2 years from the initiation of storage activities, if required, prior to permanent offsite disposal.
- Gross decontamination, demolition, size reduction, and packaging of the Silos 1, 2, and 3 structures and remediation facilities in accordance with the OU3 ROD.
- Shipment of the concrete from the Silos 1 and 2 structures for offsite disposal at the NTS or an appropriately permitted commercial disposal facility.
- Disposal of contaminated soil and debris, excluding concrete from Silos 1 and 2 structures, either (1) onsite in accordance with Fernald OSDF WAC or (2) at an appropriate offsite disposal facility, such as the NTS or a permitted commercial disposal facility.
- Removal of the earthen berms and excavation of the contaminated soils within the OU4 boundary to achieve the soil remediation levels outlined in the OU5 ROD.
- Appropriate treatment and disposal of all secondary wastes at either the NTS or an appropriately permitted commercial disposal facility.
- Collection of perched water encountered during remedial activities for treatment in onsite treatment facilities installed under OU5.

Silo 3 materials have been disposed of at the EnergySolutions (formerly Envirocare) facility in Clive, Utah. The final permanent disposal of the Silos 1 and 2 treated waste material began on October 7, 2009, at Waste Control Specialists LLC in Andrews, Texas. The last container was placed on November 2, 2009. The Final Remedial Action Report for OU4 (DOE 2006e) provides a complete history of the remedial actions undertaken.

2.3.2.5 OU5 Remedial Actions

The remedial strategy adopted for OU5 was necessarily a multifaceted approach to protect existing and future human and environmental receptors through implementing extensive soil excavations, excavating contaminated sediments and perched water zones containing concentrations above established FRLs, on-property disposal of excavated material in the OSDF (in compliance with established OSDF WAC), and restoration of the GMA through pump-and-treat technologies. In addition, the remedy required treatment of collected stormwater and process wastewater throughout remedial activities.

Key components of the OU5 remedy related to groundwater restoration included the following:

Perched Water

- Excavation of perched water zones necessary to ensure the continued protection of the regional groundwater aquifer.
- Disposal of the soils generated during the removal of the impacted perched water zones in a manner consistent with the methods defined for soils.
- Treatment, as required, of contaminated perched water and stormwater collected during excavation operations. The treatment envisioned was via the Advanced Wastewater Treatment facility. For zones contaminated by volatile organic compounds, the water was to be treated through activated carbon absorption.

Great Miami Aquifer Restoration

- Extraction of contaminated groundwater until such time as FRLs are attained at all points in the impacted areas of the GMA. The basis of the groundwater FRLs and the associated selection process was to use the SDWA-established MCLs, proposed MCLs, or nonzero MCL goals. When these standards were not available for a specific contaminant, other criteria were used to establish the necessary FRL (e.g., 1×10^{-5} incremental lifetime cancer risk [ILCR] for carcinogens, 0.2 Hazard Quotient [HQ] for noncarcinogens) via the drinking water pathway for a resident farmer (DOE 1996a).
- Performance of an engineering study to examine the economic and technical viability of applying reinjection techniques to enhance containment recovery from the aquifer system and to enhance groundwater restoration activities.
- Collection of recovered groundwater for treatment (as necessary) and discharge to the Great Miami River or reinjection (if deemed appropriate).

Treatment of Discharges

- Treatment of collected stormwater, wastewater, and recovered groundwater before discharge to the Great Miami River to the extent necessary to not exceed FRLs for surface water in the Great Miami River.
- Treatment of wastewater, stormwater, and groundwater to the extent necessary to ensure that the maximum annual mass discharge of uranium to the Great Miami River from the effluent does not exceed 600 pounds. (The 600 pounds-per-year limit was effective upon issuance of the OU5 ROD in January 1996.)
- Treatment of the necessary wastewater, stormwater, and groundwater to the extent necessary to ensure that the maximum concentration of total uranium in the blended effluent discharged to the Great Miami River does not exceed 20 µg/L, based on a monthly average concentration. (This standard was later revised to 30 µg/L in accordance with the 2001 OU5 ESD.)
- Expansion of the Advanced Wastewater Treatment facility within the confines of the existing Building 51 to provide a minimum additional design capacity of 1,800 gallons per minute (gpm).

- Disposal of treatment sludges generated from the treatment of wastewater, stormwater, and groundwater in the OSDF if established WAC can be attained; otherwise, disposal of the sludges at an appropriate offsite disposal facility.

Recognizing the ongoing implementation of the groundwater remedy and the required long-term monitoring of the OSDF required by the OU2 ROD, DOE prepared an Interim Remedial Action Report for OU5.

2.3.2.6 Sitewide Remedial Actions

Sitewide Soil and Sediment

Key components of the selected remedy for sitewide soil and sediment included the following:

- Excavation, using conventional construction equipment, of contaminated soil and sediment to the extent necessary to establish statistically, with reasonable certainty, that the concentrations of contaminants at the entire site are below FRLs.
- Excavation, using conventional construction equipment, of contaminated soil containing perched water that presents an unacceptable risk of contaminant migration to the underlying aquifer.
- Placement of contaminated soil and sediment that do not exceed concentration-based WAC in an on-property disposal facility. Soil containing nonradiological contaminant concentrations exceeding the WAC (e.g., soil contaminated with organic constituents) would be treated before placement in the on-property disposal facility or shipped offsite for disposal at an appropriate commercial or federal disposal facility. Soil with radiological contaminant concentrations exceeding the WAC would be shipped offsite for disposal. Soil from six designated areas where a reasonable potential existed for the presence of characteristic waste (as defined by RCRA) would be treated, as needed, before disposal.
- Sitewide restoration of impacted areas following excavation and certification sampling. Restoration would include regrading (to blend with the surrounding topography and to promote positive drainage), seeding, fencing, and reestablishment of wetlands, as required.
- Application of institutional controls (Section 2.3.3) during and after remedial activities to minimize the potential for human exposure to site-introduced contaminants and ensure the continued protection of human health. Implementation of a long-term environmental monitoring program and a maintenance program to ensure the continued protectiveness of the remedy, including the integrity of the OSDF.

Onsite Disposal

As identified in the OU2 ROD, the OU5 ROD, and the OU3 ROD for Final Remedial Action, key components of the onsite disposal selected remedy included the following:

- Construction of the engineered OSDF.
- Establishment of maximum WAC for the OSDF.
- Onsite disposal of materials from OUs 2, 3, and 5 that meet the OSDF WAC (including RCRA-regulated materials using the Corrective Action Management Unit mechanism).

- Selected onsite disposal of soils from OUs 1 and 4.
- Implementation of access restrictions (fencing) and groundwater monitoring at the OSDF for at least 30 years following closure.
- Maintenance of the OSDF, including the final cover system and leachate collection system (LCS). Because this remedy results in contaminants remaining onsite in an engineered disposal facility, a review will be conducted no less often than every 5 years after the initiation of remedial action in accordance with CERCLA Section 121(c) to ensure that the remedy continues to provide adequate protection of human health and the environment. This review will continue until determined that it is no longer needed to maintain protectiveness of the disposal facility.
- To construct the OSDF over a sole-source aquifer capable of sustaining a yield of 100 gpm, DOE needed an Ohio EPA exemption or an EPA CERCLA waiver from the State of Ohio siting prohibitions. It was determined that a CERCLA waiver was the appropriate regulatory strategy. The waiver request was based on the ability of the selected remedial action to attain a standard of performance that is equivalent to that required by the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). The criteria in determining a CERCLA ARAR waiver based on equivalent standards of performance were degree of protection, level of performance, reliability into the future, and time required to achieve remedial action objectives (Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* Section 300.430 (f)(1)(ii)(C)(4) [40 CFR 300.430 (f)(1)(ii)(C)94)]). CERCLA waivers were requested, justified, and granted through the approval of the OU2, OU3, and OU5 RODs. Therefore, EPA granted three CERCLA waivers from the State of Ohio siting prohibitions to allow construction of the OSDF at the Fernald site and onsite disposal of materials from OUs 2, 3, and 5 (and selected materials from OUs 1 and 4).

In general, application of the WAC allowed certain materials from each of the OUs to be disposed of in the OSDF as follows:

OU1

- Waste Pit 4 cover material
- Impacted soils below or outside the waste pits that otherwise meet the OSDF WAC

OU2

- Waste materials meeting the OSDF WAC from the north and south lime sludge ponds, the Solid Waste Landfill, the Inactive Flyash Pile, the Active Flyash Pile, and the South Field area

OU3

- D&D debris meeting the OSDF WAC and not otherwise prohibited

OU4

- Impacted soils and debris not containing silo materials that otherwise meet the OSDF WAC
- D&D debris from Silo 4

OU5

- Sitewide impacted soils, sediments, and debris meeting the OSDF WAC and not otherwise prohibited

2.3.2.7 Sitewide Remedial Action Closeout Strategy

As stated in the *Interim Remedial Action Report for Operable Unit 5* (DOE 2008), EPA and DOE issued a fact sheet in the spring of 2005 (DOE 2005b) describing the coordination approach across the OUs. Where affected media (primarily soil within an OU boundary) were a part of a source-control OU remedy (i.e., OU1, OU2, and OU4), it was determined to be appropriate to accommodate the documentation of the remediation of that soil under the OU5 closeout report. Therefore, only the source waste material would be addressed in the other source OU Final Remedial Action Reports, while the contaminated media within the other source OU boundaries would be addressed under OU5. The 2005 fact sheet documented the following strategy for the remaining scope following formal closeout of each OU:

- Following removal and offsite disposition of the waste pit contents and liners, the remaining OU1 scope (soil remediation with OU1 boundary and D&D of the OU1 remediation facilities) would be documented in the closeout reports for OU5 and OU3, respectively.
- Following removal and offsite or onsite disposition of the waste materials from the Solid Waste Landfill, the two Lime Sludge Ponds, Active and Inactive Flyash Piles, and the South Field area, the remaining OU2 scope (soil remediation within the OU2 waste unit boundaries) would be documented in the closeout report for OU5.
- Following offsite disposition of Silos 1 and 2 and Silo 3 contents, the remaining OU4 scope (i.e., soil remediation within the OU4 boundary and D&D of the OU4 remediation facilities and the empty silo structures) would be documented in the closeout reports for OU5 and OU3, respectively.

The interim Remedial Action Report for OU5 recognized that GMA restoration activities would continue and addressed completion of soil remediation activities (including those within the OU 1, 2, and 4 boundaries) and closure of the OSDF, but also recognized that the ongoing aquifer restoration activities, future D&D of the groundwater infrastructure, and final soil remediation (as necessary beneath the groundwater infrastructure) remain to be completed once groundwater remediation is complete.

2.3.3 Institutional Controls

DOE ensures that the remedy at the Fernald Preserve remains protective of human health and the environment through the continued implementation of the LMICP (DOE 2025a). The LMICP documents the requirements for the long-term care and maintenance of the Fernald Preserve. The plan outlines the institutional controls, including routine inspections, permits, continuing groundwater remedial activities, routine maintenance and monitoring, natural resources management, and leachate management practices. Table 2 provides a summary of institutional controls.

Table 2. Summary of Implemented Institutional Controls

Media, Engineered Controls, and Areas that Do Not Support UU/UE Based on Current Conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Documents	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date (or planned)
Groundwater and surface water	Yes	Yes	OU5	Continued federal ownership of the site.	Warranty Deed
				Restrict the use of groundwater as a drinking water source in off-property areas.	Hamilton County Well Permitting Process
				Activity and use limitations; restrict use of groundwater as a drinking water source onsite.	Environmental Covenant
Soil	Yes	Yes	OU5	Continued federal ownership of the site.	Warranty Deed
		Yes	OU5	Activity and use limitations.	Environmental Covenant
		No	OU5, Offsite	Restrict access to uncertified subgrade utility corridors.	Off-property subgrade utility corridor agreements
OSDF	Yes	Yes	OU5	Continued federal ownership of the site.	Warranty Deed
				Activity and use limitations.	Environmental Covenant

Access restrictions, use limitations, and institutional controls have been established at the Fernald Preserve as described above. Since portions of the site are open to the public, access restrictions and prohibited activities are prominently displayed via signage at site access points. Signs are posted along the site boundary as well. Limits to public access are clearly marked along trails and other public amenities. These controls have been effective at ensuring remedy protection. There have been no instances where personnel have compromised site remediation or have been exposed to contaminants. The OSDF is fenced in and posted, and access gates remain locked unless authorized personnel are within the fenced area.

The wellfield is not contained within a fenced area, but individual extraction well controls are enclosed in locked well houses to prevent public access. All monitoring wells are kept locked. Consistent with the target land use objective for the on-property area (restricted use as an undeveloped park), institutional controls and other measures have been implemented to prevent the use of the aquifer as an on-property drinking water supply. Institutional controls remain in place and consist of the following:

- Continued federal ownership of the Fernald Preserve, pursuant to the OU5 ROD.
- The Hamilton County water well permitting process. Drinking water wells cannot be installed until a permit has been obtained from the Hamilton County Health Department (HCHD). DOE will ensure that HCHD is aware of the groundwater remediation certification footprint. DOE has sent a letter and map documenting the footprint to HCHD and requested that no permits be issued in this area, given the contamination and the ongoing aquifer

remediation (Appendix A). Additionally, the letter requests that DOE be notified of any proposed drilling activities in the vicinity of the plume. If DOE is made aware of any drilling activities in the area of the offsite plume, the regulators must be notified. This process was confirmed in 2025 when HCHD communicated that no such permit requests have been submitted. DOE notified HCHD that two private wells being sampled in the area (13 and 14) are no long part of the routine monitoring program and that one well has been properly abandoned by the homeowner. In the future, DOE will notify HCHD when the off-property area is certified clean and the remaining private well (2060) being sampled in the area is no longer sampled as part of the routine monitoring program.

- The Environmental Covenant, Appendix B of the Consent Decree between the State of Ohio and DOE (State of Ohio 2008). The Environmental Covenant establishes activity and use limitations for the Fernald site, restricts use of groundwater as a drinking water supply, and use of the site for residential or agricultural purposes. The LMICP is referenced in the Environmental Covenant and is used to ensure compliance with the Environmental Covenant.
- Two off-property subgrade utility corridors. The corridors (Figure 3) exist to support the aquifer remediation infrastructure, the outfall line from the eastern property boundary to the Great Miami River, and the South Plume utility corridor. As stated in Section 5.1.5.9, following removal of the aquifer infrastructure from these areas, the subgrade soils within the corridors will be remediated (if necessary) and certified. DOE has entered into agreements with the property owners for these areas. These agreements provide for operation, maintenance, alteration, repair, and patrol of the areas.

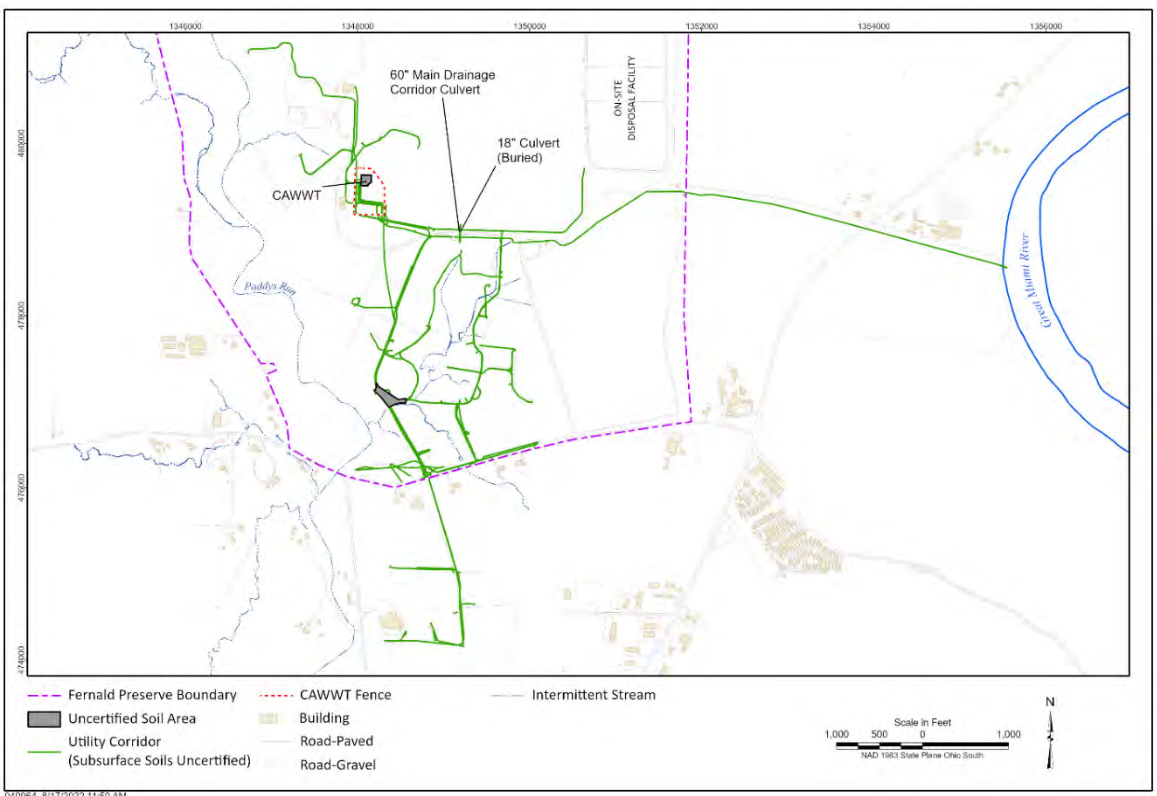

Figure 3. Uncertified Areas and Subgrade Utility Corridors

2.4 Systems Operations/Operation and Maintenance

System operation includes operations and maintenance (O&M) of the groundwater remediation system (including the extraction wells, pipeline, and associated infrastructure and the Converted Advanced Wastewater Treatment [CAWWT] facility), OSDF leachate management or conveyance and treatment, and the OSDF cap. Staff are onsite daily conducting O&M activities and periodic inspections. System operation costs are provided in Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5, and reported as operation and maintenance costs combined. Costs are presented on a fiscal year basis (i.e., October through September). Costs presented for the groundwater remediation system include all site utilities, but the groundwater remediation system is the predominant utility user. Table 6 presents annual Fernald site total project costs. Actual costs continue to be significantly less than estimated at the time of transition to LM. O&M costs are reviewed annually as part of LM's life-cycle baseline budgetary planning process.

Table 3. Annual Groundwater System O&M Costs

Dates		Total Cost (Rounded to Nearest $1,000)
From	**To**	
October 2020	September 2021	$3,548,000
October 2021	September 2022	$2,438,000
October 2022	September 2023	$2,398,000
October 2023	September 2024	$2,782,000[a]
October 2024	September 2025	$4,611,000[a]

[a] Includes costs to install two South Plume extraction wells and utility infrastructure discussed in Section 5.1.5.2.

Table 4. Annual OSDF Leachate System O&M Costs

Dates		Total Cost (Rounded to Nearest $1,000)
From	**To**	
October 2020	September 2021	$50,000
October 2021	September 2022	$254,000[a]
October 2022	September 2023	$31,000
October 2023	September 2024	$71,000
October 2024	September 2025	$208,000[b]

[a] Includes cost for leachate valve house piping upgrades discussed in Section 4.3.1.
[b] Includes cost to complete 10-year piping camera survey.

Table 5. Annual OSDF Cap System O&M Costs

Dates		Total Cost (Rounded to Nearest $1,000)
From	To	
October 2020	September 2021	$73,000
October 2021	September 2022	$56,000
October 2022	September 2023	$188,000[a]
October 2023	September 2024	$22,000
October 2024	September 2025	$88,000

[a] Includes costs for the light detection and ranging (lidar) survey discussed in Section 4.4.

Table 6. Annual Fernald Site Total Project Costs

Dates		Total Cost (Rounded to Nearest $1,000)
From	To	
October 2020	September 2021	$7,409,000
October 2021	September 2022	$8,923,000
October 2022	September 2023	$14,542,000[a]
October 2023	September 2024	$10,188,000[a]
October 2024	September 2025	$7,282,000

[a] Includes costs for construction of modular offices and Gore Building shown in Figure 2.

Minor disruptions related to the O&M of the groundwater remediation system occurred during the reporting period. In addition to the annual planned wellfield shutdown discussed in Section 6.3.1, the wellfield is shut down whenever the Great Miami River reaches a river stage of 14 feet at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration measurement gauge at Miamitown, Ohio (Reach Identification 3885998), located approximately 7 miles south of the site. When flow in the river reaches this level, gravity flow from the site discharge pipe is affected. The wellfield remains off until the river stage falls below 14 feet. This approach was discussed with the regulators during the March 14, 2018, regulatory meeting and incorporated into the LMICP. Shutdowns due to the river stage for the reporting period are provided in Table 7.

Table 7. Wellfield Shutdowns Due to Great Miami River Stage

Year	Wellfield Shut Down Due to River Stage (days)
2020	4
2021	0
2022	4
2023	4
2024	0

In addition to the planned wellfield shutdown and shutdowns due to high river stage, a maintenance shutdown occurred from August 2 to August 23, 2023, during which iron scale was cleaned from wellfield discharge lines. The maintenance activity was successful and is now planned to be repeated periodically.

Extraction wells are treated with a chemical solution when operational parameters indicate that cleaning is warranted. During the reporting period, 120 chemical treatments were administered. The number of chemical treatments has increased over time due to a combination of aging wells and demand for higher pumping rates from some of the wells.

Any individual well shutdown of greater than 24 hours is documented in Attachment A.1 of the Site Environmental Reports. These types of temporary wellfield shutdowns do not appear to have had a negative impact on remediation progress and could be beneficial from a groundwater level rebound perspective.

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3.0 Progress Since the Last Review

This section presents information from the last Five-Year Review report including the protectiveness determinations and statements (Table 8), recommendations and the current status of those recommendations (Table 9), as well as the findings and follow-up actions with a brief status (Table 10).

Table 8. Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the Fourth CERCLA Five-Year Review Report (DOE 2021a)

OU #	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
1	Protective	The remedy at OU1 is protective of human health and the environment. All known waste materials have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established Final Remediation Levels (FRLs) pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional Controls are specified in Section 2.3.3, and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU1 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives.
2	Protective	The remedy at OU2 is protective of human health and the environment. All waste materials have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU2 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives. The cap and liner systems of the On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF) are functioning as designed and are successfully isolating the waste materials. The volume of leachate generated from the OSDF is continuing to decline, and the leachate is being effectively collected and treated to minimize impacts to human health and the environment.
3	Protective	The remedy at OU3 is protective of human health and the environment. All waste materials and building debris have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU3 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives.
4	Protective	The remedy at OU4 is protective of human health and the environment. All waste materials have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU4 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives.

Table 8. Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the Fourth CERCLA Five-Year Review Report (DOE 2021) (continued)

OU #	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
5	Short-Term Protective	The remedy in progress at OU5 is currently protective of human health and the environment because the groundwater extraction remedy maintains hydraulic capture of the groundwater plume and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being managed and mitigated through institutional controls. However, groundwater must achieve Final Remediation Levels (FRLs) to be protective long-term. Soils sitewide have been certified to meet FRLs established in the OU5 ROD, with the exception of the infrastructure footprint that supports aquifer restoration. Current groundwater monitoring data indicate that the groundwater remedy is functioning as required to achieve groundwater FRLs. The cap and liner systems of the OSDF are functioning as designed and are successfully isolating the waste materials. The volume of leachate generated from the OSDF is continuing to decline, and the leachate is being effectively collected and treated to minimize impacts to human health and the environment. Institutional controls as specified in Section 6.1.6 and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU5 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives. However, in order for the remedy to be protective in the long term, the following actions need to be taken to ensure protectiveness: (1) groundwater must achieve FRLs and soils associated with the aquifer restoration infrastructure footprint will need to be certified; and (2) a PFAS evaluation of historical uses to determine the potential for releases which may have resulted in unacceptable environmental impacts will need to be completed.
Sitewide Protectiveness Determination		
Not Applicable	Short-Term Protective	The remedy at the Fernald Preserve site is currently protective of human health and the environment because exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being managed and mitigated through institutional controls. All waste materials generated during remediation have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs except soils beneath two facilities (Converted Advanced Wastewater Treatment facility and South Field Valve House) and subgrade utility corridors needed to support the ongoing groundwater remedy. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OUs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are used in accordance with the established land use objectives and the FRLs that support those land use objectives. In addition, for OU5, current groundwater monitoring data indicate the groundwater remedy is functioning as required to achieve groundwater FRLs. The cap and liner systems of the OSDF are functioning as designed and are successfully containing waste materials. The volume of leachate generated from the OSDF is continuing to decline, and the leachate is being effectively collected and treated to minimize impacts to human health and the environment. Institutional controls as specified in Section 6.1.6 and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU5 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives. However, in order for the remedy to be protective in the long-term, the following actions need to be taken to ensure protectiveness: (1) groundwater must achieve FRLs and soils associated with the aquifer restoration infrastructure footprint will need to be certified; and (2) a PFAS evaluation of historical uses to determine the potential for releases of PFAS will need to be completed.

Table 9. Status of Recommendations from the Fifth CERCLA Five-Year Review Report (DOE 2021a)

OU #	Issue	Recommendations	Current Status	Current Implementation Status Description	Completion Date (if applicable)
5	Groundwater must achieve FRLs. Sitewide soils have been certified to meet FRLs established in the OU5 ROD, with the exception of the infrastructure footprint that supports aquifer restoration.	Groundwater must achieve FRLs and soils must be certified following removal of aquifer infrastructure including subgrade utility corridors and associated buildings. A draft soil certification report will be submitted for regulatory review.	Ongoing	As of December 2024, 16,333 pounds of uranium have been removed from the aquifer. To achieve concentration-based cleanup goals, the regression of the data predicts removal of an additional 2,494 pounds for a total uranium mass removal of approximately 18,827 pounds. Groundwater is predicted to achieve FRLs in 2045. Soil will be certified after removal of aquifer infrastructure which is currently predicted to occur in 2052.	December 31, 2054
5	Presence or absence of PFAS due to potential uses in historical processes (e.g., uranium enrichment and metal plating).	Submit for regulator review, an evaluation report for uses of PFAS in historical processes.	Completed	DOE submitted the *Evaluation Report of Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Historical Processes at the Feed Materials Production Facility, Fernald, Ohio* in August 2022. DOE responded to EPA comments. Discussions were held during regulator meetings. EPA acknowledged closeout of previous PFAS-related deliverables on March 25, 2026.	August 2022

Table 10. Findings and Follow-Up Actions

Finding	Findings and Follow-Up Actions	Affects Protectiveness (Y/N)		Status Update
		Current	Future	
1	1.1 Continue annual wellfield shutdown to allow water levels to rebound.	N	N	Annual wellfield shutdowns continue according to the LMICP (DOE 2025a).
	1.2 Determine need to change pump-and-treat configuration based on characterization data.	N	N	Optimization of the wellfield occurred in 2024 and is being planned for near term.
	1.3 To address potentially ineffective plume flushing, determine what pumping rate changes may be beneficial.	N	N	Optimization of the wellfield occurred in 2024 and is being planned for near term.
	1.4 Continue with aggressive well maintenance program and keep wells operating at design set points.	N	N	An aggressive well maintenance program continues.
2	Continue surface water sampling program in the area west of former Waste Pit 3.	N	N	Sampling of the surface water in the area west of Waste Pit 3 continues.
3	Continue current debris management program.	N	N	Legacy debris management continues with decreased quantities of debris being managed.

4.0 Five-Year Review Process

4.1 Community Notification, Involvement, and Site Interviews

The five-year review community involvement process was initiated on October 8, 2025, at the annual public meeting (Figure 4). Questionnaires were available at the meeting for attendees to provide input. In addition, notification of availability of the questionnaires was distributed electronically to the stakeholder mailing list of approximately 4,000 stakeholders. A link to the questionnaire available on the Fernald Preserve website (https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-ohio-cercla-five-year-review) was included in the electronic distribution. Hardcopies of this information were also mailed to stakeholders who reside adjacent to the Fernald Preserve and property owners who have monitoring wells located on their properties. State elected officials were also contacted through the online contact process to communicate the location of the questionnaire. The link to the questionnaire was available from October 15, 2025, through November 30, 2025.

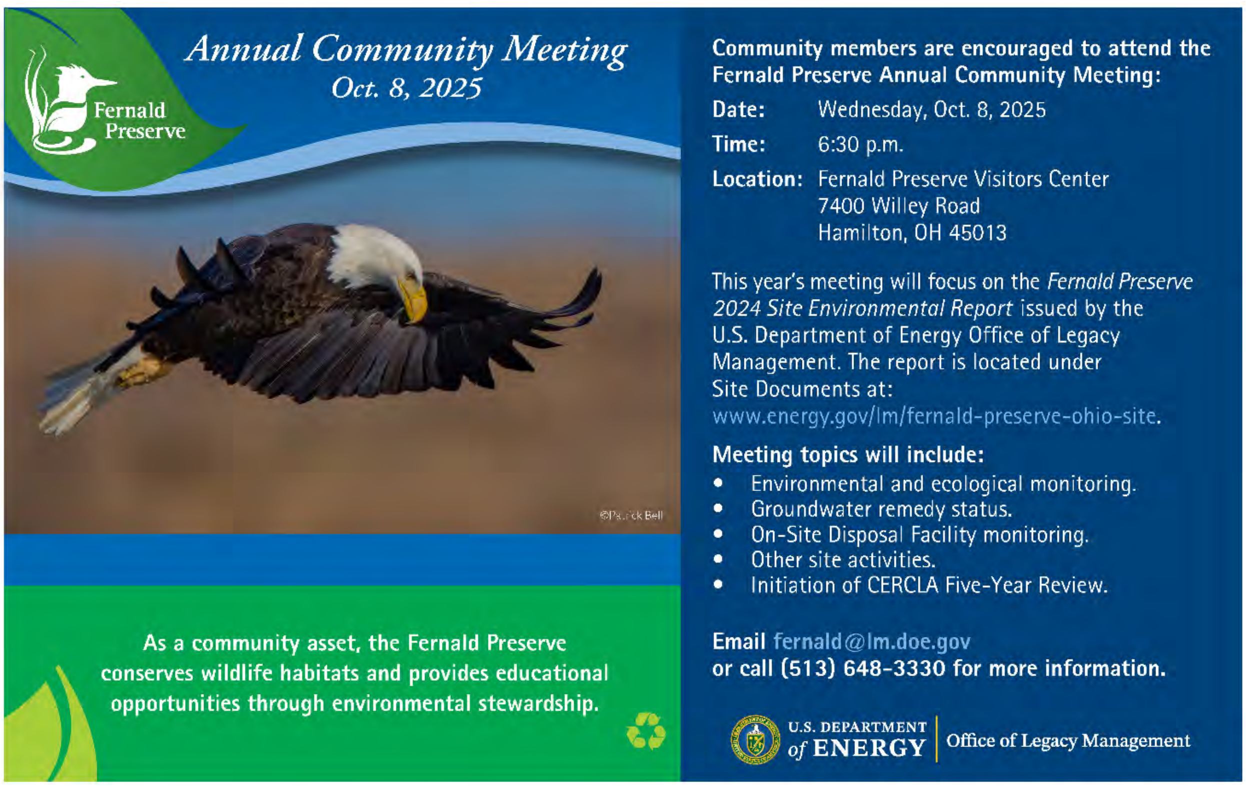

Figure 4. Initial Public Notice

Five questionnaires were received from the public. Individuals who responded were reached via the electronic email distribution and the public meeting. Questionnaire responses were received electronically and by mail. Interviews were requested through the questionnaire process and were held with two individuals as well as representatives of the Ohio EPA. An additional interview was held with a representative of HCHD related to the well permitting process, one of the site's institutional controls which is discussed in Section 2.3.3. Responses were positive and indicated that stakeholders remain engaged in the site status and activities. Appendix B contains the completed questionnaires and a summary of the interviews.

The results of the review and the Final CERCLA Fifth Five-Year Review report will be made available on the Fernald Preserve, Ohio, Site webpage (https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-ohio-cercla-five-year-review), which also includes links to the previous Five-Year Review reports. The results of the review will also be discussed at the annual public meeting which is scheduled for fall 2026.

4.2 Document Review

The following documents were reviewed and evaluated during the preparation of this Five-Year Review report:

- LMICP, Revision 14, January 2025 (DOE 2025a)
- Annual Site Environmental Reports for 2020 (DOE 2021b), 2021 (DOE 2022a) 2022 (DOE 2023a), 2023 (DOE 2024a), and 2024 (DOE 2025b)
- Quarterly OSDF Inspection Reports for inspections conducted 2020 through 2025
- Quarterly Site Inspection Reports for inspections conducted 2020 through 2025
- OU5 FS
- OU5 ROD
- *Fernald Groundwater Certification Plan*, Revision 2 (DOE 2006b)
- *Interim Residual Risk Assessment for the Fernald Closure Project* (DOE 2007b)

The OU5 ROD includes all pertinent cleanup levels (i.e., FRLs). Analytical data collected and reviewed have been compared to these FRLs.

4.3 Data Review

OSDF performance data, environmental data (groundwater, surface water, and sediment), groundwater remedy operational data for years 2020 through 2024 and site inspection data for the years 2020 through 2025 are included in this Five-Year Review report. Below is a summary of the data reviewed for this report.

4.3.1 OSDF Performance Monitoring

The OSDF consists of eight individual disposal cells. Performance monitoring is conducted for each cell to (1) track the quantity of liquid produced within the LCS and leak detection system (LDS) over time to determine if the facility is performing as designed and (2) track the water quality of the LCS and LDS liquid, the perched groundwater, and groundwater in the GMA below the OSDF. The controlling document for OSDF performance monitoring is the Groundwater/Leak Detection and Leachate Monitoring Plan (Attachment C of the LMICP [DOE 2025a]). Appendix A.5 of the Site Environmental Report provides OSDF monitoring data and an interpretation of that data. Since the last five-year review (2020 through 2024), the data indicate that the OSDF continues to operate as designed.

The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the LDS can remove without the fluid head on the bottom liner exceeding 1 foot in accordance with 40 CFR 264.302. The action leakage rate is 200 gallons per acre per day (gpad). Flow from the LDS has never reached the action leakage rate. In fact, flow from the LDS has been well below the action leakage rate. As the flow has decreased over time as expected due to the impermeable cap, DOE has established two OSDF administrative action levels for leakage rates. The first is the initial response leakage rate of 20 gpad, and the second is the low flow rate of 2 gpad. If flow in the LDS of any cell reaches the low flow rate of 2 gpad (one-hundredth of the action leakage rate), DOE will begin the process of determining if the cell is no longer functioning as designed.

Water quality in the LCS, LDS, horizontal till well (HTW), and GMA wells of each cell is routinely monitored throughout the year and reported annually in the Site Environmental Reports. Water samples were analyzed for 13 parameters semiannually and quality assessment tools include control charts, concentration trend plots, and bivariate plots.

Over the years, several small, very minor leaks occurred in the valve house piping which were easily repaired. The liquid was contained within the valve house. The leaks were the result of galvanic corrosion between two different types of metal components of the piping system. Rather than wait for more leaks to develop, DOE replaced the metal piping inside the valve houses that connected the leachate lines to the collection tanks with plastic piping before the metal components could further deteriorate. This replacement was coordinated with the OSDF engineer of record and completed in 2022.

4.3.2 Groundwater Monitoring and Groundwater Remedy Operational Data

Groundwater monitoring was conducted during the past 5 years as prescribed in the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Plan (Attachment D of the LMICP) as part of the pump-and-treat stage of the groundwater certification process presented in the *Fernald Groundwater Certification Plan* (DOE 2006b). Appendix A.1 through A.4 of the Site Environmental Report provides groundwater monitoring data and an interpretation of that data. Since the last five-year review (2020 through 2024), the data indicate that the capture of the uranium plume has been maintained and that the groundwater remedy continues to operate as designed to remove dissolved uranium contamination from the aquifer. The area of the aquifer targeted for remediation is defined in the *Fernald Groundwater Certification Plan* as the aquifer remediation footprint, which is approximately 312.7 acres in size, as of December 2024. In consultation with Ohio EPA, the name was changed to the target certification footprint (DOE 2019). The groundwater cleanup goal for uranium in the target certification footprint is 30 µg/L. Good progress is being made in reducing the size of the maximum uranium plume that remains. Further discussion is provided in Section 5.1.5.1.

Data from 91 wells are used to assess water quality, and 172 wells are used to measure groundwater elevations. In addition, each year a selected number of direct-push samples are collected to supplement data collected at the fixed well sampling locations.

An integrated data evaluation process is used to review and analyze data collected from the wells and direct-push sampling locations to determine:

- Capture and restoration of the uranium plume.
- Capture and restoration of non-uranium FRL constituents.
- If there is a need to optimize the existing remedy.

In addition to the above, data are analyzed to determine what impact, if any, the groundwater remedy in the South Plume is having on a separate groundwater restoration effort south of the uranium plume (i.e., the Paddys Run Road Site [PRRS] plume). This separate plume, which is unrelated to the Fernald Preserve, resulted from industrial activities south of the Fernald Preserve along Paddys Run Road. Data and evaluation of the results are reported annually in the Site Environmental Reports. This evaluation has consistently concluded that the Fernald site groundwater remedy has not impacted the PRRS plume. In late 2024, the last original DOE recovery well pumping in the South Plume that was closest to the PRRS plume was turned off. In 2024, two new recovery wells were installed approximately 600 feet north of the previous recovery wells, further away from PRRS plume. With pumping now 600 feet further away from the PRRS plume, DOE recommended that monitoring for PRRS constituents be discontinued. Data collected showed that the PRRS plume, contamination not attributed to the Fernald site operations downgradient of the Fernald Preserve wells, was not being pulled north toward the South Plume recovery wells. With regulator and stakeholder approval, the decision was made to discontinue monitoring for PRRS constituents at the end of 2025. The discussion regarding this decision can be found in the 2024 Site Environmental Report (DOE 2025b).

4.3.3 Surface Water and Effluent Monitoring

Data from 10 surface water and effluent sampling locations are used to fulfill surveillance and compliance monitoring functions. Appendix B of the Site Environmental Report provides data associated with these locations. Since the last five-year review (i.e., 2020 through 2024):

- There were no instances of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) noncompliance at the Parshall Flume (PF 4001) during the reporting period.
- Surface water samples collected from two locations west of the former Waste Storage Area (SWD-05 and SWD-09) have been exceeding the surface water FRL for uranium (530 µg/L), which applies outside the mixing zone in the Great Miami River, since monitoring began in 2007. Uranium concentrations at these two locations are trending downward from a maximum of 2,087 parts per billion total uranium which was measured at SWD-09 in 2016. No other sampling locations have had a surface water FRL exceedance for uranium. Further discussion of this issue is presented in Section 6.3.2.
- Surface water samples are collected at three locations to monitor the cross-media impact of surface water infiltrating into the aquifer. The results of these samples are compared to the groundwater FRLs. Two of the three locations periodically exceeded the groundwater FRL for uranium (30 µg/L) during the review period. One of the cross-media impact locations in the Waste Storage Area (SWD-05) exceeded the groundwater FRL for thorium-228 and thorium-232 (4 picocuries per liter and 1.2 picocuries per liter, respectively) during the review period. Additionally, the cross-media impact location in the South Field area (SWD-08) exceeded the groundwater FRL for thorium-232. All of these locations are onsite and within the capture zone of the aquifer remediation system.

Based on an initial review of the surface water results since the last five-year review, it may be appropriate to stop monitoring several locations where FRLs, which are applicable offsite, outside the mixing zone in the Great Miami River, have not been exceeded during the 5-year period.

4.4 Site and OSDF Inspections

Inspections are conducted quarterly at the Fernald Preserve in accordance with the LMICP to determine the effectiveness of activity and use limitations and the need for repairs. The OSDF cap is also evaluated to ensure integrity of the design. Inspections are led by DOE, with participation from state regulators, including Ohio EPA and the Ohio Department of Health. Inspections are also conducted following prescribed burns. Prescribed burns remove vegetation allowing for increased visibility of potential issues such as legacy debris or woody vegetation on the OSDF. Post-burn walkdowns are often done in conjunction with other inspections.

Quarterly inspections of institutional controls are completed as well as an annual site walkdown. The quarterly institutional control inspection consists of an inspection of infrastructure including fences and postings to ensure proper condition and function. For the annual site walkdown, field walkdowns of each quadrant are conducted between November and April, when vegetation is dormant, allowing increased access and visibility. Figure 5 shows the location of field walkdown quadrants.

The site inspections demonstrate that activity and use limitations at the Fernald Preserve are functioning as intended. Fences, barricades, and signs are in place and are properly maintained. Occasional instances of prohibited activities have been observed. These generally involve members of the public walking off trail.

For OSDF inspections, perimeter walkdowns of the facility are completed quarterly and a complete OSDF cap walkdown is conducted annually. OSDF inspection findings mainly relate to the presence of woody vegetation and minor bare spots. Prescribed burning of the cap has been successful in exposing woody vegetation so that removal can occur.

As a best management practice, DOE completed a baseline light detection and ranging (lidar) aerial survey of the OSDF cap following the OSDF burn in spring 2023. Conducting this survey following a burn allowed for better data collection without vegetation obscuring the ground surface of the OSDF. The lidar survey provided data points across the cell with 0.38-foot accuracy. The subfoot accuracy detected features such as cell cap boundaries and distinct changes in slope from 6:1, 10:1, and 20:1 across the OSDF. This review also revealed a minor anomaly on the west side of the cap near the boundary between the caps of Cells 7 and 8 which coincided with inspection findings from the post-burn inspection which took place on March 1, 2023. The inspection finding was the remnant of an erosion issue that arose, and was repaired, shortly after the cap construction in 2006. While there was no active erosion occurring at the time of the inspection on March 1, 2023, soil was added to the location on March 23, 2023, to even out the surface and prevent any additional erosion issues from occurring.

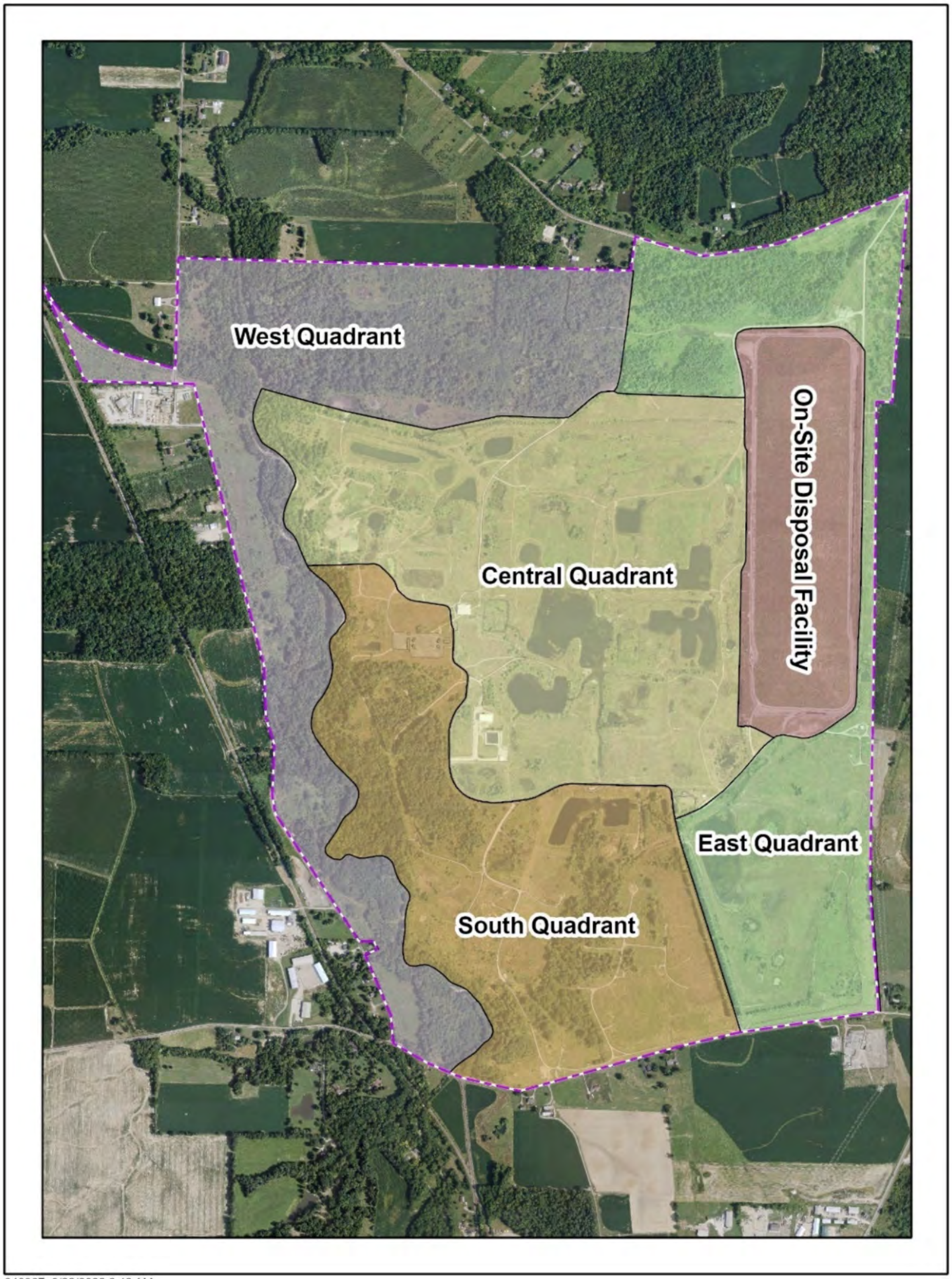

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Figure 5. Site Inspection Field Walkdown Quadrants

Frost heave and surface erosion can uncover legacy remediation debris, potentially with radiological contamination. This legacy debris is discovered through the site inspection process as well as during construction activities, site maintenance, and casual observation. It is often the case that when one piece of debris is observed during an inspection, additional debris is discovered nearby when returning to remove the debris. Suspect legacy debris includes concrete, glazed tile, brick, asphalt, and metal. Most debris is small in size and is easily removed by hand. Since 2007, remediation-related legacy debris continues to be found, but is being found less frequently. A representative photo of the legacy remediation debris found at the site is provided in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Representative Legacy Remediation Debris Identified During a Post-Prescribed Burn Inspection

Most debris is not contaminated and is disposed of in a commercial landfill. Since tracking of debris numbers began in 2011, approximately 1% of the debris has had fixed radiological contamination; no debris has been identified with removable radiological contamination. Contaminated debris is removed from the field and placed in a radiological materials storage area pending permanent disposal at a licensed low-level radioactive waste disposal facility. The volume of radiologically contaminated debris collected at the site since 2007 is estimated to be less than 100 cubic feet. Debris findings are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11. Summary of Debris Findings (2011 to 2025)

Time Period	Total No. of Pieces of Debris Removed	No. of Radiologically Contaminated Debris Removed	Type of Radiologically Contaminated Debris (no. of pieces)
2011 to 2015	3,387	45	Concrete (16) Metal (1) Glazed tile (9) Brick (4) Graphite (3) Rebar (1) Asphalt (1)
2016 to 2020	2,311	16	Concrete (14) Metal (1) Brick (1)
2021 to 2025	552	6	Concrete (6)

During the current 5-year reporting period, concrete and asphalt were the most common types of legacy remediation debris observed. The six pieces of radiologically contaminated debris removed since the last CERCLA five-year review (Table 11) were all identified in 2021 in a drainage along the north side of the former Waste Pit Area.

Trail design and activity and use limitations are effective in preventing the public from encountering contaminated debris. A brochure is provided in the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center to educate the public about the debris, reminding the public to stay on marked trails and to inform staff if debris is found so it can be safely and properly disposed. Additional detail regarding protective measures is included in Section 6.3.3.

5.0 Technical Assessment

5.1 Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Question A Summary:

The remedy is functioning as intended by the decision documents. OU 1–4 actions are fully complete and OU5 continues. Activity and use limitations and institutional controls remain in place and are effective at limiting exposure to residual contamination as evidenced by site inspections. The groundwater remedy continues to be effective by removing contamination from the aquifer which has resulted in the groundwater plume shrinking from 81.5 acres to 69.4 acres during the 5-year period. A summary of ROD amendments and ESDs for each OU is provided in Table 1 and Section 2.3.

5.1.1 OU1: Waste Pits

Remedial actions involved the excavation, drying as necessary, transportation by rail, and disposal of waste pit materials at the EnergySolutions (formerly Envirocare) facility in Clive, Utah. Remedial actions for OU1 involving the excavation and shipment of waste pit materials were completed in June 2005. The D&D of remedial action infrastructure was completed in October 2005. The Final Remedial Action Report, which documents completion of remedial actions under OU1, was approved in August 2006 (DOE 2006c). The remedial actions for OU1 are complete as intended by the OU1 ROD.

5.1.2 OU2: Other Waste Units

Remedial actions involved the excavation, treatment as necessary, and disposal of waste materials contained within the Other Waste Units as defined in the OU2 ROD. Remedial actions were completed in November 2003. The Final Remedial Action Report, which documents completion of remedial actions under OU2, was approved in September 2006 (DOE 2006d). The remedial actions for OU2 are complete as intended by the OU2 ROD.

5.1.3 OU3: Production Area Facilities

Remedial actions involved the D&D of all production facilities, remedial action facilities, and all appurtenant facilities and infrastructure as well as the disposal of all D&D material, nuclear materials, and legacy wastes. Remedial actions were completed in October 2006. The Final Remedial Action Report, which documents completion of remedial actions under OU3, was approved in February 2007 (DOE 2007a). The remedial actions for OU3 are complete as intended by the OU3 ROD.

5.1.4 OU4: Silos

Remedial actions involved the removal, stabilization, and offsite disposal of waste materials within Silos 1, 2, and 3 as well as the offsite disposal of the silo structures. Offsite disposal was to be in an appropriately licensed facility. Remedial actions related to Silo 3 were completed in April 2006 with the final disposal of Silo 3 materials at the Energy Solutions (formerly

Envirocare) facility in Clive, Utah. Remedial actions related to Silos 1 and 2 were completed in May 2006 with the final shipment, and materials were temporarily stored at the Waste Control Specialists facility in Andrews, Texas. Final disposal of Silos 1 and 2 materials occurred in July 2010 at the Waste Control Specialists facility in Texas. D&D of the OU4 remediation facilities was completed in August 2006. The Final Remedial Action Report, which documents completion of remedial actions under OU4, was approved in September 2006 (DOE 2006e). The remedial actions for OU4 are complete as intended by the OU4 ROD.

5.1.5 OU5: Groundwater, OSDF, Soils, and Sediments

The primary OU5 remedial action objectives include reducing or eliminating the potential for human or ecological receptors to come in contact with contaminated environmental media and preventing contaminants from migrating offsite. DOE ensures that the remedy at the Fernald Preserve remains protective of human health and the environment through the continued implementation of the LMICP (DOE 2025a). The LMICP documents the requirements for the long-term care and maintenance of the Fernald Preserve. The plan outlines the institutional controls, routine inspections, permits, continuing groundwater remedial activities, routine maintenance and monitoring, natural resource management, and leachate management practices. Representative photographs of remedy components are provided in Appendix C.

The groundwater remedial action is performing to design expectations. Current operating procedures (i.e., Operations and Maintenance Master Plan, Attachment A of the LMICP, and standard operating procedures) are adequate and are maintaining a high degree of operational performance. Although there are not large variances in O&M costs to date, wellfield maintenance is an issue due to iron fouling resulting in increased maintenance costs.

The amount of groundwater that needs to be treated to achieve discharge limits has decreased dramatically since the start of the remedy. With one short period of exception since 2010, the aquifer remedy was able to achieve discharge limits (a monthly average uranium discharge limit of 30 µg/L and an annual limit of 600 pounds) without routine groundwater treatment. With implementation of higher pumping rates in July 2014, a short period of nonroutine groundwater treatment (July 2015 through mid-November 2015) was needed to achieve outfall limits.

All soils and sediments at the Fernald Preserve, with the exception of groundwater restoration and treatment infrastructure, have been remediated and certified to ensure that area-specific contaminants of concern do not exceed FRLs specified in the relevant RODs.

The OSDF continues to perform as designed based on performance and environmental data collected as well as results of the quarterly and annual inspections. Additional discussion of each of these topics is provided below.

5.1.5.1 Status of the Groundwater Remediation

The status of the groundwater remediation is reported annually in the Site Environmental Report. Contamination sources were removed during soil remediation, which was completed in October 2006. Uranium is the principal contaminant of concern for the aquifer. A dissolved uranium plume in the GMA is being addressed by a groundwater extraction remedy. Groundwater is pumped and treated as necessary to meet discharge limits at the Great Miami River.

The groundwater remedy has been optimized twice since site closure in 2006: 2014 and 2024. The decision to optimize in 2014 was based on discovering that (1) more uranium was present in portions of the aquifer than originally modeled for in 2005, (2) data indicating that the 2005 model predictions were not being realized, and (3) performance metrics (i.e., data regressions) being used to track remedy progress indicated that the pumping operation was becoming less effective over time (an observation that is common to pumping remedies). A modeling report that provides background for the optimization decision and the outcome was issued in 2014: *Operational Adjustment-1 WSA Phase-II Groundwater Remediation Design, Fernald Preserve* (DOE 2014).

The 2014 optimization resulted in a new pumping design that shut down three extraction wells pumping water with low uranium concentrations. These three wells were turned off because they were no longer providing benefit to the cleanup. The available pumping budget that resulted from shutting down these three wells was reallocated to extraction wells in areas of the plume with higher uranium concentrations. The previous aquifer design (DOE 2005c) consisted of pumping 23 wells for the life of the remedy. The 2014 optimized design focused the pumping in areas where the pumping could be most productive. As the remedy progresses, the number of pumping wells will decrease; however, for the first 8 years of the new optimized design 20 wells were operational and the overall system pumping rate was more aggressive than the 2005 design, increasing from 4,775 gpm to 5,075 gpm.

The decision to optimize in 2024 (DOE 2022b) was based on (1) uranium concentrations in the South Plume not decreasing as fast as the groundwater model predicted in all areas of the South Plume, and (2) the original four South Plume recovery wells were no longer actively remediating the remaining uranium plume because groundwater uranium concentrations in the area of capture for these wells had achieved the uranium FRL. Additionally, the original South Plume recovery wells were aged infrastructure that had trouble achieving original design set points The decision was made to shut down all six original South Plume wells and install two replacement wells in more strategic locations to address the balance of the South Plume above FRLs. The two new replacement wells became operational in March 2024. With this operational change, the overall system pumping rate adjusted from 5,075 gpm down to 4,275 gpm.

Performance metrics are used to track remedy progress. From 1993 through December 2024, a net total of 59 billion gallons of water have been pumped from the GMA, and 16,333 pounds of uranium have been removed from the aquifer. Table 12 provides summaries of gallons pumped, total uranium removed, and uranium removal indices for 2024 and for August 1993 through December 2024.

Table 12. Aquifer Restoration System Operational Summary Sheet

Module	Reporting Period: January 2024 Through December 2024			Reporting Period: August 1993 Through December 2024		
	Volume Pumped/ Reinjected (Mgal)[e]	Total Uranium Removed/ Reinjected (lb)	Uranium Removal Index (lb/Mgal)	Volume Pumped/ Reinjected (Mgal)	Total Uranium Removed/ Reinjected (lb)	Uranium Removal Index (lb/Mgal)
South Field Module[a]	1,319.17	193.92	0.15	31,550.56	10,039.07	0.32
Waste Storage Area Module[b]	413.36	56.79	0.14	9,523.61	2,650.92	0.28
South Plume Module[c]	325.14	61.28	0.19	19,808.05	3,719.51	0.19
Reinjection Module[d]	0	0	Not Applicable	1,936.48	76.27	Not Applicable
Aquifer Restoration Systems Totals						
Extraction Wells	2,057.66	311.99	0.15	60,882.20	16,409.47	0.27
(Reinjection Wells[d])	0	0	Not Applicable	(1,936.48)	(76.27)	Not Applicable
Net	2,057.66	311.99	0.15	58,945.73	16,333.20	Not Applicable

[a] South Field Module Start-up: 1998
[b] Waste Storage Area Module Start-up: 2002
[c] South Plume Module Start-up: 1993
[d] Reinjection module was shut down in September 2004
[e] lb = pounds, Mgal = million gallons

Routine groundwater monitoring is conducted using a system of monitoring wells and direct-push groundwater sampling techniques to track the boundary of the 30 µg/L maximum uranium plume and to monitor increasing and decreasing trends in total uranium contamination.

Until 2020, the boundary of the maximum uranium plume was determined semiannually and reported annually in the Site Environmental Report. DOE determined that routine reporting of an annual first half of the year total uranium plume map provided little benefit, because yearly comparisons of remedy progress are based on the second half of the year total uranium plume map. Beginning with the 2021 Site Environmental Report, only one map for the year was presented. The plume interpretation is conservative and represents a worst-case scenario in that uranium contamination measured at any depth in the aquifer is projected onto a single horizontal plane of reference.

The area of the aquifer targeted for remediation is defined in the *Fernald Groundwater Certification Plan* (DOE 2006b) as the aquifer remediation footprint, which is approximately 312.7 acres in size, as of December 2024. The aquifer remediation certification footprint cannot decrease below this minimum size, but can increase if contamination is detected outside of its mapped extent. In consultation with Ohio EPA, the name was changed to the target certification footprint (DOE 2019). The groundwater cleanup goal for uranium in the target certification footprint is 30 µg/L. Good progress is being made in reducing the size of the maximum uranium plume that remains inside of the target certification footprint. Figure 7 shows the size of the maximum uranium plume footprint at the end of 2019 and at the end of 2024 compared to the target certification footprint. The maximum uranium plume at the end of 2024 was 69.4 acres, which is 243.3 acres (77.8%) smaller than the target certification footprint. As shown in Table 13 the 30 µg/L maximum uranium plume footprint has decreased by 119.9 acres (63.3%) since 2006.

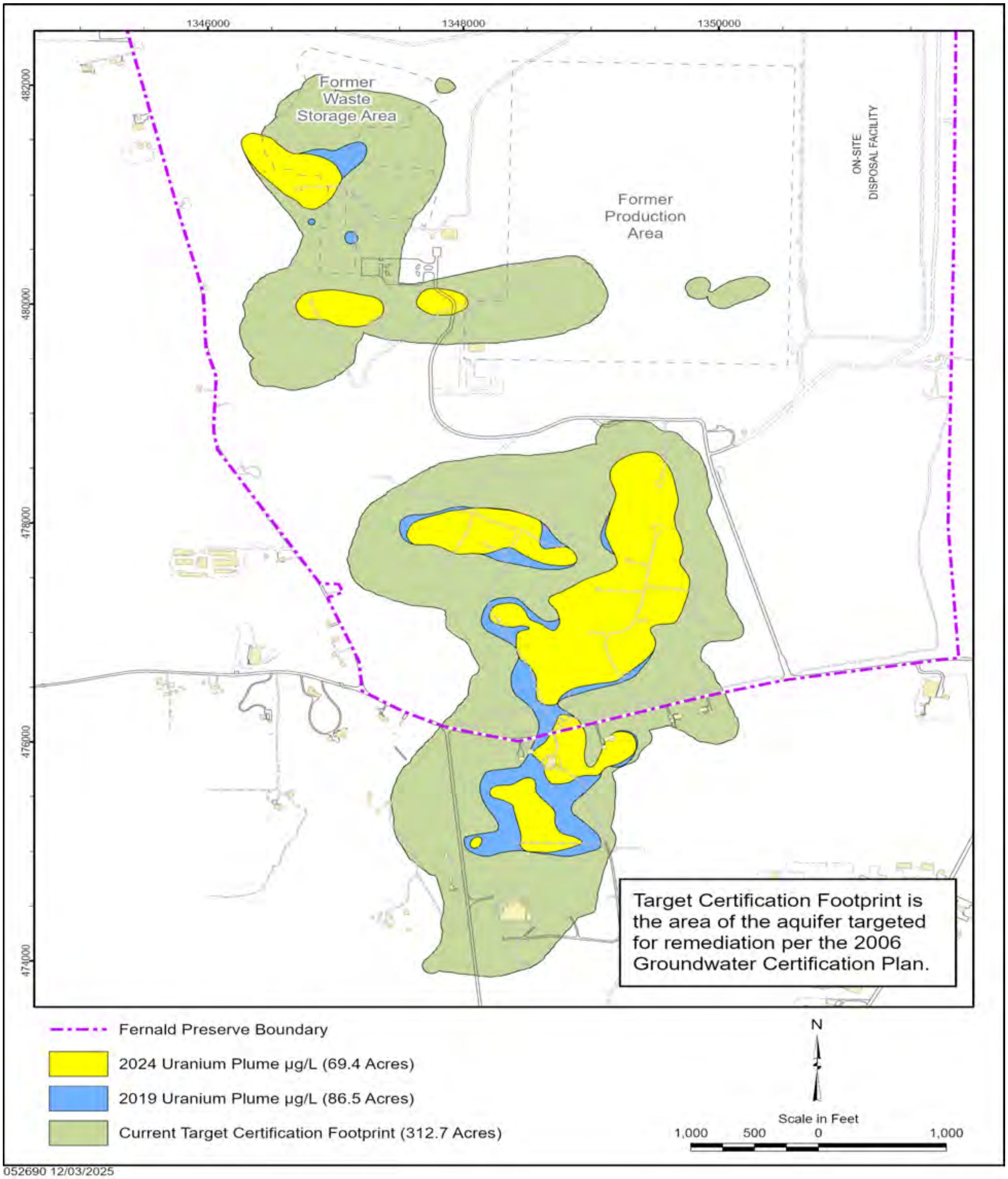


Figure 7. Target Certification Footprint and Maximum Uranium Plume Footprints in 2019 and 2024

Table 13. Decreasing Uranium Plume Footprint

Year	Remaining Size of Maximum Uranium Plume Within Target Certification Footprint (acres)
2006	189.3
2007	186.0
2008	186.9
2009	186.0
2010	184.0
2011	144.3
2012	130.3
2013	127.3
2014	110.9
2015	109.5
2016	105.0
2017	94.4
2018	89.3
2019	86.5
2020	81.5
2021	75.0
2022	74.0
2023	72.1
2024	69.4

Figure 8 illustrates the maximum uranium plume footprint as of the end of 2024. The figure indicates that uranium concentrations within the maximum uranium plume footprint are decreasing in most of the wells as a result of pumping operations. Because sources of uranium contamination have been remediated, the uranium concentration increase in some monitoring wells within the plume is attributed to the movement of dissolved uranium contamination toward the extraction wells.

In 2024, two new extraction wells were installed in the South Plume. Through operation of these two wells, DOE is anticipating more efficient cleanup of the South Plume. DOE is also updating the site groundwater model and plans to optimize performance in the South Field area once that model is available.

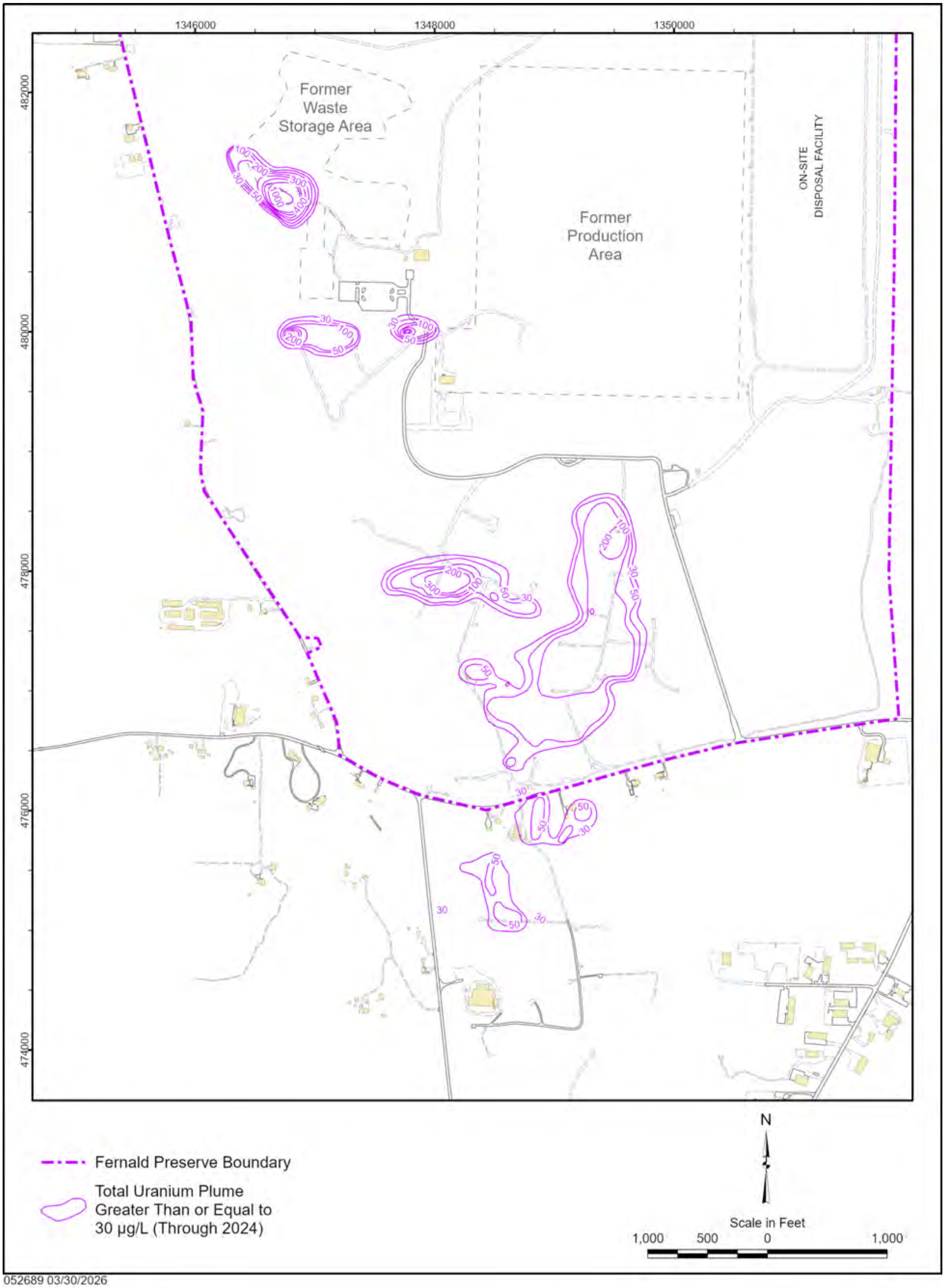


Figure 8. Maximum Uranium Plume Footprint Through 2024

Non-uranium constituents are also monitored to evaluate aquifer concentrations relative to FRLs established in the ROD. Forty-nine non-uranium constituents were evaluated through a detailed selection process presented in Appendix A of the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Plan (Attachment D of the LMICP). The current sampling program defined in the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Plan focuses on the routine sampling of 14 of the 50 chemical constituents because 35 of 50 chemical constituents have never exceeded their FRL, and one constituent has only had a single exceedance. Even though these constituents have no persistent exceedances, these 36 parameters will be monitored during groundwater certification to determine if they remain below their FRLs as documented in the *Fernald Groundwater Certification Plan* (DOE 2006b). The remaining 14 constituents are currently monitored annually or semiannually, and concentrations are reported annually in the Site Environmental Report.

As discussed in Attachment A.4 of the annual Site Environmental Reports, most of the locations where non-uranium constituents are present at concentrations above their FRLs lie within the model-predicted current Operational Remediation Footprint. However, sporadic FRL exceedances have been detected outside of the model-predicted current Operational Remediation Footprint (e.g., zinc, manganese). Monitoring results for the last 28 years have failed to identify a plume outside of the footprint. In many instances, FRL exceedances detected in one year are well below the FRL the next year. Past exceedances for zinc and manganese in the aquifer outside the uranium-based remediation footprint could be the result of natural conditions within the aquifer or caused by biofouling around the monitoring wells being sampled.

Continued monitoring and evaluation of non-uranium constituents is reported annually in Appendix A of the Site Environmental Reports. Monitoring results indicate that no changes to the uranium-based aquifer remedy are necessary to address sporadic nonuranium FRL exceedances outside of the defined restoration footprint for the aquifer remediation.

Review of groundwater remedy progress reported annually in the Site Environmental Report reveals that the remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment. Specifically:

- Institutional controls, as specified in Section 2.3.3, remain in place and prevent exposure.
- A high degree of operational efficiency is being maintained.
- Capture of the uranium plume is being maintained.
- The size of the uranium plume, and uranium concentrations within the plume, continue to decrease. Pumping continues to remove over 300 pounds of uranium each year.
- Groundwater treatment is no longer routinely required to meet uranium discharge limits.

Review of groundwater remedy progress reported annually in the Site Environmental Report also reveals that the efficiency of the remedy continues to decrease over time, which is common for pump-and-treat operations. As reported in the 2024 Site Environmental Report, in the first 31 years of pumping, 59 billion gallons of water have been pumped, and 16,333 pounds of uranium have been removed from the aquifer. Current modeling predictions call for an additional 19 years of pumping to remove 27.4 billion gallons more of water and an additional 1,653 pounds of uranium. The remaining 19 years of pumping will, therefore, be much less efficient than the first 31 years, which is common for pumping operations. DOE remains committed to further optimizing the pumping operation and exploring ways to apply innovative technologies to the remedy in efforts to increase the effectiveness of the remedy.

A DOE National Laboratory Network Collaboration workshop on the Fernald site groundwater remedy was conducted in 2021, with the objective of providing recommendations to improve the existing wellfield maintenance program and improve the efficiency of the overall groundwater remedy to achieve concentration-based remediation goals. A report on the collaboration was issued in June 2021 (DOE 2021c). The report recommended ways to extend the life of extraction wells, and how to improve the predictive capability of the groundwater model.

In November 2021, DOE implemented a small-scale field test of a DOE National Laboratory Network Collaboration suggestion on how to extend the life of extraction wells. The field test involved the routine use of peracetic acid in place of the periodic use of liquid acid descaler. The test proved to be ineffective. DOE plans to continue to evaluate ways to improve remedy operation which could include applying additional chemicals, altering pumping schemes, or replacing wells.

Several modeling suggestions resulting from the collaboration have been implemented in an attempt to improve the predictive capability of the groundwater model with the goal of improving the efficiency of the ongoing remediation and shortening predicted cleanup times. DOE completed two of the DOE National Laboratory Network Collaboration recommendations in 2022 (1) alternative mathematical expressions for projecting remedial time frame (DOE 2023b) and (2) three dimensional visualizations over time (DOE 2023c). In 2023, DOE began working on comparing the VAM-3D modeling code to the MODFLOW modeling code for running the site groundwater model. The objective was to determine if MODFLOW could be used in order to be more user friendly and transparent for running future algorithm-based optimization codes (DOE 2024b). In 2024, DOE decided, with input from Ohio EPA and EPA, to proceed with MODFLOW. In 2024, work began on calibrating and validating a new MODFLOW model for the groundwater remedy. Once MODFLOW is calibrated and validated, the model will be used to optimize pumping in the South Field and provide new cleanup time predictions.

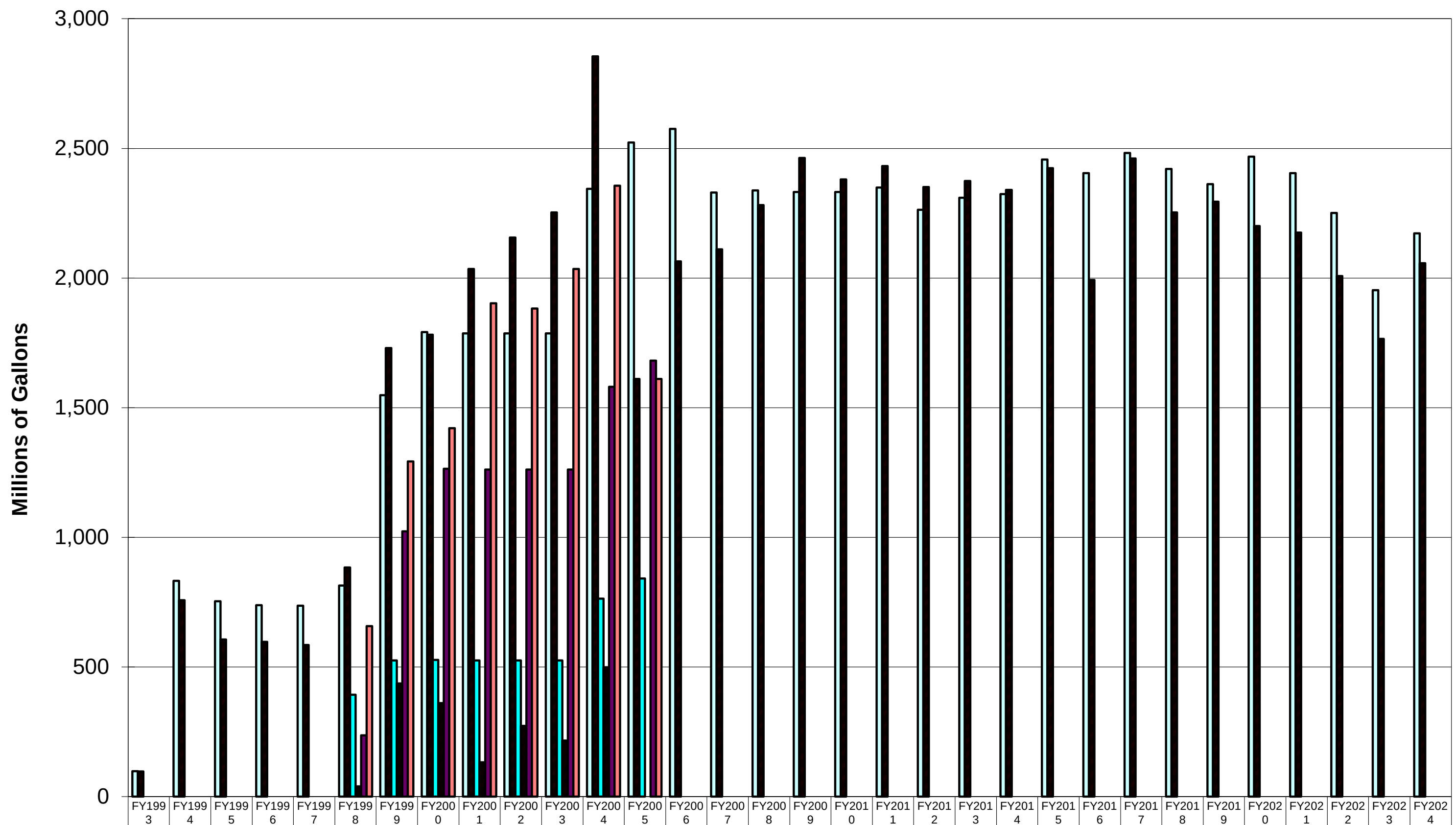
5.1.5.2 Operational Efficiency

Performance metrics provide insight into how efficiently the groundwater remediation is being managed. Performance metrics indicate that a high degree of operational efficiency is being maintained. Performance predictions for the finalized baseline strategy were presented in Section 5.3 of the *Baseline Remedial Strategy Report, Remedial Design for Aquifer Restoration* (DOE 1997a), hereafter referred to as the Baseline Remedial Strategy Report (BRSR). The BRSR strategy predicted that the groundwater remediation schedule could be shortened from that presented in the *Feasibility Study for Operable Unit 5* (DOE 1995a) from 27 years to a period between 10 and 20 years. As aquifer restoration modules were installed, remediation design updates were issued based on more up-to-date aquifer data collected in the area where the modules were being installed. The additional data led to enhanced designs that slightly modified the design presented in the BRSR. In July 2014, the groundwater remediation began operating to a design presented in the *Operational Design Adjustments-1, WSA Phase-II Groundwater Remediation Design, Fernald Preserve* (DOE 2014). The model-predicted cleanup date for the 2014 operational design was 2035. In March 2024, the groundwater remediation began operating to a design presented in the *2022 Groundwater Modeling Report, Fernald Preserve, Ohio Site,* Revision 1 (DOE 2022b). The model-predicted cleanup date for the 2024 optimization is 2045.

Additional information on modeling predictions is provided in the 2024 Site Environmental Report (DOE 2025b).
Predicted performance is compared to actual performance to assess how closely the two match. Figure 9 provides a comparison of the actual versus predicted gallons of groundwater extracted from the GMA from fiscal year (FY) 1993 through FY 2024. As shown in Figure 9, actual versus predicted gallons of groundwater extracted from the GMA match fairly well. This is due to an aggressive well maintenance and operations program. It should be noted in 2016 extraction was lower than planned due to an unplanned wellfield shutdown caused by a damaged transformer. It should also be noted that extraction in 2018 and 2019 was lower than planned due to the impact of CAWWT construction projects.

Figure 10 is a plot showing the actual versus model-predicted pounds of uranium to be removed from the aquifer from 1993 to 2024. The general trend since 2006 is a gradual decrease in pounds of uranium removed. This indicates that the groundwater extraction efficiency was decreasing. The 2005 remedy design was optimized in 2014 by eliminating three wells that were no longer providing benefit to the remediation and by strategically increasing the pumping rate in areas of the plume where remaining uranium concentrations were higher. This operational optimization is reflected in Figure 10 by the increases shown in uranium pounds (both actual and planned) from 2015 to 2021. The remedy was optimized again in 2022 when modeling was conducted for a scenario where all six original South Plume extraction wells were turned off and replaced by two new extraction wells operating in more strategic locations of the remaining plume. This modeling adjustment is illustrated in Figure 10 in 2022 that shows an increase in planned total uranium mass to be extracted from the aquifer. This modeling scenario was fully implemented in the field in 2024, where an increase in uranium mass extracted from the GMA is shown. As shown in Figure 10, with the exception of years 2022 and 2023, more uranium has been removed from the aquifer than was predicted by the groundwater model since FY 2010. This illustrates a disconnect between the amount of uranium that the model predicted would be removed and the actual amount that was removed. Although the size of the mapped total uranium plume continues to decrease, it should be noted that the model predicted pounds of uranium that need to be removed to achieve remediation goals has exceeded original modeled estimates. At the end of 2024, 16,333 pounds of uranium have been removed from the aquifer. The original modeled estimate predicted 16,000 pounds of uranium to be removed from the aquifer. As of 2024, the new estimate of mass removed to achieve concentration-based cleanup goals is approximately 18,826 pounds.

DOE remains committed to evaluating ways to improve the predictive capability of the groundwater model. The DOE National Laboratory Network Collaboration conducted in 2021 is an example of the proactive action DOE is taking to seek out and find innovative ways to improve the groundwater remedy.

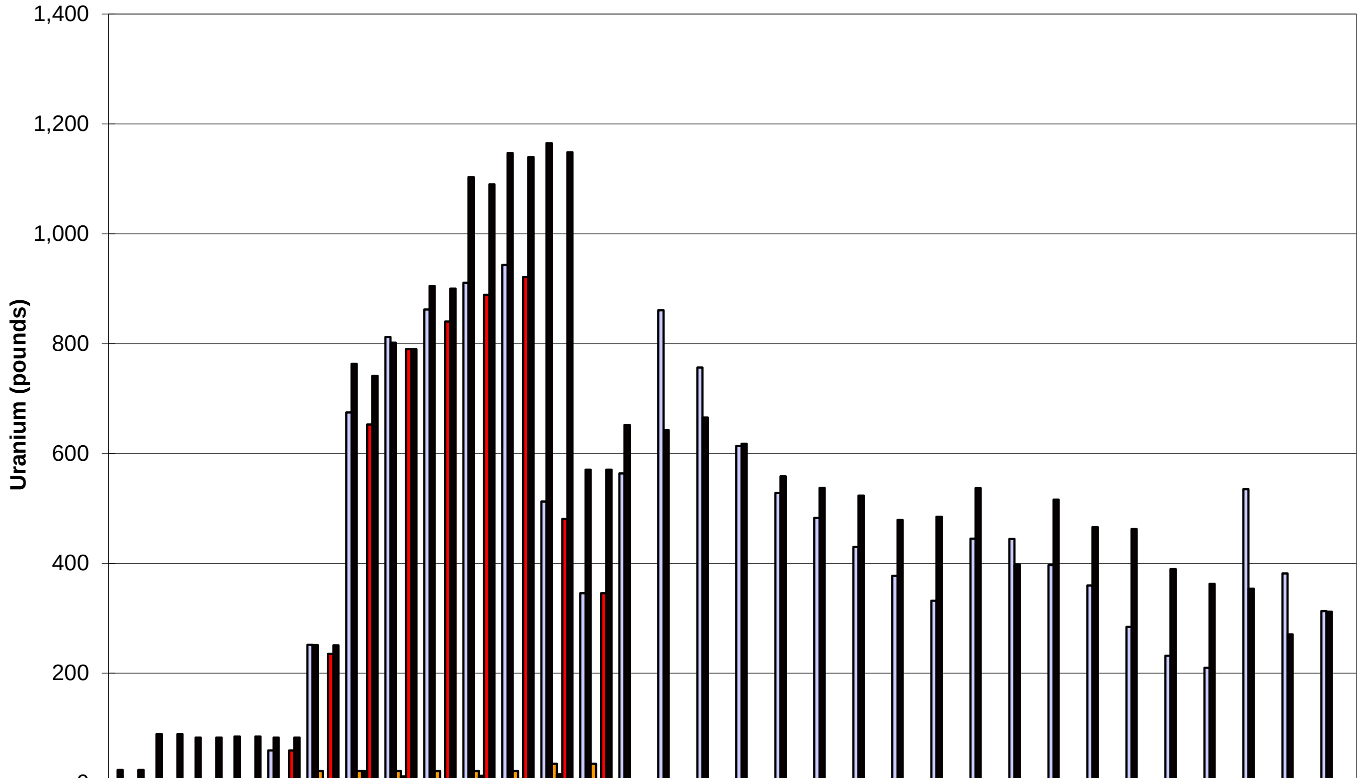


	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Planned Total GW Pumped (Mgal)	97.92	832.3	753.5	737.8	735.8	814.4	1,548	1,791	1,787	1,787	1,787	2,344	2,522	2,575	2,330	2,338
Actual Total GW Pumped (Mgal)	97.18	756.9	605.5	597.2	585.1	883.8	1,729	1,781	2,035	2,155	2,253	2,855	1,610	2,064	2,110	2,281
Planned Injected GW (Mgal)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	393.12	525.60	527.04	525.60	525.60	525.60	763.77	840.96			
Actual Injected GW (Mgal)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	39.842	436.65	361.05	132.46	273.18	216.34	499.36	0.000			
Planned Net GW Extracted (Mgal)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	235.87	1,022.	1,264.	1,261.	1,261.	1,261.	1,580.	1,681.			
Actual Net GW Extracted (Mgal)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	657.18	1,292.	1,420.	1,903.	1,882.	2,034.	2,355.	1,610.			

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Planned Total GW Pumped (Mgal)	2,332	2,332	2,349	2,262	2,309	2,324	2,456	2,404	2,482	2,420	2,362	2,468	2,404	2,251	1,953	2,172
Actual Total GW Pumped (Mgal)	2,463	2,380	2,431	2,351	2,374	2,340	2,423	1,992	2,461	2,253	2,294	2,200	2,175	2,007	1,765	2,057
Planned Injected GW (Mgal)																
Actual Injected GW (Mgal)																
Planned Net GW Extracted (Mgal)																
Actual Net GW Extracted (Mgal)																

Fiscal Year

Figure 9. Actual Versus Predicted Gallons Extracted (1993 to 2024)



	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Planned Total U Extracted from GMA (lbs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	251.7	674.8	812.3	862.2	910.9	943.4	512.7	346.0	563.6	860.7	756.4
Actual Total U Extracted from GMA (lbs)	24.0	89.0	83.0	85.0	82.6	251.3	763.6	801.8	904.9	1,103.	1,146.	1,165.	570.6	651.7	642.6	665.7
Planned Total U Injected (lbs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	35.0	35.0			
Actual Total U Injected (lbs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	22.0	12.3	4.6	13.4	7.2	16.4	0.0			
Planned Net Total U Removed from GMA (lbs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	235.3	652.9	790.4	840.3	889.0	921.5	480.9	346.0			
Actual Net Total U Removed from GMA (lbs)	24.0	89.0	83.0	85.0	82.6	251.0	741.6	789.5	900.3	1090.0	1139.7	1148.6	570.6			

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Planned Total U Extracted from GMA (lbs)	614.0	528.4	482.8	429.9	377.6	332.1	445.2	444.4	397.1	359.8	284.4	232.0	210.0	535.0	382.0	313.0
Actual Total U Extracted from GMA (lbs)	618.0	558.4	537.6	523.5	479.4	485.1	536.8	397.7	516.3	465.8	462.6	389.5	362.7	353.8	270.6	312.0
Planned Total U Injected (lbs)																
Actual Total U Injected (lbs)																
Planned Net Total U Removed from GMA (lbs)																
Actual Net Total U Removed from GMA (lbs)																

Fiscal Year

Figure 10. Actual Versus Predicted Pounds of Uranium Removed (1993 to 2024)

5.1.5.3 Capture of the Uranium Plume

An important objective of the groundwater remediation is to maintain hydraulic control of the uranium plume. This is being accomplished through a combination of natural flow directions within the aquifer system coupled with the water level drawdown created by pumping the 16 extraction wells used in the groundwater remedy.

Groundwater elevations in the aquifer are measured quarterly, and water elevation maps for the aquifer are prepared and compared against the footprint of the uranium plume in the aquifer to verify that capture of the uranium plume is being maintained. Figure 11 provides an example of a quarterly water level map. Quarterly water level maps and the associated plume capture analysis are published annually in the Site Environmental Reports.

Since pump-and-treat operations began, quarterly groundwater elevation maps have consistently shown that capture of the uranium plume has been maintained by pump-and-treat operations. There has also been good agreement between the modeled capture zone and the measured capture zone.

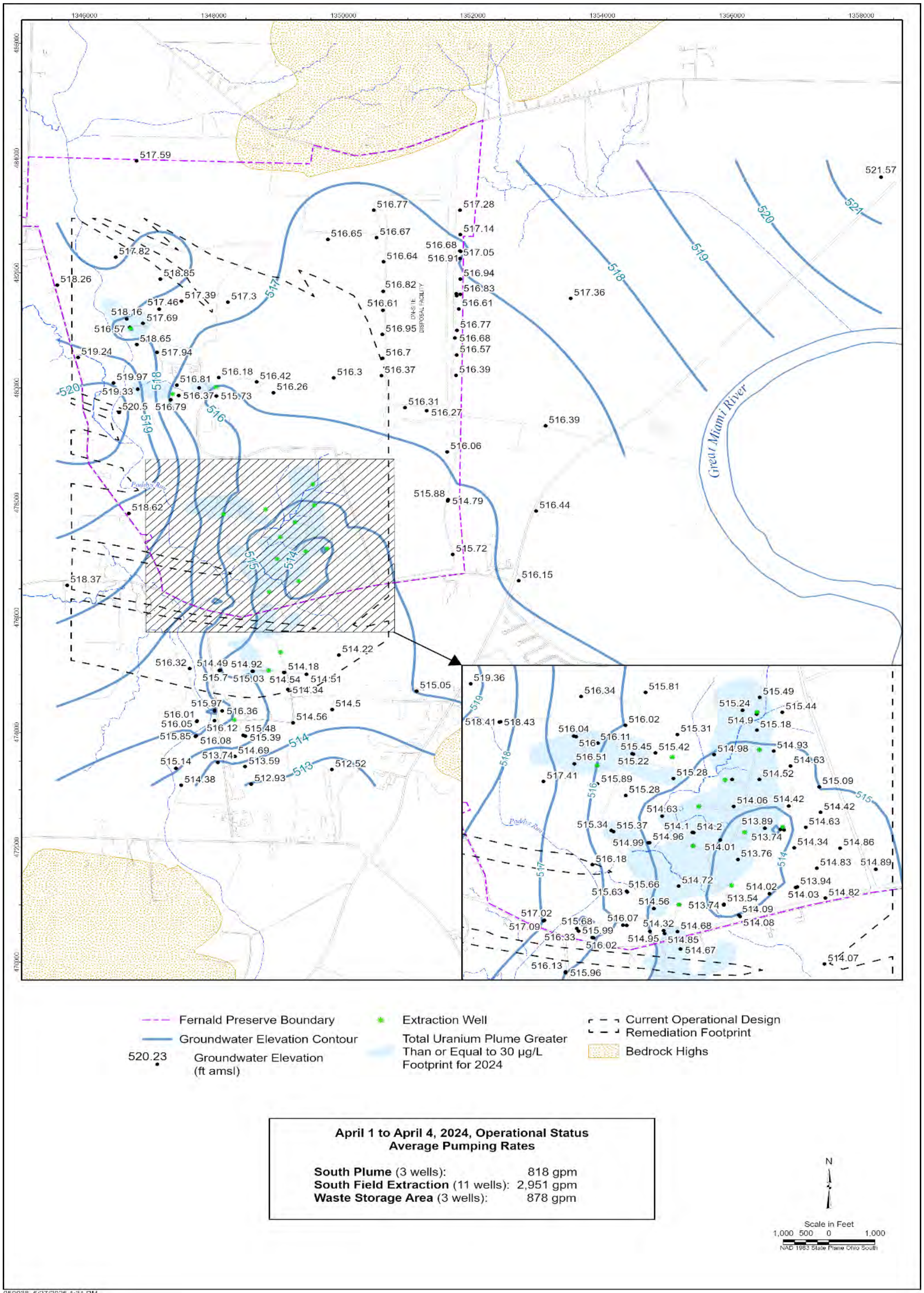


Figure 11. Routine Groundwater Elevation Map, Second Quarter 2024

5.1.5.4 Uranium Concentration Predictions

An assessment of uranium concentrations (observed concentrations versus model-predicted concentrations) evaluates how reasonable the groundwater model uranium concentration predictions remain over time. Two such assessments are provided annually in the Site Environmental Report. From 2020 through 2024, a comparison has been reported of model-predicted total uranium concentrations in the extraction wells versus actual measured average concentrations in the extraction wells and, of model-predicted average total uranium concentration from select monitoring wells versus model-predicted average uranium concentration from those wells. Table 14 shows the differences between predicted and actual uranium concentrations.

Table 14. Comparison of Predicted to Actual Uranium Concentrations in Extraction and Monitoring Wells

Year	Model-Predicted Average Total Uranium Concentrations from Extraction Wells (µg/L)	Actual Average Total Uranium Concentration from Extraction Wells (µg/L)
2020	14.1	20.7
2021	13.2	20.2
2022	20.85	16.3
2023	16.50	16.55
2024	13.91	17.63

Year	Model-Predicted Average Total Uranium Concentration from Select Monitoring Wells (µg/L)	Actual Average Total Uranium Concentration from Select Monitoring Wells (µg/L)
2020	14.1	20.7
2021	13.2	20.2
2022	33.99	63.54
2023	23.99	57.61
2024	23.71	48.66

As the data show in Table 14, the actual concentrations being measured result in yearly averages that are higher than the model-predicted yearly averages (with one exception in 2022 for the extraction wells). This indicates that more uranium is being removed from the aquifer than was predicted to be removed by the model.

5.1.5.5 Uranium Removal Predictions

Modeling provides predictions for the amount of uranium to be recovered from the aquifer to achieve concentration-based cleanup goals assuming pumping continues to the model-predicted end date. Water samples are collected monthly from extraction wells and analyzed for total uranium as a means of checking how close actual conditions are matching model predictions. The monthly average total uranium concentrations are used to calculate the mass of uranium removed from the well. Each year, new uranium concentration data are added to the dataset for each extraction well, and the datasets are trended to determine the total pounds of uranium to be removed by the well if pumping continues to the model-predicted end date. Using this procedure, the total number of predicted pounds to be removed changes slightly each year. Because the majority of the datasets are trailing asymptotic, the predicted total number of pounds to be removed slightly increases each year. This is further discussed below.

The actual pounds of uranium removed from the aquifer are compared with the total model-predicted pounds to be removed from the aquifer, and a percent remedy completion estimate is calculated. The results are presented in the annual Site Environmental Reports. For the past 5 years, the percent complete has been reported as shown in Table 15.

Table 15. Comparison of Percent Complete of Actual to Predicted Pounds of Uranium

Year	Percent Complete Based on Actual Pounds of Uranium Removed	Percent Complete Based on Model Predictions
2020	88%	92%
2021	84%	84%
2022	83%	87%
2023	85%	89%
2024	87%	91%

Between 2020 and 2022, percent complete based on actual pounds removed decreased until 2023 when it began to increase again. This was due to transitioning to the use of stretch exponential equations as recommended by the National Laboratory Network Collaboration to trend the data. A similar fluctuation is recorded in the percent complete based on model predictions. This is due to transitioning from 2014 modeling predictions to 2022 modeling predictions (DOE 2022b). Both adjustments resulted in a decrease in percent complete, extending the time predicted for achieving cleanup goals. These transitions better reflect the current situation of the decrease in remediation efficiency in removing the remaining uranium from the aquifer needed to meet groundwater cleanup FRLs.

As shown in this table, for the past 5 years the percent complete based on actual data has not kept pace with the steady rise in percent complete predicted by the model. As discussed above, this is because the total predicted pounds of uranium to be removed slightly increases each year due to the asymptotic nature of the uranium concentration trends. The model prediction does not change each year but the percent complete steadily increases from year to year. The percent complete based on the actual concentration data is not a steady increase because the predicted total amount of pounds to be removed changes slightly each year based on the trend of the actual data. Figure 12 illustrates percent complete model predictions versus measured concentrations from 2006 through 2040. The break in trend results from the new modeling predictions obtained from both the 2014 and 2022 optimizations. The new model predictions from 2014 and 2022 indicate that the remedy will pump longer to achieve cleanup goals than previously predicted. It should also be noted that the OU5 FS predicted that approximately 16,000 pounds of uranium would need to be removed from the aquifer to achieve concentration based cleanup goals. As of December 2024, the site has removed 16,333 pounds, and current estimates call for the predicted removal of approximately 18,827 pounds to achieve concentration-based cleanup goals.

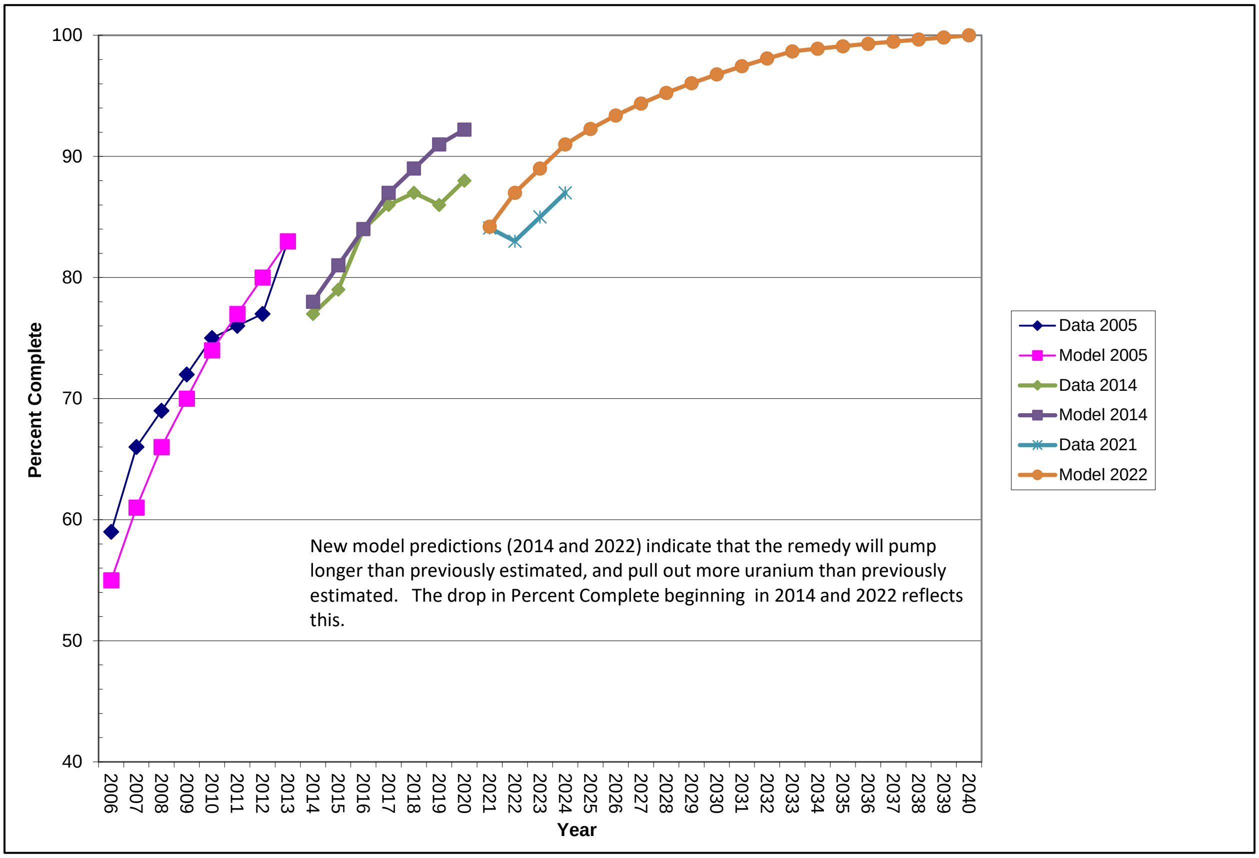


Figure 12. Percent Complete Based on Uranium Removal

5.1.5.6 Groundwater Treatment

As reported beginning in the third CERCLA Five-Year Review report (DOE 2011), there is no longer a need to routinely treat groundwater prior to discharge to the Great Miami River in order to meet uranium discharge limits. Since 2010, the aquifer remedy has been able to achieve the uranium discharge limits (i.e., average monthly concentration of less than 30 µg/L and 600 pounds annually) established in the OU5 ROD, without routine groundwater treatment.

5.1.5.7 Status of OSDF Leachate and Leak Detection

The OSDF is a potential contamination source above an area where soil was remediated to FRLs that are above background concentrations. These above-background concentrations in the soil make it difficult to determine (based on water quality alone) whether changing water quality conditions beneath the facility are caused by a leak from the facility or leaching from the soils. DOE has been working with EPA and Ohio EPA to select the interpretation techniques used to assess the nature and cause of changing water quality beneath the facility. Three techniques are currently being used: control charts, bivariate plots, and concentration trend plots. LCS and LDS flow and water quality data are evaluated and reported annually through the Site Environmental Report.

The primary means of demonstrating the absence of a leak from the facility is flow measurement through each cell's LDS in relation to an administrative action low flow rate of 2 gpad, which is one-hundredth the design action leakage rate of 200 gpad. The importance of the design action leakage rate was discussed in Section 4.3.1. The LCS and LDS flow data collected over the past 5 years show that flows in both the LCS and the LDS continue to decline and that the engineered drainage features within the OSDF continue to perform as designed. In 2024, only Cell 6 had enough flow in the LDS to collect a water sample. From a sampling perspective, Cells 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 were dry the entire year. The highest LDS maximum accumulation rate recorded in 2024 was 0.01 gpad in Cell 6, which is 0.57% of the low-flow response leakage rate of 2 gpad and 0.0.0057% of the design action leakage rate.

As presented annually in Attachment A.5 in the Site Environmental Report, water quality of the leachate in the facility (i.e., LCS and LDS) as well as groundwater beneath the facility (HTWs and GMA monitoring wells) are sampled. Existing contaminant concentrations (lower than the CERCLA cleanup levels but higher than background levels) in the groundwater beneath the facility complicates the interpretation of the water quality data. The low-flow measurements recorded in the LDS indicate that there was not enough water present in the facility to reach the action leakage rate for the facility. The lack of flow from within the facility, coupled with the use of bivariate plots to illustrate that water chemistry of the LCS, LDS, and HTWs is distinct and different, results in a conclusion that any increasing concentration trend observed below the facility can be attributed to preexisting conditions and not to a leak from the facility.

5.1.5.8 Status of OSDF Cap

Quarterly inspections of the OSDF cap have demonstrated that the vegetated cover is stable and performing as designed. In the last 5 years, inspection findings were predominantly the presence of woody vegetation and noxious weeds. The LMICP identifies the inspection process for the OSDF. Inspections are conducted quarterly for the toe and a full cap inspection annually. Regulators participate on the inspections. This inspection process satisfies the 5-year inspection requirement. The woody vegetation and noxious weeds are addressed as part of regular site maintenance activities using a combination of methods, including prescribed burning, herbicide application, and physical removal.

In addition to quarterly inspections of the OSDF cell cap, DOE performs calculations to assess apparent cell cap efficiency. Each year, the approximate annual volume of water that falls on the cell cap (54.1 acres) is recorded. Since the facility cap is designed to inhibit water from infiltrating the OSDF, leachate collected that year from the facility is a rough estimate of how effective the cell cap was. As Table 16 indicates, from 2020 to 2024, the annual leachate collected ranged between 0.16% and 0.18% of the recorded precipitation, indicating that the cell cap is operating as designed. It should be noted that this is a conservative assessment in that it assumes that there is no residual water inside of the cell.

Table 16. Calculation of Cell Cap Efficiency

Year	Precipitation (inches)	Volume of Precipitation on Cell Cap (million gallons)	Volume of Leachate Collected (gallons)	Volume of Leachate Divided by Volume of Precipitation (percent)
2020	41.58	61.1	106,103	0.17
2021	42.50	62.4	105,874	0.17
2022	40.50	59.5	105,198	0.18
2023	34.82	51.5	91,855	0.18
2024	37.02	58.4	91,155	0.16

5.1.5.9 Status of Soils and Sediments Remediation

All soils and sediments at the Fernald Preserve, with the exception of groundwater restoration and treatment infrastructure, have been remediated and certified to ensure that area-specific contaminants of concern do not exceed soil FRLs specified in the relevant RODs. When groundwater remediation pumping activities are complete (projected in the year 2045) and the last portion of the aquifer has been certified clean (projected in the year 2051), the remediation infrastructure will be removed and the soil beneath will be remediated (if necessary) and certified. Figure 3 identifies the subgrade utility corridors and the two remaining uncertified areas.

The soils at the surface of the onsite utility corridors have been certified clean. In general, subgrade soils within the utility corridors are not likely to be contaminated above soil FRLs based on the fact that the contaminated water transported through the pipelines had uranium concentrations much lower than the soil FRL for uranium. The exception is the subsurface areas near former waste units where subsurface soil may be contaminated because the below-grade pipeline was installed on contaminated soil (e.g., utility corridors near the South Field valve house). Additionally, due to operations in the CAWWT footprint, it is anticipated that soils within the area may be slightly above soil FRLs.

The potential for discovery of contaminated legacy debris continues in portions of the site. Debris is identified during site inspections and during construction and maintenance activities. Fixed radiological contamination was identified on six pieces of concrete debris in 2021 which is only approximately 1% of debris from 2021 through 2025. No radiologically contaminated legacy debris has been identified since the identification of those six pieces in 2021. No removable contamination has been associated with any of the debris. Because portions of the site are open to the public, there is a remote possibility of exposure; however, DOE uses several protective measures to ensure that the potential for exposure is minimized.

First, trail design and construction were undertaken to avoid areas of former infrastructure thereby having a higher potential for heavy debris. Trail locations (Figure 2) were specifically designed to avoid areas where debris might be located. Only one trail traverses the central portion of the site. Prior to construction, extensive debris identification and removal was undertaken in trail corridors.

Second, protective measures are in place to limit public access. The public is prohibited from traveling off designated trails and public roads. Trail signage, barricades, fact sheets, and brochures are used to inform the public of the areas of limited site access. A public brochure is available that specifically addresses the potential for debris discoveries. Additionally, site personnel are authorized to verbally advise visitors about the requirements and ask them to comply should they observe any stated prohibitions being violated.

Third, restored areas are maintained across the site to limit erosion and frost heave that may expose debris. Wetland, prairie, and forest restoration projects have resulted in the establishment of robust vegetation that helps to hold topsoil in place. Erosion issues are addressed upon discovery. Established vegetation in remediated areas reduces the likelihood of debris exposure over time. In recent years, most debris findings are discovered following prescribed burns, when the vegetation is cleared and the ground surface is exposed.

Fourth, a process is in place to remove debris from the field once discovered. Field personnel are instructed how to handle debris discoveries during ground-disturbing activities prior to the initiation of fieldwork. A radiological control technician is on staff at the site so that debris discoveries can be addressed in a timely manner. Personnel prioritize removal of debris that is in or near areas accessible by the public.

Lastly, the public is kept informed of legacy debris discoveries through the Site Environmental Reports which are available online at https://www.energy.gov/lm/fernald-preserve-ohio-site; select **Site Documents** to locate the site-related reports.

The protective measures summarized above are sufficient in minimizing the potential for exposure to contaminated debris. These measures help to ensure that the remedy is functioning as intended.

5.2 Question B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Yes. Based on the evaluation presented below and Appendix D, the original risk assumptions upon which the Fernald remedy is based remain valid. Alteration of the planned remedial design is unnecessary because changes in the cancer slope factors (CSFs), reference doses (RfDs), and exposure factors do not result in ILCR and HI values that exceed 1×10^{-4} and 1, respectively. However, the presented results only address a site worker and recreational user for the onsite undeveloped park; as groundwater remediation is ongoing and evaluation of the offsite farm scenario (i.e., groundwater pathway for ingestion of water by humans and livestock and irrigation of crops) will be part of the final risk assessment that will be prepared after groundwater restoration goals are met.

<u>Question B Summary:</u>

The EPA five-year review guidance documents suggest the following evaluation:

> Evaluate those assumptions critical to the effectiveness of remedial measures on the protection of human health and the environment (made at the time of the remedial decision) to determine, given current information, whether these assumptions are still valid.

Risk assessment assumptions and calculations are reviewed as part of the five-year review process. In the second five-year review (DOE 2006f), the 2006 CSFs and RfDs were obtained from the EPA website (radionuclide tables and Integrated Risk Information System [IRIS] database: www.epa.gov/IRIS) and were used in the risk calculations presented in Attachment IV of the Comprehensive Response Action Risk Evaluation (CRARE), which can be found in Appendix H of the *Feasibility Study for Operable Unit 5* (DOE 1995a). The exposure scenarios that were evaluated include the undeveloped park user, off-property farm adult, and off-property farm child. All pathways were evaluated and summed to produce the results in Table 6-3 of the second five-year review, and the 2006 results indicated that the original risk assumptions upon which the Fernald remedy was based remain valid.

The Interim Residual Risk Assessment (IRRA) was prepared to assess the risk to human health for a recreational user in an undeveloped park that was exposed to postremediation contaminants in the air, soil, and surface water at the Fernald site (DOE 2007b). Groundwater remediation is ongoing, and a final risk assessment will be performed to evaluate the offsite farm scenario after the groundwater restoration goals have been achieved for the GMA. The IRRA calculations documented that the soil remedial actions at the Fernald site were adequate to reduce contaminant concentrations in soil and surface water to levels that are protective of human health and the environment.

The third five-year review in 2011 examined the 2010 CSFs and RfDs and compared them to values used in the 2007 IRRA to identify values that had changed and determine if those changed values had produced significant changes in human-health risk. In the 2007 IRRA, the highest risk was to the undeveloped-park user who recreates in Zone 5 of the Fernald Preserve (Figure 13), the Former Production Area (DOE 2007b). Therefore, risk calculations were performed with 2010 values for CSFs and RfDs and the same exposure scenario for the undeveloped-park user in Zone 5. Results presented in the third five-year review indicated a slight decrease in human-health risk relative to the IRRA, and the risk assumptions remained valid for the OU5 postremedial conditions because ILCR and HI values did not exceed 1×10^{-4} and 1, respectively.

The fourth (DOE 2016a), fifth (DOE 2021a), and current five-year review proceeded similar to the third five-year review, where the current CSFs and RfDs were compiled, compared to values used in the previous five-year review, and entered into the undeveloped-park user scenario in Zone 5 to calculate human-health risk. Additionally, EPA exposure factors were reviewed, and updated values for inhalation rate, surface-water ingestion rate, resident exposure duration, body weight, and body surface area were entered into the risk calculations. In general, the new CSF values slightly increased the ILCR and new RfDs slightly increased the HI. However, ILCR and HI values did not exceed 1×10^{-4} and 1, respectively, and risk assumptions remain valid for the OU5 postremedial recreational user at an undeveloped park. Appendix D provides additional details regarding risk calculations using the updated CSFs and RfDs. The risk assumptions remain valid for the OU5 postremedial conditions.

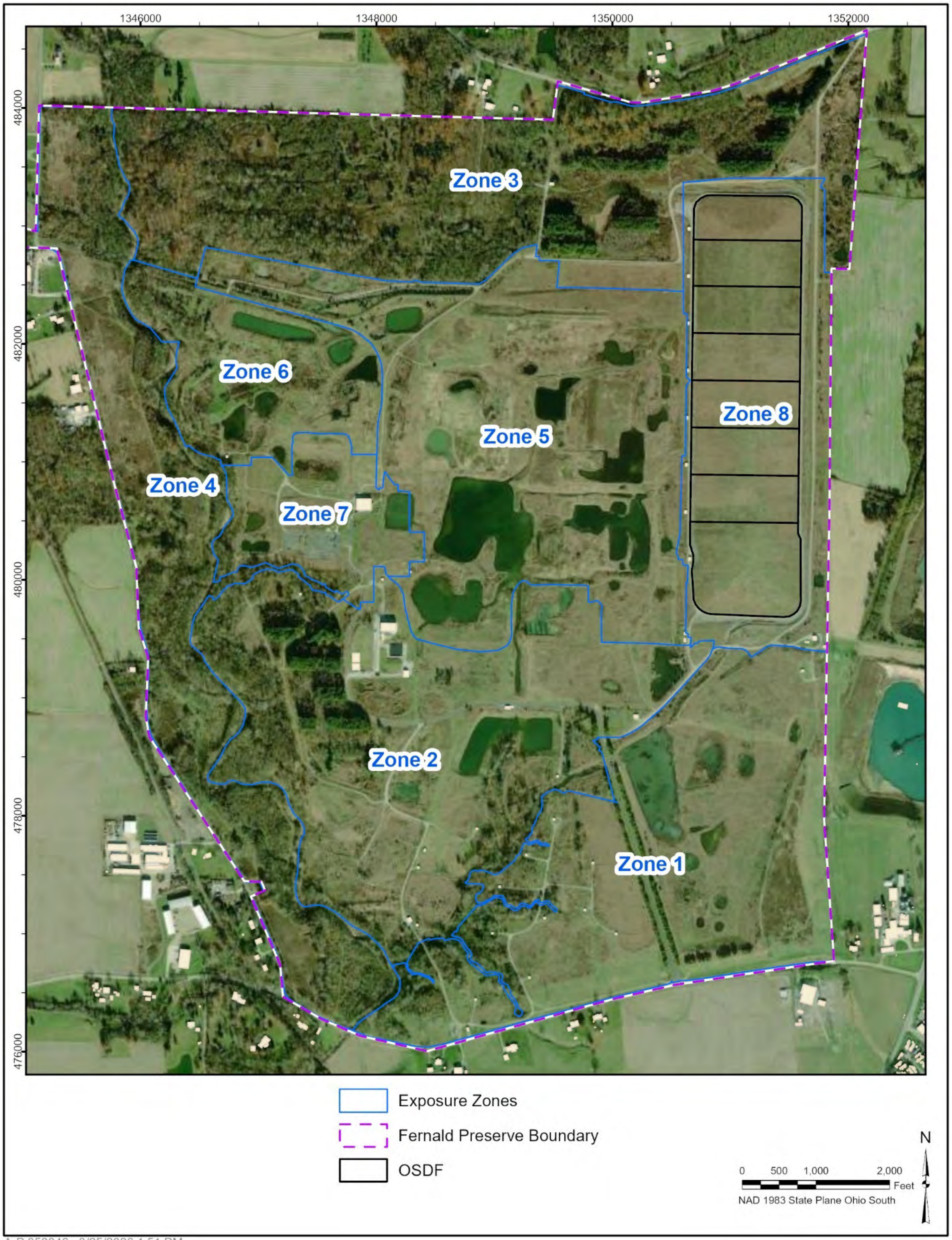


Figure 13. Interim Residual Risk Assessment Zones

5.2.1 Human Health Risks and Remedial Design

In the OU5 Baseline Risk Assessment (Appendix A of the OU5 RI Report), risk was calculated for a series of modeled human receptors representing a variety of possible land uses (DOE 1995e). The risk to the modeled receptor had to be less than 1×10^{-4} for the ILCR and less than 1 for the HI to ensure that the selected remedy was protective of human health and the environment. The OU5 Baseline Risk Assessment considered all radionuclides and chemicals that passed a preliminary screening for their presence or absence onsite (Tables A.4-1 and A.4-3 of the OU5 RI Report [DOE 1995e]).

In Appendix H of the FS report for OU5, the CRARE was performed for the remedial alternatives to evaluate the risk imposed on target receptors from contaminants remaining under postremediation conditions (DOE 1995a). The target receptors evaluated in the CRARE supported the OU5 selected remedies of (1) undeveloped park user, (2) off-property farm adult, and (3) off-property farm child. Calculated postremediation risks to these receptors were evaluated using projected residual concentrations of constituents of concern (the projected residual concentrations became the OU5 ROD FRLs for soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater). The human health risk to these receptors met the CERCLA upper-bound limit of less than 1×10^{-4} for ILCR and less than 1 for HI indicating that the risk was below the cleanup standards.

After the 2006 completion of the OU5 soil remedy, the IRRA was prepared to assess the risk to onsite recreational users by postremediation (i.e., actual residual) contaminant concentrations in air, soil, and surface water media within eight exposure zones on the Fernald site (DOE 2007b). Exposure pathways for the recreational users included inhalation of air and particulates, dermal contact with soil and surface water, ingestion of soil and surface water, and external radiation. Receptors, exposure parameters, RfDs, and CSFs were updated relative to values presented in the CRARE. The IRRA report evaluated the receptor risk due to exposure to measured postremediation contaminant concentrations in air, soil, and surface water on the site, whereas the CRARE evaluated risk using the OU5 RI dataset, background data, and air models to estimate postremediation contaminant concentrations in air, soil, and surface water media. Target receptors in the CRARE were selected for the onsite undeveloped park and offsite farm land use scenarios. However, the IRRA calculations presented only the receptors for the onsite undeveloped park, as groundwater remediation is ongoing, and the evaluation of the offsite farm scenario is dependent on the groundwater pathway for ingestion of water by humans and livestock and irrigation of crops. This condition remains valid for the site, and the offsite farm scenario is not evaluated in this report. Groundwater and food pathways for the offsite receptors will be covered in the final risk assessment report submitted to the regulatory agencies after aquifer remediation is complete.

5.2.2 Cancer Slope Factors

CSFs are published values that specify a cancer morbidity value (risk) to a receptor for a given quantity of contaminant intake, referred to as an ILCR. The resulting value determines whether postremediation concentrations of contaminants will result in a cancer risk that is in compliance with CERCLA guidance (i.e., ILCR of less than 1×10^{-4}). EPA publishes CSFs for most radionuclides and some nonradionuclide chemicals that are proven or suspected carcinogens, and the Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) (http://rais.ornl.gov) maintains an updated set of CSFs.

5.2.3 Chemical Reference Dose

Noncancer health risks that are due to exposure to nonradiological chemicals are evaluated by application of RfDs for oral and inhalation exposure routes. Reference doses estimate the upper-bound chronic dose of a chemical that a human receptor can be exposed to without suffering ill effects. The contaminant intake for a receptor is divided by the appropriate RfD factor to yield the HI. If the HI is greater than 1, a negative health impact to the receptor is expected. The EPA's IRIS database and Oak Ridge National Laboratory's RAIS database contain the RfD factors.

5.2.4 Changes in Slope Factors and Reference Doses

As the body of knowledge regarding radiological and chemical toxicity increases, EPA occasionally finds it necessary to change the CSFs or RfDs. For this five-year review, RAIS was queried to obtain the most recent CSFs and RfDs for each exposure pathway (i.e., inhalation, ingestion, dermal, and external radiation). Absorption factors and permeability factors for the dermal exposure pathway were also reviewed to ensure that the most recent values were incorporated into the updated calculations. This database is a comprehensive source for toxicity data compiled from the EPA IRIS, the EPA Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (radionuclide table), and the EPA Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values. The RAIS toxicity values are generally reviewed monthly and updated as new values are added to the individual EPA source databases. The CSFs and RfDs used in this five-year review were extracted from RAIS on December 29, 2025. Appendix D shows a comparison of the December 2020 CSF and RfD values to the values used in the *Fifth Five-Year Review Report for the Fernald Preserve* (DOE 2021a). In the 2007 IRRA, the highest risk was to the undeveloped park user who recreates in Zone 5 of the Fernald Preserve (Figure 13). Therefore, risk calculations were performed with (1) 2025 values for CSFs and RfDs, (2) EPA exposure factors identical to the 2025 values (no new exposure factors reported), and (3) the same exposure scenario for the undeveloped park user in Zone 5. Calculations and comprehensive results are provided in Appendix D. All pathways tabulated in Appendix D, Table D-4, were evaluated and summed to produce the results in Table 17. Background risk is included with the reported results.

For the undeveloped park user, the ILCR and HI for all pathways and contaminants of concern increased slightly in 2025, relative to the 2021 Fifth Five-Year Review report but remained within the established CERCLA risk thresholds for the site. The increase in ILCR is primarily due to the increase in oral CSF for arsenic. The increase in HI is due to the RfD for arsenic (Appendix D).

Table 17. Comparison of IRRA (2007) and Previous Five-Year Reviews to Current Risk for the Undeveloped Park User in Zone 5 of the Fernald Preserve

Receptor	ILCR	HI
Undeveloped park user (IRRA, Appendix E)	7.11×10^{-5}	8.15×10^{-2}
Undeveloped park user (DOE 2011)	3.49×10^{-5}	2.57×10^{-2}
Undeveloped park user (DOE 2016a)	2.57×10^{-5}	2.01×10^{-2}
Undeveloped park user (DOE 2021a)	1.84×10^{-5}	3.94×10^{-2}
Undeveloped park user (this report, Appendix D)	4.56×10^{-5}	7.17×10^{-2}

As a result of this evaluation, the original risk assumptions upon which the Fernald remedy is based remain valid. Alteration of the planned remedial design is unnecessary because changes in the CSF and RfDs do not result in ILCR and HI values that exceed 1×10^{-4} and 1, respectively. Appendix D provides additional detail.

5.2.5 Ecological Risk

Ecological risk assumptions and processes are evaluated as part of the five-year review. This section provides background and a review of the assessment documented in the Fifth CERCLA Five-Year Review report (DOE 2021a). This review shows that this previous assessment is still valid and that the remedy remains protective of ecological receptors.

5.2.5.1 Ecological Risk Background

A screening-level ecological risk assessment was conducted as part of the OU5 RI. Both radiological and nonradiological risks were evaluated. For radiological risks, dose estimates were calculated for several ecological receptors at the Fernald Preserve. For nonradiological risks, media-specific contaminant concentrations were compared to literature-based benchmark toxicity values (BTVs). BTVs are concentrations that are considered protective of ecological receptors. They are also referred to as Ecological Screening Levels (ESLs) in current EPA guidance (EPA 1997).

The RI risk assessment concluded that several constituents warranted further investigation. Since the evaluation of nonradiological risks was a screening-level assessment only, the OU5 ROD did not commit to any cleanup based on risk to ecological receptors. Instead, potential ecological risks would be revisited following remedial activities. The *Sitewide Excavation Plan* (SEP) (DOE 1998b) began implementing this approach by refining the nonradiological risk screening and by defining remediation areas where ecological risk might be a concern following excavation. These area-specific ecological constituents of concern were investigated as part of the certification process following soil remediation. Surface water and sediment constituents of concern were also monitored, along with an evaluation of cross-media impacts, with no resulting issues.

As part of the screening update in the SEP, a review of the assumptions associated with receptor organisms, exposure pathways, calculation parameters, and the target level radiological dose indicated that these assumptions remained valid. For nonradiological risk, a review of screening benchmarks was conducted as well. Since completion of the SEP, a number of updated ESLs have been published for a variety of ecological receptors and media.

Although a single BTV was listed in the SEP, and this approach was followed during an update of the BTV/ESL values in the 2011 Fernald CERCLA Five-Year Review Report (DOE 2011), it is generally recognized now that a broad comparison of site data to many literature sources for ESLs provides a better means for screening site-specific data when assessing whether an ecological risk assessment is warranted. Attachment 18 in the 2016 Fourth CERCLA Five-Year Review Report (DOE 2016a) provided a dataset of media-specific ESLs that were considered for this review. The ESLs were presented in two tiers. Tier 1 ESLs were conservative values that serve as thresholds for adverse effects, based on survival, growth, and reproductive endpoints, under long-term or chronic exposures. If site ecological constituent of concern values exceed

Tier 1 values, it may indicate a potential need for further investigation (e.g., as described in step 3a of the ERA guidance for Superfund sites (EPA 1997). Tier 2 ESLs are less conservative values more likely to be associated with measurable or more serious adverse effects such as reduced survival or impaired growth or reproduction. Media concentrations that exceed a Tier 2 ESL generally invoke additional evaluation of ecological habitat.

Updated soil and surface water ESLs were compared to zone-specific maximum and average concentrations from the IRRA. Some maximum zone concentrations exceeded the ESLs. However, a comparison of more representative average values for each zone demonstrates that soil and water concentrations across the site are generally protective of ecological receptors.

5.2.5.2 2025 Ecological Risk Review

A review of current published ESLs showed that the 2016 evaluation is still valid. No significant changes in Tier I or Tier II were observed.

5.2.6 Review of Maximum Contaminant Levels

As part of the five-year review, an assessment of groundwater FRLs from Table 9-4 of the OU5 ROD (DOE 1996b) was conducted. These FRLs were developed from:

- Finalized or proposed MCL values pursuant to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations under the SDWA, or nonzero MCL goals.
- Risk-based concentrations derived from the reference dose and CSFs in the absence of MCLs or proposed MCLs.
- Background levels, if background concentrations are greater than MCLs or proposed MCLs or risk-based concentrations.
- Analytical detection limits, if detection limits were above the risk-based calculations.

Of the 50 groundwater FRLs for the GMA (Table 9-4 of the OU5 ROD), 28 have had MCLs. Since approval of the OU5 ROD in 1995, groundwater FRL updates have been discussed in the following documents. These changes are reflected in Table 3 of the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Plan, Attachment D to the LMICP (DOE 2025a):

- The *Remedial Design Fact Sheet for Operable Unit 5 Aquifer Restoration—Groundwater FRLs for Fluoride and Lead* (DOE 1997b); the groundwater FRL for fluoride was increased from background (0.89 milligrams per liter [mg/L]) to the SDWA MCL of 4 mg/L. The groundwater FRL for lead was increased from background (0.002) to the MCL of 0.015 mg/L.
- An ESD was approved in November 2001 (DOE 2001a), formally adopting EPA's SDWA MCL for uranium of 30 µg/L as both the FRL for groundwater remediation and the monthly average uranium effluent discharge limit to the Great Miami River.
- The Second Five-Year Review Report (DOE 2006f) documented changes to MCLs that did not result in changes to groundwater FRLs including arsenic, cadmium, radium-226, and radium-228. The FRLs were not updated because the existing FRLs yielded risk values within the acceptable CERCLA risk range.

Based on the four criteria used for FRL development which are listed above, the groundwater FRL review for this five-year review consisted of the following:

- A review of MCLs to determine if any changes have occurred.
- A review of groundwater risk-based FRLs to determine if MCLs have been developed for these contaminants.
- A review of method detection limits for those detection-limit based FRLs.

The results of this review include:

- The groundwater FRL for nickel is based on the SDWA MCL for nickel (0.100 mg/L); however, the MCL for nickel was vacated in 1995.
- The groundwater FRL for silver (0.050 mg/L) is based on a preliminary State of Ohio MCL which has been vacated.
- The SDWA MCL for total trihalomethanes was lowered in 2001 from 0.100 to 0.080 mg/L. This MCL is based on the sum of four trihalomethanes of which groundwater FRLs are established for two trihalomethanes (i.e., bromodichloromethane and chloroform). Trihalomethanes result from the disinfection of drinking water systems using chlorine.
- The groundwater FRL for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (5×10^{-5} mg/L) was based on the SDWA MCL (3×10^{-8} mg/L) but was increased based upon method detection limits at the time. New methods achieve method detection limits in the 2×10^{-6} mg/L range.
- Additional modeling of constituents to support the reduced groundwater monitoring program implemented in 2001 (DOE 2000) indicate that an updated review of risk-based groundwater FRL should be completed.

Appendix A of the 2001 Integrated Environmental Monitoring Plan (DOE 2000) presented a detailed explanation of the constituent selection for the streamlined groundwater monitoring which is being used to track the success of the groundwater remedy progress until the groundwater certification phase. A review of the FRL assumptions presented in the 1995 FS was completed and a short list of zone-specific indicator constituents was developed to be used to track groundwater progress. Information presented in the 2001 Integrated Environmental Monitoring Plan included findings related to very short half-lives for several FRL constituents (i.e., chloroethane, 4-nitrophenol, and 2,3,7, 8-tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin have upper range of half-lives of less than 5 years).

Changes to FRLs as a result of changes to MCLs, risk assumptions, modeling, or method detection limits will need to be considered once the ongoing groundwater remedy progresses to the certification phase identified in the Groundwater Certification Plan (DOE 2006b).

5.3 Question C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

There has been no information that has indicated either (1) the protectiveness of individual remedies has been compromised or (2) the assumptions underlying the remedies implemented have come into question. While updated human health CSFs and RfDs have been published, resulting risk calculations show that the remedy remains protective. In addition, there are no concerns in a comparison of updated ecological risk screening values to site soil and surface water concentrations. In addition, the ecological restoration is complete and the natural state of the site limits any impact from natural disasters. There has been no observed natural phenomenon that has compromised the completed remedies or the ongoing operation of the groundwater remedy and care and maintenance of the OSDF. There has been no illegal or malicious behavior that has compromised site operations. As a site that is open to the public, visitor behavior is tracked and evaluated.

5.3.1 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Since the last Five-Year Review (DOE 2021a), EPA has established MCLs for five PFAS: 4.0 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and 10 ng/L for perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (Volume 89 *Federal Register* pages 32532–32757 [89 FR 32532–32757])). Additionally, an HI of 1 was established as the MCL for mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS). By 2029, public water systems must implement solutions that reduce these specific PFAS if monitoring shows that drinking water levels exceed these MCLs (EPA 2025). In 2025, EPA announced that the agency expects to maintain the current regulations for PFOA and PFOS, extending the compliance deadlines, and establish a federal exemption framework (EPA 2025). EPA also announced its intent to rescind the regulations and reconsider the regulatory determinations for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA and the HI of these three PFAS plus PFBS to ensure that the determinations and any resulting drinking water regulations follow the Safe Drinking Water Process. However, at the time of document preparation, the six MCLs remain in effect.

PFAS have previously been evaluated at the Fernald site as a part of the fourth and fifth five-year reviews. DOE submitted the following reports to satisfy the issues and recommendations in these previous Five-Year Review reports.

- Draft *Perfluorinated Compound Groundwater Screening Sampling and Analysis Plan, Fernald Preserve, Ohio* (DOE 2016b)
- Draft *Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) Investigation Plan for the Fernald Preserve* (DOE 2018)
- *Evaluation Report for Uses of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Historical Processes at the Feed Materials Production Facility, Fernald, Ohio* (DOE 2022c)

DOE transmitted responses to EPA comments on these documents in early 2026 and EPA acknowledged closeout of previous PFAS-related deliverables on March 25, 2026.

The following summarizes current state of PFAS knowledge at the Fernald Preserve:

- Based on interviews with former site firefighters, Fernald site staff used a relatively limited volume of less than 25 gallons of aqueous film-forming foam from 1976 to 1990 for fire training purposes in the area of the former Fire Training Facility (FTF). No other major potential sources of PFAS-containing material were identified in various records searches and interviews with former workers.

- Extensive soil remediation of the entire Fernald site was completed in 2006, with over 13,000 cubic yards of impacted soil removed from the FTF area alone. Soil excavation for the FTF reached depths of up to approximately 15 feet below grade.
- The depth to the groundwater table in this area is approximately 40 feet below grade. The aquifer in this area is protected by approximately 25–35 feet of surficial clay-rich glacial overburden deposits. This overburden protected the aquifer from uranium (the site's primary contaminant of concern) contamination and there has never been a mapped uranium plume in this area.
- Since the late 1990s, the uranium plume in the GMA has been undergoing active remediation through pump-and-treat technology. Through 2024, 59 billion net gallons of groundwater have been extracted from the GMA.
- A public water supply funded in part by DOE has been in place since 1996 in the off-property areas affected by the uranium plume in the GMA.
- Institutional controls at the site, such as land use controls and continued federal ownership, are in place. Several potential exposure pathways are prohibited by existing institutional controls (e.g., hunting, fishing, swimming). Public access is restricted to trails only. Groundwater as a drinking water source is prohibited at the Fernald site and in areas affected by the Fernald Preserve uranium plume, both onsite and offsite.
- PFAS were not manufactured at the site, nor used for industrial purposes at the site (DOE 2022c).

The above information represents multiple lines of evidence that suggests there is a low probability of widespread PFAS contamination at the Fernald Preserve. However, because the PFAS technical and regulatory aspects continue to evolve, DOE will continue to evaluate this concern.

5.3.2 Technical Assessment Summary

According to the data collected and reviewed, the inspections conducted, and the stakeholder feedback received, the remedies are functioning as intended by the five RODs. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedies. There have been no changes in the toxicity factors for the contaminants of concern or risk assessment methodologies that could affect the remedies. There is no new information or activities that call into question the protectiveness of the remedies.

The groundwater remedy continues to make substantial progress. The last system pumping optimization that was implemented in 2024 including installation of two new extraction wells and the aggressive well maintenance program that continues are examples of current efforts to keep the efficiency of the cleanup as high as possible. DOE remains committed to further optimizing the pumping operation and exploring ways to apply innovative technologies to the remedy in efforts to increase the effectiveness of the remedy. A DOE National Laboratory Network Collaboration workshop on the Fernald site groundwater remedy was conducted in 2021, with the objective of providing recommendations to improve the existing wellfield maintenance program and improve the efficiency of the overall groundwater remedy to achieve concentration-based remediation goals. As reported in the 2024 Site Environmental Report (DOE 2025b), DOE has implemented and continues to pursue several of the National Laboratory Network recommendations.

The performance of the OSDF cap and liner systems have been well within the original design requirements. Implementation of the required institutional controls and the access and use restrictions for the site have been effective to ensure that land use is consistent with stakeholder expectations, established cleanup levels, and public use as an undeveloped park with an emphasis on wildlife.

6.0 Issues/Recommendations

Issues/Recommendations

OU(s) without Issues/Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:
1, 2, 3, and 4

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">OU(s): 5</td><td colspan="4">Issue Category: Operations and Maintenance</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Issue: Groundwater must achieve FRLs. Sitewide soils have been certified to meet FRLs established in the OU5 ROD, with the exception of the infrastructure footprint that supports aquifer restoration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OU(s): 5</td><td colspan="4">Recommendation: Groundwater must achieve FRLs and soils must be certified following removal of aquifer infrastructure including subgrade utility corridors and associated buildings. A draft soil certification report will be submitted for regulatory review.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Affect Current Protectiveness</td><td>Affect Future Protectiveness</td><td>Implementing Party</td><td>Oversight Party</td><td>Milestone Date</td></tr>
<tr><td>No</td><td>Yes</td><td>Federal Facility</td><td>EPA/State</td><td>December 31, 2054</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">OU(s): 5</td><td colspan="4">Issue Category: Changed Site Conditions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Issue: Assessment of PFAS at the site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OU(s): 5</td><td colspan="4">Recommendation: Continue discussions with regulators related to PFAS.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Affect Current Protectiveness</td><td>Affect Future Protectiveness</td><td>Implementing Party</td><td>Oversight Party</td><td>Milestone Date</td></tr>
<tr><td>No</td><td>Yes</td><td>Federal Facility</td><td>EPA/State</td><td>September 30, 2031</td></tr>
</table>

6.1 Issue 1: Achievement of Groundwater FRLs and Soil Certification of Aquifer Restoration Infrastructure Footprints

Because the active aquifer restoration continues, certification of the soil within the subgrade utility corridors and footprints of the CAWWT and South Field valve house remains to be completed. Any soil or debris originating in the two uncertified areas and subsurface soil in the subgrade utility corridors cannot be moved to certified areas. The site inspection process ensures that uncertified soil is not disturbed.

Soils beneath the utility corridors and aquifer remediation building footprints remains to be remediated (if necessary) and certified after removal of the aquifer remediation infrastructure.

This will occur following completion of the groundwater remediation pumping activities and groundwater certification, which is currently predicted to occur in the year 2051. Therefore, this issue does not affect current protectiveness. To be protective in the future, groundwater as well as soils beneath the aquifer remediation infrastructure must be certified to meet FRLs specified in the OU5 ROD. A draft soil certification report will be submitted for regulatory review after groundwater certification.

DOE is beginning investigate the feasibility of removing off-property infrastructure earlier than currently planned in the *Fernald Groundwater Certification Plan* (DOE 2006b). Rather than waiting for completion of all portions of the plume to be certified clean, off-property infrastructure would be removed once the off-property portion of the plume has been certified clean. DOE will discuss any changes with EPA, Ohio EPA, and stakeholders concerning this potential approach. Any decision to move forward with this approach would include concurrence from EPA and Ohio EPA.

6.2 Issue 2: Presence or Absence of PFAS Aquifer Contamination

The information presented to date represents multiple lines of evidence that suggests there is a low probability of widespread PFAS contamination at the Fernald Preserve. However, because the PFAS technical and regulatory aspects continue to evolve, DOE will continue to evaluate this concern. DOE will make progress toward determining the presence or absence of site industrial activity related aquifer PFAS contamination.

6.3 Other Findings

Other findings are summarized in Table 18.

Table 18. Findings

Finding	Findings	Affects Current Protectiveness (Yes/No)	Affects Future Protectiveness (Yes/No)
1	Not achieving model-predicted aquifer remediation cleanup times	No	No
2	Elevated uranium concentrations in surface water west of former Waste Pit 3	No	No
3	Legacy debris identification	No	No

6.3.1 Finding 1: Not Achieving Model-Predicted Aquifer Remediation Cleanup Times

Four conditions have been identified at the site that could extend the aquifer cleanup time beyond that predicted by the model:

- Sorbed uranium contamination in the vadose zone of the aquifer
- Stagnation zones within the uranium plume
- Preferential flushing pathways within the uranium plume
- Wellfield maintenance

6.3.1.1 Sorbed Uranium Contamination in the Vadose Zone

Uranium is bound to soils in the unsaturated zone of the GMA beneath former contamination source areas. This contamination will remain bound unless water levels in the aquifer rise and saturate the contaminated sediments, allowing the bound contamination to dissolve into the groundwater. Early indicators include rising uranium concentrations in groundwater beneath former source areas when water levels are high.

Planned annual wellfield shutdowns have been conducted since 2007 to allow water levels in the aquifer to rise as high as possible to saturate material that is normally unsaturated in an attempt to alleviate this condition. To achieve the highest water level rise possible, the wellfield shutdowns are planned to coincide with seasonal high water levels in the aquifer. Results are reported annually in the Site Environmental Report.

Figure 14 shows how water levels have fluctuated for one well over the past 18 years during the shutdowns (2007–2024). A review of data from monitoring wells in or near the former source areas indicates that the wellfield shutdowns and resulting aquifer water level rebound are providing some benefit and will therefore be continued. However, in general, recent aquifer water levels continue to be lower than the historical water levels reported in the OU5 RI (DOE 1995e) when contamination was actively leaching from the source areas to the aquifer. This leaves a potential for additional leaching of contaminants from the vadose zone should the water levels return to the historical higher levels.

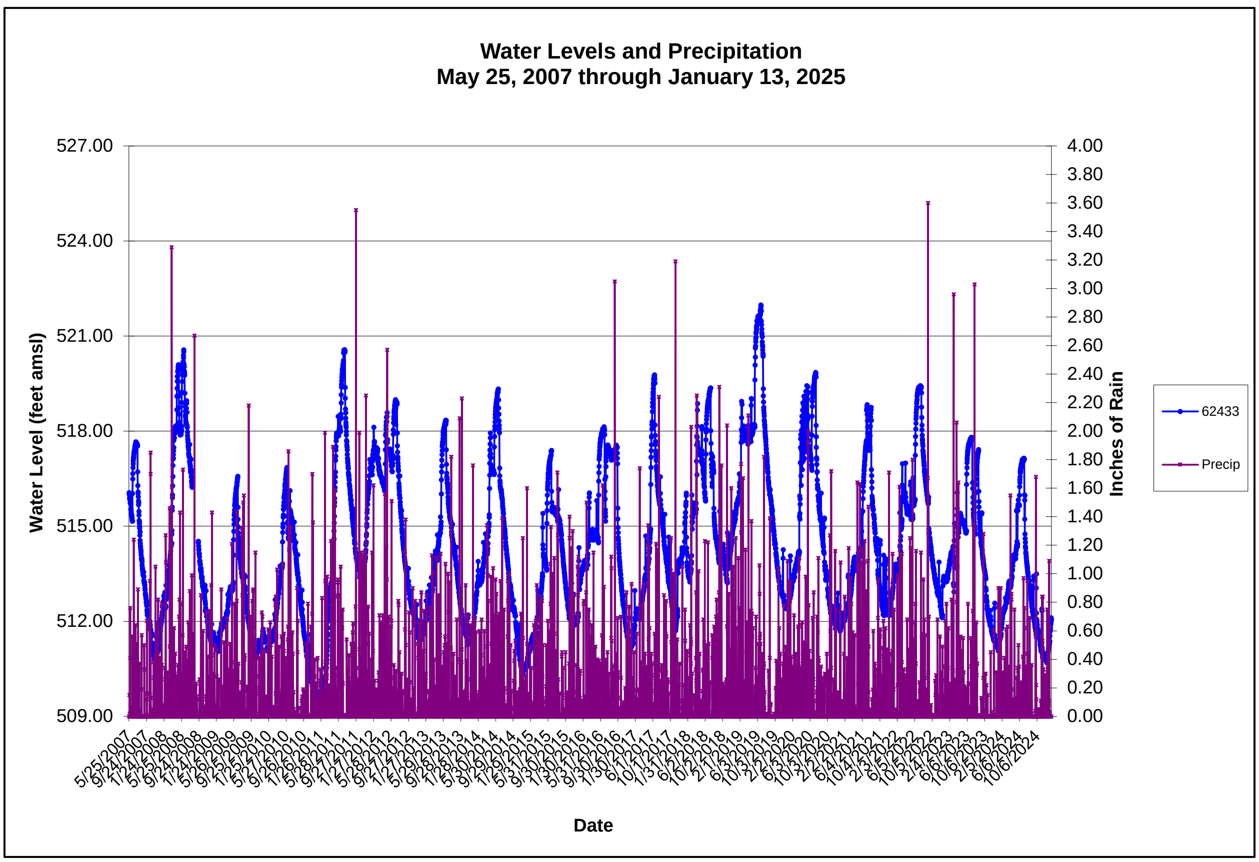


Figure 14. Water Levels for 62433 (May 25, 2007, through December 31, 2024)

6.3.1.2 Stagnation Zones Within the Uranium Plume

Stagnation zones exist within the uranium plume. These stagnation zones are created by the competition of extraction wells for water within the aquifer. A stagnation zone between the South Plume extraction wells and the South Field extraction wells appears to be impacting the remediation of an off-property lobe of contamination just south of Willey Road. Figure 15 is a map that shows the maximum uranium plume (as of December 2024) in relation to the time-of-travel remediation footprint predicted by the groundwater model for the new remedy design that was implemented in 2024. Groundwater modeling conducted to support the wellfield operational changes implemented in 2024 predicts that increasing the pumping rates in nearby extraction wells will attain FRLs by 2028.

Direct-push sampling between 2020 and 2024 within this off-property lobe of the plume indicates that the total uranium concentration has decreased from 253 to 49.8 µg/L. Additional operational time is required to determine if the modeling predictions for this lobe of the plume will be achieved. Additional changes to the aquifer remedy may be needed to address this off-property lobe of contamination.

6.3.1.3 Preferential Flushing Pathways Within the Uranium Plume

The GMA is both heterogeneous and anisotropic. Groundwater flowing through the aquifer matrix seeks the pathway of least resistance to the extraction wells. The result is that water moving through coarser-grained aquifer material flushes contamination more effectively than water moving through the finer-grained aquifer material because more water is moving through the pore spaces of the coarser material and more surface area is available for contamination to sorb to in the finer grained material. Contamination sorbed to the finer-grained aquifer material slowly leaches out into the more active flow paths. Over time, this ineffective flushing of the finer-grained material results in reduced cleanup efficiency and prolonged cleanup times. The constant pumping rate being maintained at each extraction well may be contributing to this possible condition. Indirect evidence that preferential flow paths may have been established is the increasingly asymptotic nature of the decreasing uranium concentration trends of the extraction wells and the relatively stable extent of the boundary of the maximum uranium plume.

6.3.1.4 Wellfield Maintenance

As the extraction system has aged, wellfield maintenance has become more challenging. Optimizing the system in 2014 through increased pumping contributed to the challenge. Current methods for maintaining the pumps, motors, and well screens (both within and surrounding the outside of the well screen) due to iron fouling and plugging are becoming less effective. DOE continues to explore better ways to maintain the wells to keep the groundwater remedy operating efficiently and was a topic of one of the focus groups in the 2021 DOE National Laboratory Network Collaboration.

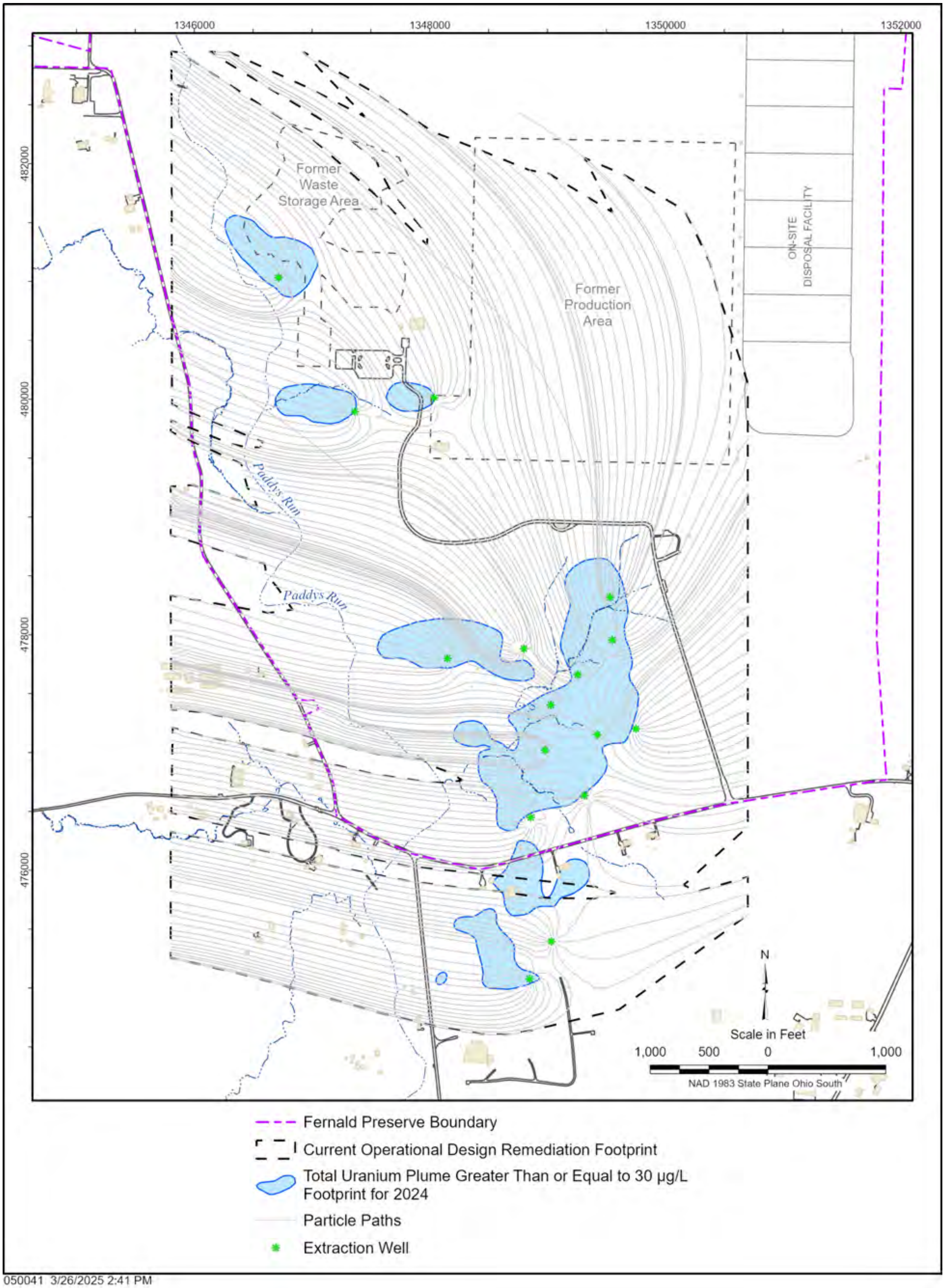


Figure 15. Current Operational Design Footprint

6.3.1.5 Summary

Because of the proactive management of the aquifer remediation by continuing annual wellfield shutdowns, adjusting the operation of the wellfield, and continuing the aggressive well maintenance program, these issues do not affect current or future protectiveness of the remedy. These issues could affect the timing for remedy completion. DOE continues to explore innovative ways to improve upon the efficiency of the groundwater remedy. The DOE National Laboratory Network Collaboration conducted in 2021 resulted in several recommendations on how to potentially improve wellfield operational efficiency, and the predictive capability of the groundwater model to manage the ongoing remediation.

As stated in Section 5.1.5.2, the data trend from 2020 to 2024 indicates that the efficiency of the pump-and-treat operation was decreasing. This situation is common to pump-and-treat remediations and indicates that additional optimization efforts will be needed as the remedy progresses. DOE is currently in the process of calibrating and validating a MODFLOW groundwater model for the Fernald site remediation. Once available for use, this model will have the capability to utilize algorithm-based optimizations offering a more robust means to model predicted cleanup and improve performance operations and will be used to further optimize the South Plume and South Field areas with the intent of cleaning up these two areas of the aquifer first.

6.3.2 Finding 2: Elevated Uranium Concentrations in Surface Water West of Former Waste Pit 3

In late 2006, during the course of routine sampling of several surface water locations in the former Waste Pits Area, Ohio EPA sample results were above the surface water FRL for uranium (530 µg/L), which applies outside the mixing zone in the Great Miami River. DOE confirmed these sampling results in early 2007. Routine sampling has been conducted in this area at both locations (SWD-05 and SWD-09) since 2007; results are reported each year in Appendix B of the annual Site Environmental Report. Analytical data collected since January 2007 indicate that the total uranium concentrations at SWD-05 and SWD-09 are trending downward based on Mann-Kendall statistical analysis with a 95% confidence interval. The highest concentrations at SWD-05 and SWD-09 were 1,255 µg/L in 2019 and 2,087 µg/L in 2016, respectively. The 2024 Site Environmental Report (DOE 2025b) provides a summary discussion of this area. DOE will continue to monitor the area to understand any changes and to assist in verifying cross-media impacts.

The location in question is a series of small puddles and drainage ditches due west of the center of former Waste Pit 3, which drain generally south to a depression near the former cement pond. This area does not drain directly to Paddys Run. The area of impact at peak water retention is approximately 0.5 acre, and the actual surface water area is much less than that.

Even though the area in question underwent a rigorous soil certification process, and all certification samples from this area were well below the soil certification FRLs, DOE proposed a study to investigate the leachability of the residual uranium present in the surface soils in the area to gain a better understanding of the reason for the persistently elevated concentrations of uranium in the ponded surface waters. The results of this study confirmed that surface soil uranium concentrations in the area are below the prescribed soil FRL, but the uranium present is generally more leachable than in other areas at the Fernald site. Further, because of these differing leachability characteristics, it was concluded that the possibility of an unknown source of uranium contamination in the area is unlikely.

Although certification had been achieved, compliance with the OU5 ROD was established, and the area of elevated uranium concentrations posed no offsite impacts, DOE implemented a maintenance action as a good faith effort to address Ohio EPA concerns. The scope of the maintenance action was to remove approximately 6 inches of soil from the surface of the area. The removed material was (1) transported to a topographically higher location and distributed sufficiently to prevent extended contact time with ponding rainwater (and thus reduce leaching of the residual uranium), (2) treated with high phosphorus content fertilizer to further reduce leachability, and (3) adequately revegetated to stop erosion and spread of this soil. The scraped area and nearby depressions were filled and graded (to reduce or eliminate future ponding) and reseeded. This maintenance action was completed in October 2007.

New surface water monitoring locations were established in this area in 2007 to track and trend uranium concentrations. It would appear, based on a review of these data, that the maintenance action undertaken has not achieved its goal of significantly reducing surface water uranium concentrations in this area. However, groundwater modeling indicates that a worst-case continued source of uranium from this area does not impact predicted cleanup times for the groundwater in this area. The pumping underway only addresses dissolved uranium; the aquifer remedy does not address uranium that is sorbed to soils above the water table in the vadose zone. If surface water elevated uranium concentrations persist, additional action may be needed to address the puddles and the potential vadose zone contamination.

Site inspections revealed that Paddys Run was migrating toward one of the surface water puddles. From 2012 to 2014, the east bank of Paddys Run had eroded more than 13 feet to the east. In response, DOE began a streambank stabilization project in 2014. The project took place along a 475-foot reach of Paddys Run and involved relocation of the main channel 30 feet west; installation of a rock toe along the east bank; installation of two cross-vane in-stream grade-control structures; stabilization of a portion of the east bank using soil encapsulated lifts; and regrading, seeding, and planting within remaining disturbed areas. The project was completed in November 2015 and continues to be successful in stopping further bank erosion into the area of concern, thereby preventing offsite migration of the contaminated surface water via Paddys Run.

Because the surface water is intermittent in nature, does not migrate offsite, and the soils remaining in the area meet soil FRLs established in the OU5 ROD, the issue does not affect current or future protectiveness of the remedy. Total uranium concentrations at both locations continue to statistically trend downward. It should also be noted that any surface water infiltrating down into the aquifer is captured by nearby downgradient wells that are pumping as part of the aquifer remedy.

6.3.3 Finding 3: Legacy Debris Identification

During routine care and maintenance activities as well as routine inspections of the site, legacy debris from remediation activities has been found. This debris typically consists of pieces of asphalt, concrete, brick, tile, and metal. Legacy debris is managed as it is found. Upon discovery, it is flagged and undergoes a fixed and removal radiological survey to determine its disposal pathway. To date, only fixed contamination has been measured. Debris with radiological survey measured above background is removed and placed in a radiological materials storage area that is not accessible to the public. To date, there is no evidence that members of the public have handled contaminated debris. Identification and removal of legacy debris will continue and will continue to be reported annually to the public in the Site Environmental Report.

As discussed in Section 4.4, multiple controls are in place to manage debris, and this issue does not affect the current or future protectiveness of the remedy. During the 2021 through 2025 time period, only approximately 1% of debris identified had fixed radiological contamination and no radiologically contaminated debris has been identified onsite since 2021.

6.4 Findings and Follow-Up Actions

Findings and follow-up actions are summarized in Table 19.

Table 19. Findings and Follow-Up Actions

Finding	Findings and Follow-Up Actions	Affects Protectiveness (Y/N)	
		Current	Future
1	1.1 Continue annual wellfield shutdown to allow water levels to rebound.	N	N
	1.2 Determine need to change pump-and-treat configuration based on characterization data.	N	N
	1.3 To address potentially ineffective plume flushing, determine what pumping rate changes may be beneficial.	N	N
	1.4 Continue with aggressive well maintenance program and keep wells operating at design set points.	N	N
2	Continue surface water sampling program.	N	N
3	Continue current legacy debris identification.	N	N

7.0 Protectiveness Statement

Protectiveness Statements	
Operable Unit: 1	*Protectiveness Determination:* Protective
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy at OU1 is protective of human health and the environment. All known waste materials have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU1 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives.	

Operable Unit: 2	*Protectiveness Determination:* Protective
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy at OU2 is protective of human health and the environment. All waste materials have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU2 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives. The cap and liner systems of the OSDF are functioning as designed and are successfully isolating the waste materials. The volume of leachate generated from the OSDF is continuing to decline, and the leachate is being effectively collected and treated to minimize impacts to human health and the environment.	

Operable Unit: 3	*Protectiveness Determination:* Protective
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy at OU3 is protective of human health and the environment. All waste materials and building debris have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU3 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives.	

Operable Unit: 4	*Protectiveness Determination:* Protective
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy at OU4 is protective of human health and the environment. All waste materials have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs pursuant to the OU5 ROD. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU4 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives.	

Operable Unit: 5	*Protectiveness Determination:* Short-term Protective
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy in progress at OU5 is short-term protective of human health and the environment because the groundwater extraction remedy maintains hydraulic capture of the groundwater plume and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being managed and mitigated through institutional controls. However, the remedy has not achieved model-predicted cleanup times, and some extraction wells are aging and exhibiting decreasing performance. Soils sitewide have been certified to meet FRLs established in the OU5 ROD, with the exception of the infrastructure footprint that supports aquifer restoration. Current groundwater monitoring data indicate that the groundwater remedy is functioning as required to achieve groundwater FRLs. The cap and liner systems of the OSDF are functioning as designed and are successfully isolating the waste materials. The volume of leachate generated from the OSDF is continuing to decline, and the leachate is being effectively collected and treated to minimize impacts to human health and the environment. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU5 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives. However, for the remedy to be protective in the long term, the following actions need to be taken to ensure protectiveness (1) groundwater must achieve FRLs, and soils associated with the aquifer restoration infrastructure footprint will need to be certified; and (2) assessment of PFAS at the site will continue.	

Sitewide Protectiveness Statement
Protectiveness Determination: Short-term Protective
Protectiveness Statement: The remedy at the Fernald Preserve is currently protective of human health and the environment because exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being managed and mitigated through institutional controls. All waste materials generated during remediation have been removed and disposed of permanently. The underlying soils have been certified to meet established FRLs except soils beneath two facilities (CAWWT facility and South Field valve house) and subgrade utility corridors needed to support the ongoing groundwater remedy. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OUs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are used in accordance with the established land use objectives and the FRLs that support those land use objectives. In addition, for OU5, current groundwater monitoring data indicate the groundwater remedy is functioning as required to achieve groundwater FRLs. The cap and liner systems of the OSDF are functioning as designed and are successfully containing waste materials. The volume of leachate generated from the OSDF is continuing to decline, and the leachate is being effectively collected and treated to minimize impacts to human health and the environment. Institutional controls and access controls are in place and effective in ensuring that the footprint of OU5 is used in accordance with the land use objectives and FRLs supporting those land use objectives. However, for the remedy to be protective in the long term, the following actions need to be taken to ensure protectiveness (1) groundwater must achieve FRLs, and soils associated with the aquifer restoration infrastructure footprint will need to be certified; and (2) assessment of PFAS at the site will continue.

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8.0 Next Review

The next five-year review report for the Fernald site is required to be completed by 5 years from the trigger date specified in this report.

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Appendix A

Hamilton County Health Department Notification Letter, August 21, 2006

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Department of Energy

Ohio Field Office
Fernald Closure Project
175 Tri-County Parkway
Springdale, Ohio 45246

AUG 2 1 2006

Mr. Chris Griffith
RS: Director of Water Quality
Hamilton County General Health District
250 William Howard Taft, 2nd Floor
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219

DOE-0184-06

Dear Mr. Griffith:

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) is conducting groundwater remediation at the Fernald Site in Crosby Township. Based on groundwater modeling, the groundwater remediation activities are likely to continue for an additional 15 –20 years. The primary constituent of concern in the groundwater plume is uranium. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved drinking water standard for uranium is 30 parts per billion (ppb). As shown in the enclosed figure, the affected area where groundwater uranium concentrations are greater than 30 ppb (i.e., inside the 30 ppb contour line) extends to the south, beyond the DOE Fernald site property, approximately 2,400 feet.

The purpose of this letter is to help ensure that water supply wells are not installed in and around the area affected by the uranium plume. DOE requests that no well installation permits be approved in and around the area of the uranium plume where groundwater remediation is occurring. Additionally, DOE requests to be notified of any proposed drilling activities in the vicinity of the plume.

Per discussion between my Aquifer Restoration Contractor and Mr. Joe Leever, Crosby Township Sanitarian, the outline of the uranium plume can be provided to your staff in electronic format compatible with the Cagis System so that the plume can be overlain onto the aerial photo of the Fernald site area. My contractor will be in contact with Mr. Leever to coordinate transmittal of the electronic file containing the plume outline. As the groundwater remediation progresses at the Fernald site, the area of the off-property uranium plume will be reduced. We will periodically provide the Hamilton County General Health District with updated plume maps as necessary to reflect the changes in the area of the plume. We anticipate these updates will be provided every two to three years.

If you have any immediate questions regarding this please contact me at 513-648-3139 or Bill Hertel, Manager of Aquifer Restoration at 513-648-3894 (office) or 513-235-2325 (cell). In the future, please contact Ms. Jane Powell at (513) 648-3148.

Sincerely,

Johnny Reising

Johnny W. Reising
Director

Enclosure: As Stated
cc w/ enclosure:
G. Stegner, DOE-OH
M. Lutz, S.M. Stoller Corp.
S. Marutzky, S.M. Stoller Corp.
J. Powell, DOE-LM/FCP, MS2
M. Cullerton, Tetra Tech
S. Helmer, ODH
G. Jablonowski, USEPA-V, SR-6J
M. Miller, S.M. Stoller Corp., MS2
M. Murphy, USEPA-V, A-18J
J. Saric, USEPA
D. Sarno, FCAB
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M. Shupe, HSI GeoTrans

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B. Hertel, Fluor Fernald, Inc., MS12
J. Homer, S.M. Stoller Corp., MS12
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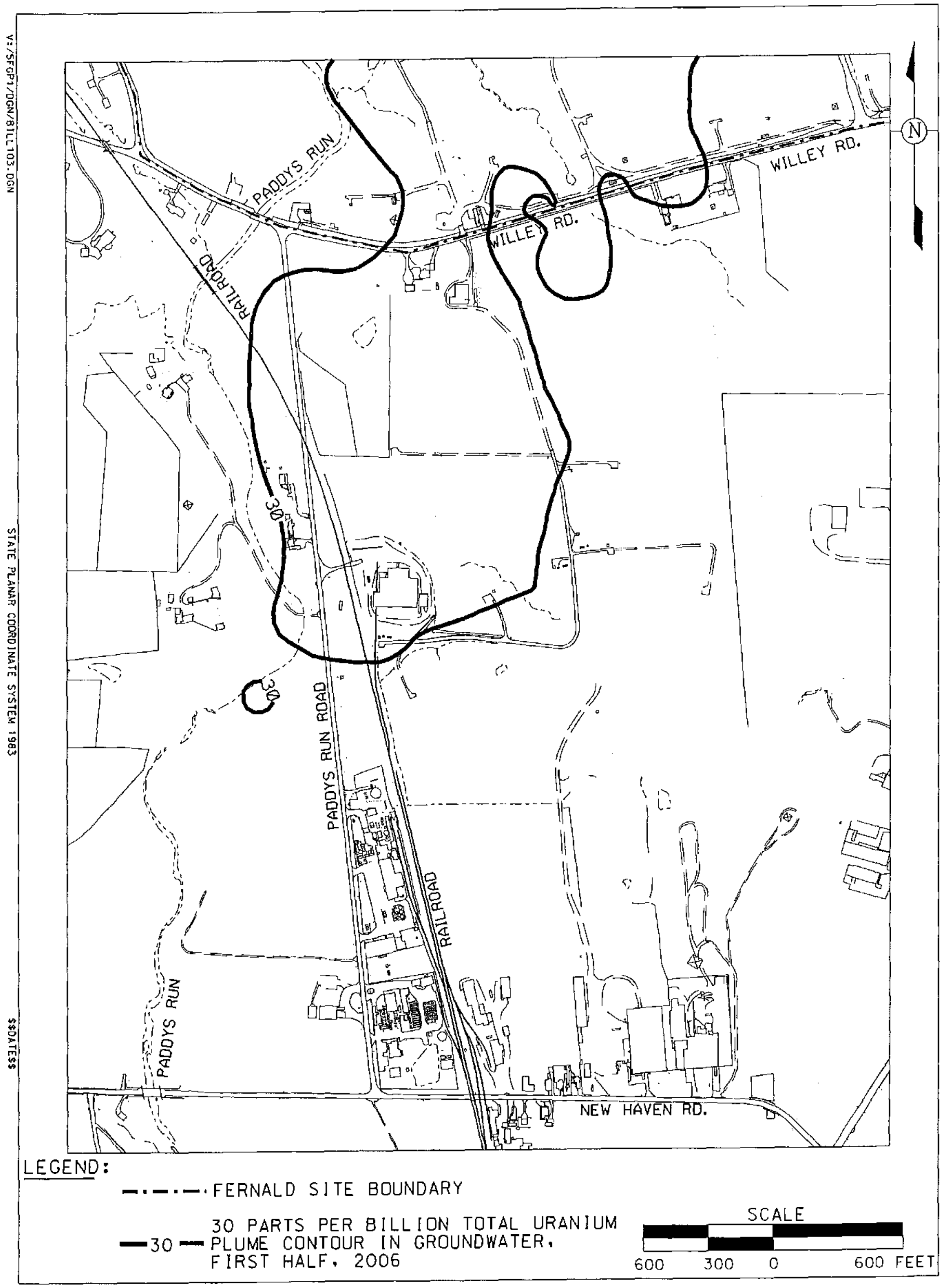
L. McHenry, S.M. Stoller Corp., MS12
C. Murphy, Fluor Fernald, Inc., MS1
D. Sizemore, Fluor Fernald, Inc., MS1
M. Sucher, Fluor Fernald, Inc., MS90
C. Tabor, S.M. Stoller Corp., MS12
T. Terry, Fluor Fernald, Inc., MS1
S. Walpole, S.M. Stoller Corp., MS76



Fernald Offsite Groundwater Total Uranium Plume Location

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Appendix B

Questionnaires and Summary of Interviews

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Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is currently conducting the sixth five-year review at the Fernald Preserve, as required by Section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). CERCLA requires a five-year review for remedial actions that result in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining on-site at levels that do not allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The purpose of the five-year review is to ensure that the remedies implemented to clean up the site continue to be protective of human health and the environment.

Community and regulatory involvement is an integral part of the Fernald Preserve mission and the CERCLA five-year review process. DOE values and requests any input or comments you have regarding the site's activities since stakeholder feedback was collected for the last CERCLA five-year review in 2020. Completed questionnaires will be accepted through November 30, 2025.

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

Thank you for participating in the CERCLA five-year review. Please use this form to evaluate your experience with the Fernald Preserve. Your feedback will help shape and improve the quality of future activities.

What is your overall impression of the Fernald Preserve?

They are doing a wonderful job.

Have there been routine communications or activities (site visits, inspections, reporting activities, etc.) conducted by your office regarding the site? If so, please state the purpose and results.

Yes, always consulted & informed of any changes or updates!

Have there been any complaints, violations, or other incidents related to the site requiring response by your office? If so, please give details of the events and results of the responses.

No! Always kept in the loop!

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

Do you feel well informed about the Fernald Preserve's activities and progress? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If you do not feel well informed, how do you suggest the site keep state and local officials better informed?

N/A

Please provide comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's management or operation.

Contine on the road to success!

Would you like to be contacted for additional discussion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Would you like to be added to our email distribution list? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Please provide your address to be added to our email list or to be contacted for additional discussion.

Name: Lisa Crawford

Phone: [redacted]

Email: [redacted]

Your feedback supporting this Fernald Preserve CERCLA five-year review is greatly appreciated.

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

Fold at line, tape, apply first class postage, and mail.

Lisa Crawford
[redacted]

CINCINNATI OH 452
9 OCT 2025 PM 5 L

1775 ★ 2025

Fernald Preserve
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Legacy Management
7400 Willey Road
Hamilton, OH 45013

45013-940200

INTERVIEW RECORD

Site Name: Fernald Preserve		**EPA ID No:** OH6890008976	
Subject: CERCLA Five Year Review		**Time:** 6:00 pm	**Date:** 12/2/2025
Type: Telephone ☐ **Visit** ☒ **Other**☐	**Location of Visit:** Fernald Preserve Visitors Center	**Incoming** ☐	**Outgoing** ☐

Contact Made By:

Name:	**Title**	**Organization:**

Individual Contacted:

Name: Lisa Crawford	**Title**	**Organization:** FRESH

Telephone Number: **Fax Number:** **E-Mail Address**	**Street Address:** **City, State, Zip Code:**

Summary of Conversation

CERCLA Five-Year Review- Requested Stakeholder Interview:
Lisa Crawford (L)
Brian Zimerman (B)
Karen Voisard (K)

B-Is there anything in particular you'd like to discuss this evening?

L-I have no issues or concerns. The visitor center staff are very helpful and have assisted with making programs more accessible and have been extremely helpful providing information. I understand the annual public meeting in October is a challenge with potential shutdowns.

B-Do you want to offer any suggestions for the meeting related to format, content, etc.?

L-No, but we still want to have at least one annual meeting a year and appreciate the effort by the site to put on the meeting.

K-We have made several changes that help with the preparation over the past couple of years and the annual meeting is not as time consuming to prepare as it once was.

B-Are you satisfied with the programs being offered, outreach efforts, or have any suggestions?

L-I am looking forward to helping provide input to the visitors center lobby exhibit project. We were not heavily involved in the original Visitors Center design but really appreciate the effort to involve us in the lobby update project is very much appreciated.

B-Do you feel like the remedy is going in the right direction?

L-Yes. I didn't think it would take this long.

B-We recognize that we haven't met model projections, but as we discussed in the last annual meetings, we've removed the original estimate of pounds of uranium to be removed from the aquifer, but that original estimate turned out to be a little low. But we continue to make progress and plan to continue pumping until cleanup is achieved or there is a better alternative.

Do you have any other concerns with how we are managing the site?

L-No. If I had any issues, I know I can pick up the phone and call you to discuss.

B-Thank you for providing your input this evening.

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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Thank you for participating in the CERCLA five-year review. Please use this form to evaluate your experience with the Fernald Preserve. Your feedback will help shape and improve the quality of future activities.

What is your overall impression of the Fernald Preserve?

WHILE I HAVE ONLY BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE FOR A FEW MONTHS, I CAN SEE THAT GREAT EFFORT HAS BEEN TAKEN FOR THE FERNALD PRESERVE TO ACHIEVE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH PROTECTION.

What effects have site activities had on the surrounding community?

AS I HAVE ONLY BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE FOR A SHORT TIME, I CANNOT COMMENT ON THE EFFECTS THAT SITE ACTIVITIES HAVE HAD ON THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY.

Do you have any concerns regarding the Fernald Preserve or its operation and administration? If so, please describe your concerns in detail.

I DO NOT HAVE ANY CONCERNS REGARDING THE FERNALD PRESERVE OR ITS OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION AT THIS TIME

Do you feel well informed about the Fernald Preserve's activities and progress?

☒ Yes ● No

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

If you do not feel well informed, how do you suggest the site keep the community better informed?

N/A

Please provide comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's management or operation.

NONE AT THIS TIME.

Would you like to be contacted for additional discussion? Yes ~~No~~

Would you like to be added to our email distribution list? Yes ~~No~~

Please provide your address to be added to our email list or to be contacted for additional discussion.

Name: Nicole Goers

Phone: 312-886-1486

Email: goers.nicole@epa.gov

Your feedback supporting this Fernald Preserve CERCLA five-year review is greatly appreciated.

Turn in completed forms to fernald@lm.doe.gov by clicking the **"SUBMIT"** button or emailing directly.

To submit this form:
Click the **"SUBMIT"** button, and your form will be uploaded as an attachment to your default email browser with an auto-populated email address (fernald@lm.doe.gov). Attach any additional materials and send the email.

SUBMIT

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

OCTOBER 8, 2025

Fernald Preserve

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

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Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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What is your overall impression of the Fernald Preserve?

LOOKS GREAT – WELL MAINTAINED – ENTHUSIASTIC AND KNOWLEDGEABLE STAFF –

Have there been routine communications or activities (site visits, inspections, reporting activities, etc.) conducted by your office regarding the site? If so, please state the purpose and results.

FAMILY AND I USE TRAILS etc –

Have there been any complaints, violations, or other incidents related to the site requiring response by your office? If so, please give details of the events and results of the responses.

NO ISSUES – ALWAYS RESPONSIVE AND TREATED WITH RESPECT

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

Do you feel well informed about the Fernald Preserve's activities and progress? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If you do not feel well informed, how do you suggest the site keep state and local officials better informed?

GET E-MAILS etc – GOOD FLOW OF INFO ON SITE ISSUES + ACTIVITIES

Please provide comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's management or operation.

Would you like to be contacted for additional discussion? ☐ Yes ☒ ~~No~~ IF NEEDED

Would you like to be added to our email distribution list? ☐ Yes ☐ No ALREADY ON THIS LIST

Please provide your address to be added to our email list or to be contacted for additional discussion.

Name: GLENN GRIFFITHS

Phone: [redacted]

Email:

Your feedback supporting this Fernald Preserve CERCLA five-year review is greatly appreciated.

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Elected Officials Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

Fold at line, tape, apply first class postage, and mail.

Fernald Preserve
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Legacy Management
7400 Willey Road
Hamilton, OH 45013

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

☙ THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE SAVED TO YOUR COMPUTER BEFORE COMPLETING ❧

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U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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Thank you for participating in the CERCLA five-year review. Please use this form to evaluate your experience with the Fernald Preserve. Your feedback will help shape and improve the quality of future activities.

What is your overall impression of the Fernald Preserve?

The Fernald Preserve is a fantastic resource for Southeastern Ohio. It provides many educational opportunities via weekly programs, history hikes, and in just interactions with staff in the visitor center. It is an abundant habitat for many unique species in our area. The hiking trails are well-maintained and always full of interesting wild-life.

What effects have site activities had on the surrounding community?

I live on the east side of Cincinnati and had never visited the area around the Fernald Preserve. I now has shopped in New Baltimore, Ross, and Shandon. There are excellent farmers markets and local shops in the area.

Do you have any concerns regarding the Fernald Preserve or its operation and administration? If so, please describe your concerns in detail.

I have no concerns regarding the operation and administration of the Fernald Preserve.

Do you feel well informed about the Fernald Preserve's activities and progress?

● Yes ● No

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

If you do not feel well informed, how do you suggest the site keep the community better informed?

Please provide comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's management or operation.

I would prefer that the preserve stay open when there is moderate snowfall. I grew up in western NY and love hiking in the snow. Due to liability issues, Fernald preserve is closed when there is more than a trace of snowfall.

Would you like to be contacted for additional discussion? ● Yes ● No

Would you like to be added to our email distribution list? ● Yes ● No

Please provide your address to be added to our email list or to be contacted for additional discussion.

Name: Matthew KOfron

Phone: [redacted]

Email: [redacted]

Your feedback supporting this Fernald Preserve CERCLA five-year review is greatly appreciated.

Turn in completed forms to fernald@lm.doe.gov by clicking the **"SUBMIT"** button or emailing directly.

To submit this form:

Click the **"SUBMIT"** button, and your form will be uploaded as an attachment to your default email browser with an auto-populated email address (fernald@lm.doe.gov). Attach any additional materials and send the email.

SU⊠MIT

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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Thank you for participating in the CERCLA five-year review. Please use this form to evaluate your experience with the Fernald Preserve. Your feedback will help shape and improve the quality of future activities.

What is your overall impression of the Fernald Preserve?

I would like to compliment DOE and their contractors for their ongoing efforts to involve the community and stakeholders in all aspects of the management of the Fernald Preserve. Of particular interest is their working to involve us all in efforts to design new displays in the Visitor Center's lobby area.

What effects have site activities had on the surrounding community?

Do you have any concerns regarding the Fernald Preserve or its operation and administration?
If so, please describe your concerns in detail.

We should all be thinking about how we recruit the next generation of interested stakeholders for the Fernald Preserve? The generation that was actually involved with the cleanup and reuse of the site is aging and some efforts to recruit new people have not been successful. We know other sites are facing similar challenges. Working on this will benefit us all.

Do you feel well informed about the Fernald Preserve's activities and progress?

● Yes ◉ No

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

If you do not feel well informed, how do you suggest the site keep the community better informed?

Please provide comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's management or operation.

I would like to suggest that DOE be looking for opportunities to connect the site with other local destinations like Miami Whitewater park via a bike/walking path and also a possible future bikeway along the Great Miami River. There may also be additional opportunities. Are there other potential trails that could be built at the site. At one point we were talking about a trail that would use the old railroad bridge. Does our Visitors Center need a redesign/refresh?

Would you like to be contacted for additional discussion? Yes No

Would you like to be added to our email distribution list? Yes No

Please provide your address to be added to our email list or to be contacted for additional discussion.

Name: Graham Mitchell, President Fernald Community Alliance.

Phone:

Email:

Your feedback supporting this Fernald Preserve CERCLA five-year review is greatly appreciated.

Turn in completed forms to fernald@lm.doe.gov by clicking the **"SUBMIT"** button or emailing directly.

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SUBMIT

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

INTERVIEW RECORD

Site Name: Fernald Preserve		**EPA ID No:** OH6890008976	
Subject: CERCLA Five Year Review		**Time:** 3:00 pm	**Date:** 12/16/2025
Type: **Telephone** ☐ **Visit** ☐ **Other**☒ **Location of Visit:** Virtual Teams Call		**Incoming** ☐	**Outgoing** ☐
Contact Made By:			
Name:	**Title**	**Organization:**	
Individual Contacted:			
Name: Graham Mitchell	**Title** President	**Organization:** FCA	
Telephone Number: **Fax Number:** **E-Mail Address**		**Street Address:** **City, State, Zip Code:**	
Summary of Conversation			

CERCLA Five-Year Review- Requested Stakeholder Interview:

Graham Mitchell (G)
Brian Zimerman (B)
Karen Voisard (K)

B - Your feedback is much appreciated. One item in your feedback is related to continued expansion of beneficial reuse of the site, such as any new potential site trails, connection of the Preserve with other nearby parks, etc.

G-That's been a consistent point of emphasis from us and includes potentially connecting with Great Parks of Hamilton County and a potential Great Miami River bike trail near the site. We don't advocate riding bikes on site but generally support initiatives to increase usage of the site for the community.

B-We support continued beneficial reuse of the site; any new trails or plans would need reviewed, but we will continue to increase reuse where it makes sense. On the important topic of recruiting newer community members to the FCA, do you have any thoughts on how that might be accomplished or how we might help?

G-We have been trying to reach out to others groups and have recently reached out to a former site employee who has ties to similar groups to see if there might be an interest in a leadership role. We haven't yet been successful. Are you aware of any other sites having any success on bringing the next generation?

B- Other sites in the LM portfolio such as Rocky Flat's Local Stakeholder Organization group recently disbanded due to waning interest. I'm not aware of anyone solving the issue. It remains a challenge due to the diversity in community perspectives and historical ties to cleanup vs current uses. It's definitely something important to continue to work on as communities evolve.

G-The Visitors Center has become a huge value to the site's story as an institutional control and should continue to be recognized as such.

B-Operating hours of the Visitors Center were added to the Community Involvement Plan this past year to recognize the importance of the facility.

G-I was not aware of that, but that is positive.

B-What are your overarching thoughts on how the remedy is being implemented?

G-Other than groundwater, everything is in place. The groundwater remedy is doing well but is taking longer than anticipated and there is worry about how long patience can be maintained with continuing the effort. DOE is doing well with installing wells and improving the modeling capabilities. No suggestions come to mind that would improve what's being done. As always, will communicate anything if we come up with anything. When will the new model results be available?

B-We recognize cleanup is taking longer than originally estimated, but we continue to make progress. The model will be available this coming summer and will provide additional tools for us. Regulators seem supportive of the modeling efforts.

B-How satisfied is FCA with the level of communication from the site?

G- We think communication is great. DOE and Visitors Center staff reach out frequently and provide updates on site topics (e.g., prescribed burns).

B-Anything we're doing that's not the best way to do things or improvements that we haven't discussed?

G-Nothing comes to mind, but I will communicate if I come up with anything. Anything you need from us?

B-Recent involvement in the Visitors Center exhibit design project is much appreciated and will result in a better product. On the topic of community group changes, it's important that we maintain active engagement with the FCA and stakeholders to keep continuity of site history and the ongoing remediation efforts; if FCA activity dwindles, we increase the risk of losing the institutional knowledge of the site with community members. Thank you for your time today.

G-You have a great group of people involved with the site. Thank you for continuing to engage with us.

After OSWER No. 9355.7-03B-P

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

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Thank you for participating in the CERCLA five-year review. Please use this form to evaluate your experience with the Fernald Preserve. Your feedback will help shape and improve the quality of future activities.

What is your overall impression of the Fernald Preserve?

Very well run. The expansion of outreach programs addresses the educational portion of the Natural Resource Damages (NRD) settlement as well as informs the public as to the reuse and history of the site. The site continues to identify new native plant and animal species. The On Site Disposal Facility (OSDF) is in excellent condition due to ongoing maintenance of invasive and woody species. The attention to groundwater optimization is excellent.

What effects have site activities had on the surrounding community?

Positive outcomes due to the current status of the site; the public may enjoy the nature preserve, biodiversity is enhanced by the land use, and the visitors center provides educational programs to the public. NRD settlements funds were applied to the local landowning community to assist in maintaining agricultural and woodland spaces to ensure that the uranium contamination within the aquifer is flushed with cleaner waters.

Do you have any concerns regarding the Fernald Preserve or its operation and administration?
If so, please describe your concerns in detail.

Federal government funding is required to continue to maintain the effectiveness of the current remedial and to reach long term goals. Currently, the groundwater treatment extraction well network is aging and the site is applying multiple tools to enhance future remedial efforts. The OSFD requires invasive and woody species removal to ensure it's effectiveness into the future. The visitors center provides a beneficial reuse to community.

Do you feel well informed about the Fernald Preserve's activities and progress?

● Yes ◉ No

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Sixth CERCLA Five-Year Review Stakeholder Questionnaire

Fernald Preserve

If you do not feel well informed, how do you suggest the site keep the community better informed?

NA-However, the federal government prevented any social media posting from the Fernald Preserve during portions of 2025 and this cause issues with the public not being informed of site actives.

Please provide comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's management or operation.

Ensuring that continual federal funding is available for the site is needed as the extraction well network requires optimization due to age. Additional remedial efforts maybe needed in recalcitrant areas.

Efforts to ensure that a variety of community members are able to patricipate in outreach programs is appreciated.

Would you like to be contacted for additional discussion? ○ Yes ○ No

Would you like to be added to our email distribution list? ● Yes ○ No

Please provide your address to be added to our email list or to be contacted for additional discussion.

Name: Tom Schneider, Laura Hafer, and Leslie Williams, of Ohio EPA

Phone: 937-285-6054

Email: leslie.williams@epa.ohio.gov

Your feedback supporting this Fernald Preserve CERCLA five-year review is greatly appreciated.

Turn in completed forms to fernald@lm.doe.gov by clicking the "**SUBMIT**" button or emailing directly.

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SUBMIT

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11 am</td><td>Date:
1/22/2026</td></tr>
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Location of Visit: Virtual Teams Call</td><td>Incoming ☐</td><td>Outgoing ☐</td></tr>
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<tr><td colspan="2">Name:</td><td colspan="2">Title</td><td colspan="2">Organization:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Individual Contacted:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name:</td><td colspan="2">Title</td><td colspan="2">Organization: Ohio EPA</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Telephone Number:
Fax Number:
E-Mail Address</td><td colspan="3">Street Address:
City, State, Zip Code:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Summary of Conversation</td></tr>
</table>

CERCLA Five-Year Review- Requested Stakeholder Interview:

Tom Schneider (TS)
Laura Hafer (LH)
Leslie Williams (LW)
Hans Naake (HN)
Brian Zimerman (BZ)
Karen Voisard (KV)

BZ: Thank you for meeting with us today as we complete our five-year review. Feel free to share any input you have for us.

LW: Funding availability for site priorities remains a concern. The two new wells in the South Plume seem to be breaking up the plume nicely and groundwater modeling efforts could influence future funding for continued progress to pull the plume back onsite. Ohio EPA appreciates the recent collaboration with choosing direct push sampling locations.

LH: Ohio EPA is appreciative of the groundwater model modifications being included in LM’s 2025 Top 10 video.

BZ: Are there any additional remedy-related concerns?

LW: No additional concerns. OSDF monitoring and land management are effective. Burning of the vegetation on the OSDF has very positive outcomes. The large reduction in the presence of woody vegetation on the OSDF cap is very noticeable due to the burning and additional work by field staff. Heavy precipitation occurred after an OSDF prescribed burn cap occurred but there was no noticeable erosion, suggesting that the native root system is performing well. The interface of the vegetative cover and riprap toe are an item to continue to monitor but no major issues are evident at this time.

LH: Continuing surface water monitoring and awareness of the surface water in the area west of former waste storage area is important.

BZ: Do you have any thoughts or questions regarding outreach activities, visitors center content, community meeting room, outreach programs, etc.?

LW: The educational aspect of outreach by the site continues to be a valuable asset to the community. Expanding programs to include a wide target audience of stakeholders with mobility issues is commendable. This allows all members of the community who have been involved with the site since initiation of cleanup to be able to enjoy nature. Participating in the development of the LTS&M exhibits with FRESH and FCA is appreciated. Including these resources adds a unique aspect to the project.

LH: The continued efforts related to this educational component both with onsite and offsite outreach has been a positive benefit as an institutional control.

TS: Recent innovative programs (e.g., Birdfest) are applauded because they bring in new people who have would not know about the site.

LH: Continuing to support these innovative/offsite programs to reach and attract new visitors as an institutional control to educate the public about the site is important.

BZ: Any other issues you'd like to discuss, input on the quarterly regulator meeting format or general communication from the site?

LW: We are satisfied with the level of communication from the site including meetings.

BZ: Thank you for taking the time to discuss this with us.

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Appendix C

Site Photographs

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OSDF Valve Houses, North Perspective

OSDF Northwest Gate, North-Northeast Perspective

OSDF Southwest Gate, North-Northeast Perspective

OSDF South Gate, North-Northeast Perspective

Converted Advanced Wastewater Treatment (CAWWT) Facility

Effluent Discharge at the Great Miami River, NPDES Location PF4001

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Appendix D

Human Health Risk Calculations

Human health risk calculations have been conducted using the latest published cancer slope factors (CSFs), reference doses (RfDs), and exposure factors. As described in Section 5.2.1, the updated CSFs and RfDs were used in conjunction with postremediation concentrations from the 2007 Interim Remedial Risk Assessment (IRRA). In the 2007 IRRA, the highest risk was to the undeveloped-park user who recreates in Zone 5 of the Fernald Preserve (DOE 2007b). Therefore, risk calculations were performed with 2025 values for CSFs and RfDs, soil concentrations reported in the IRRA for Zone 5, and the same exposure scenario for the undeveloped-park user in Zone 5.

The 2025 CSF and RfD values were extracted from U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) on, December29, 2025. The 2025 values were compared to the values used in the *Fifth Five-Year Review Report for the Fernald Preserve* (DOE 2021a). If a given CSF 2025/2020 ratio is greater than 1, the 2025 Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk (ILCR) will increase relative to the 2020 value because risk is calculated by multiplying the chronic daily intake (CDI) by the CSF. For the RfD comparison, the 2020/2025 ratio is used because the Hazard Index (HI) is calculated by dividing the CDI by the RfD. Therefore, if the RfD decreases for 2025 (i.e., 2020/2025 > 1), the HI increases and there is a greater risk to the receptor in 2020 relative to the 2015 result. Values in Tables D-1 through D-3 that indicate a ratio greater or less than 1 are highlighted. Red-shaded cells contain values that are greater than 1, and these values correspond to an increase in the ILCR or HI for the given contaminant. Conversely, green-shaded cells show values that are less than 1, which indicates that the ILCR or HI will decrease when the 2025 value is used in the risk calculations. Values of 1 indicate no change from results in the Fifth Five Year Review Report. A cell with "NA" indicates that a 2020 or 2025 value was unavailable to calculate the ratio.

Table D-1. Comparison of Cancer Slope Factors for Chemicals

Chemical	Oral CSF 2025/2020[a]	Dermal CSF 2025/20120[a]	Inhale CSF 2025/20120[a]
Acetone	NA	NA	NA
Antimony (metallic)	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor-1254	1.00	1.00	1.00
Aroclor-1260	1.00	1.00	1.00
Arsenic (inorganic)	1.00	21.33	21.33
Barium	NA	NA	NA
Benzene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benz(a)anthracene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Beryllium and compounds	NA	NA	1.00
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.00	1.00	1.00
Boron and borates only	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bromoform	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bromomethane	NA	NA	NA
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	NA	NA	1.00

Table D-1. Comparison of Cancer Slope Factors for Chemicals (continued)

Chemical	Oral CSF 2025/2020[a]	Dermal CSF 2025/2020[a]	Inhale CSF 2025/2020[a]
Carbazole	1.00	1.00	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chlordane	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chromium (VI)	0.32	0.32	0.13
Chrysene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cobalt	NA	NA	1.00
Copper	NA	NA	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexanone	NA	NA	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	NA	NA	NA
Dieldrin	1.00	1.00	1.00
Di-n-octylphthalate	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl ether	NA	NA	NA
Ethylbenzene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fluoride	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	1.00	1.00	NA
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lead and compounds	1.00	1.00	1.00
Manganese (diet)	NA	NA	NA
Mercury (elemental)	NA	NA	NA
Methanol	NA	NA	NA
Methyl isobutyl ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	NA	NA	NA
Methylene chloride	1.00	1.00	1.00
Molybdenum	NA	NA	NA
Nickel (soluble salts)	NA	NA	1.00
Nitroanaline, 4-	1.00	1.00	NA
Nitroso-di-*N*-propylamine, N-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Octochlorodibenzofuran	1.00	1.00	1.00
Octochlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pentachlorophenol	1.00	1.00	1.00
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	NA	NA	NA

Table D-1. Comparison of Cancer Slope Factors for Chemicals (continued)

Chemical	Oral CSF 2025/2020[a]	Dermal CSF 2025/2020[a]	Inhale CSF 2025/2020[a]
Silver	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tetrachloroethylene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thallium (soluble salts)	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	NA	NA	NA
Tributyl phosphate	1.00	1.00	NA
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Trichloroethylene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	NA	NA
Uranium (soluble salts)	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl chloride	1.00	1.00	1.00
Xylenes	NA	NA	NA
Zinc and compounds	NA	NA	NA

[a] NA = not applicable

Table D-2. Comparison of Cancer Slope Factor for Radionuclides

Isotope	Soil CSF 2025/2020[a]	Water CSF 2025/2020[a]	Inhale CSF 2025/2020	External CSF 2025/2020
Cesium-137 + daughters	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lead-210	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Neptunium-237 + daughters	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Plutonium-238	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Plutonium-239/240	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Radium-226 + daughters	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Radium-228 + daughters	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Radon-222+ daughters	NA	NA	1.00	1.00
Strontium-90 + daughters	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Technetium-99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thorium-228	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thorium-230	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thorium-232	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uranium-234	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uranium-235 + daughters	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uranium-238 + daughters	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

[a] NA = not applicable

Table D-3. Comparison of Reference Dose for Chemicals

Chemical	Oral RfD 2020/2025[a]	Dermal RfD 2020/2025[a]	Inhale RfD 2020/2025[a]
Acetone	1.00	1.00	1.00
Antimony (metallic)	1.00	1.00	NA
Aroclor-1254	1.00	1.00	NA
Aroclor-1260	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic (inorganic)	5.00	5.00	1.00
Barium	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benzene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benz(a)anthracene	NA	NA	NA
Benzo(a)pyrene	NA	NA	NA
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA
Beryllium and compounds	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.00	1.00	NA
Boron and borates only	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bromodichloromethane	2.5	2.5	NA
Bromoform	1.00	1.00	NA
Bromomethane	1.00	1.00	1.00
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	10	10	1.00
Carbazole	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	1.00	1.00	1.00
Carbon tetrachloride	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chlordane	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chloroform	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chromium (VI)	3.33	3.33	3.33
Chrysene	NA	NA	NA
Cobalt	1.00	1.00	1.00
Copper	2.00	2.00	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	5.00	5.00	1.00
Cyanide	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cyclohexanone	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	NA	NA	NA
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	1.00	1.00	50.57
Dieldrin	1.00	1.00	NA
Di-n-octylphthalate	1.00	1.00	NA
Ethyl ether	1.00	1.00	NA
Ethylbenzene	2.00	2.00	1.00
Fluoride	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table D-3. Comparison of Reference Dose for Chemicals (continued)

Chemical	Oral RfD 2020/2025[a]	Dermal RfD 2020/2025[a]	Inhale RfD 2020/2025[a]
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	1.00	1.00	1.00
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NA	NA	NA
Lead and compounds	NA	NA	NA
Manganese (diet)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mercury (elemental)	1.00	1.00	NA
Methanol	1.00	1.00	1.00
Methyl isobutyl ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Methylene chloride	1.00	1.00	1.00
Molybdenum	1.00	1.00	NA
Nickel (soluble salts)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nitroanaline, 4-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nitroso-di-*N*-propylamine, N-	NA	NA	NA
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzofuran	1.00	1.00	1.00
Octochlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pentachlorophenol	1.00	1.00	NA
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	1.00	1.00	1.00
Silver	1.00	1.00	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	1.00
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tetrachloroethylene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thallium (soluble salts)	1.00	1.00	NA
Toluene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tributyl phosphate	1.00	1.00	NA
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	1.00	1.00	NA
Trichloroethylene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uranium (soluble salts)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vanadium	1.00	1.00	NA
Vinyl chloride	1.00	1.00	1.00
Xylenes	1.00	1.00	1.00
Zinc and compounds	1.00	1.00	NA

[a] NA = not applicable

Updated EPA Exposure Factors

In 2011, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its updated *Exposure Factors Handbook* (EPA 2011) with new exposure values for inhalation rate, resident exposure duration, body weight, ingestion of surface water, and body surface area. The 2011 exposure values have been used in the each Five-Year Review report since 2011 and, as there have been no changes to the exposure factors for this current review, the exposure factors used in this report are identical to those used in the 2011 report. These changes are listed below.

- Inhalation rate, cubic meter per hour (m^3/h), is 0.66 m^3/h for the child (5 to 11 years), 0.78 m^3/h for the youth (11 to 17 years), and 0.72 m^3/h for the adult (31 to 38 years) and senior (64 to 71 years).
- Resident exposure includes 6 years for the child and 20 years for the adult. The assumption for this report is the 20 adult years are spread as 6 youth, 7 adult, and 7 senior (as noted above for the inhalation rates).
- Body weight for the child (15 to 31.8 kilograms [kg]), youth (47 to 56.8 kg), and adult/senior (70 to 80 kg), using the same age ranges noted for the inhalation rate.
- Surface water ingestion rates are: child/youth, 0.035 to 0.037 liters per day (L/day); and adult/senior, 0.015 to 0.016 L/day.
- Body surface area for soil and surface water contact (one-half of arms and hands, one-half of legs and feet) are as follows: child (2180 to 3550 square centimeters [cm^2]), youth (4470 to 5320 cm^2), and adult/senior (6070 to 6853 cm^2), using the same age ranges noted for the inhalation rate.

2025 Risk Calculations for the Undeveloped-Park User

Tables D-4 through D-15 present the risk calculations for the undeveloped-park user who recreates in Zone 5 of the Fernald Preserve. The IRRA remediation zones and details on the exposure scenario can be found in the IRRA. Tabulated results presented here use 2025 data for CSFs and RfDs downloaded from RAIS (December 2025) and the exposure factors (EPA 2011) noted above. The presentation format for Tables D-4 through D-15 is identical to that used in the fifth five-year review and Table E.5.2 of the IRRA.

Table D-4. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Summation of All Pathways

	HQ[a]	ILCR	Radiological Only ILCR[a]
Inhale	4.60E-04	1.20E-05	1.20E-05
Dermal soil	6.22E-03	4.07E-06	NA
Ingest soil	5.17E-02	2.55E-05	8.60E-07
Dermal surface water	1.01E-02	1.42E-06	NA
Ingest surface water	3.24E-03	7.41E-07	4.87E-08
External radiation	NA	1.86E-06	1.86E-06
SUM	**7.17E-02**	**4.56E-05**	**1.47E-05**

[a] HQ = Hazard Quotient, NA = not applicable

Table D-5. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Summation of All Pathways for Individual Nuclides

	Total ILCR[a]	Bkgd ILCR[a,b]	Total−Bkgd ILCR[a,b]
Cesium-137 + Daughters	2.56E-08	2.30E-08	2.60E-09
Lead-210	3.37E-07	2.47E-07	8.99E-08
Neptunium-237 + Daughters	8.07E-10	6.53E-11	7.42E-10
Plutonium-238	9.02E-11	1.16E-11	7.87E-11
Plutonium-239/240	NC	NC	NC
Radium-226 + Daughters	1.30E-06	1.84E-06	0.00E+00
Radium-228 + Daughters	7.44E-07	9.34E-07	0.00E+00
Radon-222+ Daughters	1.20E-05	1.45E-05	0.00E+00
Strontium-90 + Daughters	NC	NC	NC
Technetium-99	1.30E-09	1.37E-10	1.16E-09
Thorium-228	3.25E-08	3.53E-08	0.00E+00
Thorium-230	3.99E-08	2.51E-08	1.48E-08
Thorium-232	2.22E-08	2.47E-08	0.00E+00
Uranium-234	8.27E-08	2.24E-08	6.03E-08
Uranium-235 + Daughters	2.28E-08	6.51E-09	1.63E-08
Uranium-238 + Daughters	1.81E-07	5.26E-08	1.29E-07
Sum	**1.47E-05**	**—**	**3.15E-07**

[a] NC = soil and water concentrations are unavailable for plutonium-239/240 and strontium-90.
[b] Bkgd = background

Note: Background ILCR cannot be summed and subtracted from the sum for Total ILCR because some background values are higher than Total ILCR values, and this would lower the sum for Total−Bkgd ILCR.

Table D-6. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Summation of All Pathways for Individual Chemicals

Chemical	Total ILCR[a]	Total HQ[a,b]	Bkgd ILCR[b]	Bkgd HQ[b]	Tot-Bkgd ILCR[a,b]	Tot-Bkgd HQ[a,b]
Acetone	No CSFs	5.35E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	5.35E-08
Antimony (metallic)	No CSFs	1.02E-03	No CSFs	1.33E-03	No CSFs	0.00E+00
Aroclor-1254	1.03E-07	6.90E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.03E-07	6.90E-03
Aroclor-1260	1.15E-07	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.15E-07	No RFDs
Arsenic (inorganic)	2.86E-05	4.03E-02	1.47E-06	8.80E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Barium	No CSFs	2.33E-04	No CSFs	2.40E-04	No CSFs	0.00E+00
Benzene	6.45E-10	7.90E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.45E-10	7.90E-06
Benz[*a*]anthracene	3.28E-08	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.28E-08	No RfDs
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	4.20E-07	3.78E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.20E-07	3.78E-03
Benzo[*b*]fluoranthene	2.57E-08	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.57E-08	No RfDs
Benzo[*k*]fluoranthene	4.01E-09	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.01E-09	No RfDs
Beryllium and compounds	No CSFs	1.17E-04	No CSFs	1.65E-04	No CSFs	0.00E+00
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	No CSFs	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	No RfDs
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Boron and borates	No CSFs	NC	No CSFs	3.93E-06	No CSFs	NC
Bromodichloromethane	3.42E-10	1.86E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.42E-10	1.86E-06
Bromoform	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Bromomethane	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Butanone, 2-	No CSFs	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	No RfDs
Cadmium	No CSFs	1.65E-04	No CSFs	2.52E-04	No CSFs	0.00E+00
Carbazole	NC	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	No RfDs
Carbon disulfide	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Carbon tetrachloride	8.77E-10	8.43E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.77E-10	8.43E-06
Chlordane	NC	NC	0.00	0.00	NC	NC
Chlorobenzene	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Chloroform	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Chromium(VI)	8.40E-07	1.70E-03	1.01E-06	1.61E-03	0.00E+00	9.25E-05
Chrysene	3.53E-10	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.53E-10	No RfDs
Cobalt	NC	NC	No CSFs	1.28E-02	NC	NC
Copper	No CSFs	NC	No CSFs	1.41E-04	No CSFs	NC
Cresol, *p*- (4-methylphenol)	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Cyanide	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Cyclohexanone	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene	5.49E-07	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.49E-07	No RfDs
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NC	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	No RfDs
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	5.12E-10	2.53E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.12E-10	2.53E-06
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	No CSFs	5.35E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	5.35E-07
Dieldrin	1.49E-08	5.01E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.49E-08	5.01E-05
Di-n-octylphthalate	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Ethyl ether	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Ethylbenzene	3.45E-10	1.69E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.40E-10	1.69E-06
Fluoride	No CSFs	2.23E-04	No CSFs	5.92E-05	No CSFs	1.64E-04
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC

Table D-6. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Summation of All Pathways for Individual Chemicals (continued)

Chemical	Total ILCR[a]	Total HQ[a,b]	Bkgd ILCR[b]	Bkgd HQ[b]	Tot-Bkgd ILCR[a,b]	Tot-Bkgd HQ[a,b]
Heptachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Hexachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin	No CSFs	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	No RfDs
Indeno[1,2,3-*c,d*]pyrene	7.18E-08	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.18E-08	No RfDs
Lead and compounds	1.69E-08	No RfDs	1.74E-08	No RfDs	0.00E+00	No RfDs
Manganese (diet)	No CSFs	NC	No CSFs	1.70E-03	No CSFs	NC
Mercury (elemental)	No CSFs	4.64E-05	No CSFs	5.41E-05	No CSFs	0.00E+00
Methanol	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	No CSFs	8.49E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	8.49E-07
Methylene chloride	5.25E-11	1.18E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.25E-11	1.18E-05
Molybdenum	No CSFs	1.75E-04	No CSFs	1.92E-04	No CSFs	0.00E+00
Nickel (soluble salts)	NC	NC	8.08E-10	5.05E-04	NC	NC
Nitroanaline, 4-	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Nitroso-di-*N*-propylamine, *N*-	NC	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	No RfDs
Nitrosodiphenylamine, *N*-	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Octachlorodibenzofuran	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Octochlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Pentachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Pentachlorophenol	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Phenanthrene	No CSFs	No RfDs	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	No RfDs
Selenium	No CSFs	5.56E-05	No CSFs	5.29E-05	No CSFs	2.70E-06
Silver	No CSFs	2.69E-05	No CSFs	4.31E-05	No CSFs	0.00E+00
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Tetrachloroethylene	4.69E-11	1.00E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.68E-11	1.00E-05
Thallium (soluble salts)	No CSFs	NC	No CSFs	1.60E-02	No CSFs	NC
Toluene	No CSFs	7.07E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	7.07E-07
Tributyl phosphate	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	3.48E-10	4.11E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.51E-10	0.00E+00
Trichloroethylene	4.54E-10	5.31E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.54E-10	5.31E-05
Trichlorofluoromethane	No CSFs	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	NC
Uranium (soluble salts)	No CSFs	1.68E-02	No CSFs	3.05E-04	No CSFs	1.65E-02
Vanadium	No CSFs	NC	No CSFs	1.53E-03	No CSFs	NC
Vinyl chloride	NC	NC	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	NC	NC
Xylenes	No CSFs	4.29E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	No CSFs	4.29E-07
Zinc and compounds	No CSFs	NC	No CSFs	5.36E-05	No CSFs	NC
Sum	**3.08E-05**	**7.17E-02**	—	—	**2.85E-05**	**5.91E-02**

[a] NC = CSF or RfD available, but no soil and/or water concentrations.
[b] Bkgd = background, HQ = Hazard Quotient, Tot = total

Note: Background ILCR cannot be summed and subtracted from the sum for Total ILCR because some background values are higher than Total ILCR values, and this would lower the sum for Total-Bkgd ILCR.

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Table D-7. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Inhalation Pathway: Chemicals

Undeveloped Park User - Inhalation of Gases & Particulates
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:

			UNITS	Assigned Values			
CDI =	(CA*EF*ED*IR*ET)/(BW*AT)						
CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake		mg/kgday	child	youth	adult	senior
CA =	Concentration of chemical in air		mg/m^3	see table of COCs below			
EF =	Exposure frequency		days/yr	20	40	20	40
ED =	Exposure duration		yrs	6	6	7	7
IR =	Inhalation rate		m^3/hr	0.66	0.78	0.72	0.72
ET =	Exposure time		hrs/day	2	2	2	2
BW =	Body weight		kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
ATc =	Average time for carcinogens		days	25550	25550	25550	25550
ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens		days	2190	2190	2555	2555
RfDi =	RfC*20m^3/day/70kg						
CSFi	IUR*1000ug/mg*70kg/20m^3/day						

NOTE: RAIS now reports RfC and IUR values. RfDi and CSDi calculated as indicated above.

						CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	conc	RfC	RfDi	IUR	CSFi	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/m^3	mg/m^3	mg/kgday	m^3/ug	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Acetone	1.31E-10	3.09E+01	8.83E+00	NA	NA	2.98E-13	3.38E-14	NA	NA	3.95E-13	4.47E-14	NA	NA	1.29E-13	1.46E-14	NA	NA	2.59E-13	2.93E-14	NA	NA	2.64E-13	2.99E-14	NA	NA
Antimony (metallic)	5.78E-08	3.00E-04	8.57E-05	NA	NA	1.31E-10	1.53E-06	NA	NA	1.74E-10	2.03E-06	NA	NA	5.70E-11	6.65E-07	NA	NA	1.14E-10	1.33E-06	NA	NA	1.16E-10	1.36E-06	NA	NA
Aroclor-1254	1.75E-09	NA	NA	5.71E-04	2.00E+00	NA	NA	3.42E-13	6.84E-13	NA	NA	4.53E-13	9.05E-13	NA	NA	1.73E-13	3.46E-13	NA	NA	3.46E-13	6.92E-13	NA	NA	1.31E-12	2.63E-12
Aroclor-1260	1.58E-10	NA	NA	5.71E-04	2.00E+00	NA	NA	3.08E-14	6.16E-14	NA	NA	4.07E-14	8.15E-14	NA	NA	1.56E-14	3.11E-14	NA	NA	3.11E-14	6.23E-14	NA	NA	1.18E-13	2.36E-13
Arsenic (inorganic)	2.90E-07	1.50E-05	4.29E-06	4.30E-03	1.51E+01	6.59E-10	1.54E-04	5.65E-11	8.50E-10	8.72E-10	2.04E-04	7.48E-11	1.13E-09	2.86E-10	6.67E-05	2.86E-11	4.30E-10	5.72E-10	1.33E-04	5.72E-11	8.60E-10	5.84E-10	1.36E-04	2.17E-10	3.27E-09
Barium	4.68E-06	5.00E-04	1.43E-04	NA	NA	1.06E-08	7.44E-05	NA	NA	1.41E-08	9.85E-05	NA	NA	4.61E-09	3.23E-05	NA	NA	9.22E-09	6.46E-05	NA	NA	9.43E-09	6.60E-05	NA	NA
Benzene	3.58E-12	3.00E-02	8.57E-03	7.80E-06	2.73E-02	8.14E-15	9.49E-13	6.97E-16	1.90E-17	1.08E-14	1.26E-12	9.23E-16	2.52E-17	3.53E-15	4.12E-13	3.53E-16	9.63E-18	7.06E-15	8.23E-13	7.06E-16	1.93E-17	7.21E-15	8.41E-13	2.68E-15	7.31E-17
Benz(a)anthracene	2.24E-09	NA	NA	6.00E-05	2.10E-01	NA	NA	4.36E-13	9.15E-14	NA	NA	5.77E-13	1.21E-13	NA	NA	2.21E-13	4.63E-14	NA	NA	4.41E-13	9.26E-14	NA	NA	1.67E-12	3.52E-13
Benzo(a)pyrene	2.26E-09	2.00E-06	5.71E-07	6.00E-04	2.10E+00	5.14E-12	9.00E-06	4.41E-13	9.26E-13	6.80E-12	1.19E-05	5.83E-13	1.22E-12	2.23E-12	3.90E-06	2.23E-13	4.68E-13	4.46E-12	7.80E-06	4.46E-13	9.37E-13	4.56E-12	7.98E-06	1.69E-12	3.56E-12
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.56E-09	NA	NA	6.00E-05	2.10E-01	NA	NA	6.94E-13	1.46E-13	NA	NA	9.18E-13	1.93E-13	NA	NA	3.51E-13	7.37E-14	NA	NA	7.02E-13	1.47E-13	NA	NA	2.67E-12	5.60E-13
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	7.92E-10	NA	NA	6.00E-06	2.10E-02	NA	NA	1.54E-13	3.24E-15	NA	NA	2.04E-13	4.29E-15	NA	NA	7.82E-14	1.64E-15	NA	NA	1.56E-13	3.28E-15	NA	NA	5.93E-13	1.25E-14
Beryllium and compounds	3.05E-08	2.00E-05	5.71E-06	2.40E-03	8.40E+00	6.93E-11	1.21E-05	5.94E-12	4.99E-11	9.17E-11	1.60E-05	7.86E-12	6.60E-11	3.00E-11	5.26E-06	3.00E-12	2.52E-11	6.01E-11	1.05E-05	6.01E-12	5.05E-11	6.14E-11	1.07E-05	2.28E-11	1.92E-10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	NA	NA	2.40E-06	8.40E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron and borates only	NA	2.00E-02	5.71E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	3.00E-12	NA	NA	3.70E-05	1.30E-01	NA	NA	5.84E-16	7.57E-17	NA	NA	7.73E-16	1.00E-16	NA	NA	2.96E-16	3.83E-17	NA	NA	5.91E-16	7.66E-17	NA	NA	2.24E-15	2.91E-16
Bromoform	NA	NA	NA	1.10E-06	3.85E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromomethane	NA	5.00E-03	1.43E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	1.84E-08	1.00E-05	2.86E-06	1.80E-03	6.30E+00	4.18E-11	1.46E-05	3.59E-12	2.26E-11	5.53E-11	1.94E-05	4.74E-12	2.99E-11	1.81E-11	6.35E-06	1.81E-12	1.14E-11	3.63E-11	1.27E-05	3.63E-12	2.29E-11	3.71E-11	1.30E-05	1.38E-11	8.68E-11
Carbazole	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	7.00E-01	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	3.53E-12	1.00E-01	2.86E-02	6.00E-06	2.10E-02	8.02E-15	2.81E-13	6.88E-16	1.44E-17	1.06E-14	3.72E-13	9.10E-16	1.91E-17	3.48E-15	1.22E-13	3.48E-16	7.31E-18	6.96E-15	2.44E-13	6.96E-16	1.46E-17	7.11E-15	2.49E-13	2.64E-15	5.55E-17
Chlordane	NA	NA	NA	3.40E-04	1.19E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	NA	5.00E-02	1.43E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	NA	9.77E-02	2.79E-02	2.30E-05	8.05E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (VI)	6.37E-07	3.00E-05	8.57E-06	1.10E-02	3.85E+01	1.45E-09	1.69E-04	1.24E-10	4.78E-09	1.92E-09	2.24E-04	1.64E-10	6.33E-09	6.29E-10	7.33E-05	6.29E-11	2.42E-09	1.26E-09	1.47E-04	1.26E-10	4.84E-09	1.28E-09	1.50E-04	4.77E-10	1.84E-08
Chrysene	2.22E-09	NA	NA	6.00E-07	2.10E-03	NA	NA	4.32E-13	9.08E-16	NA	NA	5.72E-13	1.20E-15	NA	NA	2.19E-13	4.59E-16	NA	NA	4.37E-13	9.19E-16	NA	NA	1.66E-12	3.49E-15
Cobalt	NA	6.00E-06	1.71E-06	9.00E-03	3.15E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	NA	6.00E-01	1.71E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	NA	8.00E-04	2.29E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexanone	NA	7.00E-01	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	3.96E-10	NA	NA	6.00E-04	2.10E+00	NA	NA	7.73E-14	1.62E-13	NA	NA	1.02E-13	2.15E-13	NA	NA	3.91E-14	8.21E-14	NA	NA	7.82E-14	1.64E-13	NA	NA	2.97E-13	6.23E-13
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NA	NA	NA	3.40E-04	1.19E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	7.19E-12	7.00E-03	2.00E-03	2.60E-05	9.10E-02	1.63E-14	8.17E-12	1.40E-15	1.28E-16	2.16E-14	1.08E-11	1.85E-15	1.69E-16	7.09E-15	3.54E-12	7.09E-16	6.45E-17	1.42E-14	7.09E-12	1.42E-15	1.29E-16	1.45E-14	7.25E-12	5.38E-15	4.90E-16
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	1.45E-11	3.96E-03	1.13E-03	NA	NA	3.30E-14	2.92E-11	NA	NA	4.37E-14	3.86E-11	NA	NA	1.43E-14	1.26E-11	NA	NA	2.86E-14	2.53E-11	NA	NA	2.92E-14	2.58E-11	NA	NA
Dieldrin	1.42E-11	NA	NA	4.60E-03	1.61E+01	NA	NA	2.77E-15	4.45E-14	NA	NA	3.66E-15	5.89E-14	NA	NA	1.40E-15	2.25E-14	NA	NA	2.80E-15	4.51E-14	NA	NA	1.06E-14	1.71E-13
Di-n-octylphthalate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = not applicable because concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-7. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Inhalation Pathway: Chemicals (continued)

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CA*EF*ED*IR*ET)/(BW*AT)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday	child	youth	adult	senior
	CA =	Concentration of chemical in air	mg/m^3	see table of COCs below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	20	40	20	40
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Inhalation rate	m^3/hr	0.66	0.78	0.72	0.72
	ET =	Exposure time	hrs/day	2	2	2	2
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555
	RfDi =	RfC*20m³/day/70kg					
	CSFi	IUR*1000ug/mg*70kg/20m³/day					

NOTE: RAIS now reports RfC and IUR values. RfDi and CSDi calculated as indicated above.

						CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	conc	RfC	RfDi	IUR	CSFi	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/m^3	mg/m^3	mg/kgday	m^3/ug	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Ethylbenzene	3.58E-12	1.00E+00	2.86E-01	2.50E-06	8.75E-03	8.14E-15	2.85E-14	6.97E-16	6.10E-18	1.08E-14	3.77E-14	9.23E-16	8.07E-18	3.53E-15	1.23E-14	3.53E-16	3.09E-18	7.06E-15	2.47E-14	7.06E-16	6.17E-18	7.21E-15	2.52E-14	2.68E-15	2.34E-17
Fluoride	8.55E-08	1.30E-02	3.71E-03	NA	NA	1.95E-10	5.24E-08	NA	NA	2.57E-10	6.93E-08	NA	NA	8.44E-11	2.27E-08	NA	NA	1.69E-10	4.54E-08	NA	NA	1.72E-10	4.64E-08	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	NA	4.00E-06	1.14E-06	3.80E-01	1.33E+03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	NA	4.00E-07	1.14E-07	3.80E+00	1.33E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.47E-09	NA	NA	6.00E-05	2.10E-01	NA	NA	2.87E-13	6.02E-14	NA	NA	3.79E-13	7.96E-14	NA	NA	1.45E-13	3.04E-14	NA	NA	2.90E-13	6.09E-14	NA	NA	1.10E-12	2.31E-13
Lead and compounds	7.70E-07	NA	NA	1.20E-05	4.20E-02	NA	NA	1.50E-10	6.30E-12	NA	NA	1.99E-10	8.34E-12	NA	NA	7.59E-11	3.19E-12	NA	NA	1.52E-10	6.38E-12	NA	NA	5.77E-10	2.42E-11
Manganese (diet)	NA	5.00E-05	1.43E-05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury (elemental)	1.84E-09	3.00E-04	8.57E-05	NA	NA	4.18E-12	4.87E-08	NA	NA	5.53E-12	6.45E-08	NA	NA	1.81E-12	2.11E-08	NA	NA	3.62E-12	4.23E-08	NA	NA	3.70E-12	4.32E-08	NA	NA
Methanol	NA	2.00E+01	5.71E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	1.84E-11	3.00E+00	8.57E-01	NA	NA	4.19E-14	4.89E-14	NA	NA	5.54E-14	6.47E-14	NA	NA	1.82E-14	2.12E-14	NA	NA	3.63E-14	4.24E-14	NA	NA	3.71E-14	4.33E-14	NA	NA
Methylene chloride	3.52E-11	6.00E-01	1.71E-01	1.00E-08	3.50E-05	8.01E-14	4.67E-13	6.86E-15	2.40E-19	1.06E-13	6.18E-13	9.08E-15	3.18E-19	3.47E-14	2.03E-13	3.47E-15	1.22E-19	6.95E-14	4.05E-13	6.95E-15	2.43E-19	7.10E-14	4.14E-13	2.64E-14	9.23E-19
Molybdenum	1.03E-07	2.00E-03	5.71E-04	NA	NA	2.34E-10	4.10E-07	NA	NA	3.10E-10	5.43E-07	NA	NA	1.02E-10	1.78E-07	NA	NA	2.03E-10	3.56E-07	NA	NA	2.08E-10	3.63E-07	NA	NA
Nickel (soluble salts)	NA	1.40E-05	4.00E-06	2.60E-04	9.10E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroanaline, 4-	NA	6.00E-03	1.71E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N-	NA	NA	NA	2.00E-03	7.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	NA	NA	NA	2.60E-06	9.10E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzofuran	NA	1.33E-04	3.81E-05	1.14E-02	3.99E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	1.33E-04	3.81E-05	1.14E-02	3.99E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	4.00E-08	1.14E-08	3.80E+01	1.33E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorophenol	NA	NA	NA	5.10E-06	1.79E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	3.23E-09	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	3.29E-08	2.00E-02	5.71E-03	NA	NA	7.48E-11	1.31E-08	NA	NA	9.90E-11	1.73E-08	NA	NA	3.24E-11	5.68E-09	NA	NA	6.49E-11	1.14E-08	NA	NA	6.63E-11	1.16E-08	NA	NA
Silver	1.89E-08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	NA	4.00E-07	1.14E-07	3.80E+00	1.33E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	4.00E-08	1.14E-08	3.80E+01	1.33E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	2.42E-11	4.00E-02	1.14E-02	2.60E-07	9.10E-04	5.50E-14	4.81E-12	4.71E-15	4.29E-18	7.28E-14	6.37E-12	6.24E-15	5.68E-18	2.38E-14	2.09E-12	2.38E-15	2.17E-18	4.77E-14	4.17E-12	4.77E-15	4.34E-18	4.87E-14	4.27E-12	1.81E-14	1.65E-17
Thallium (soluble salts)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	1.57E-11	5.00E+00	1.43E+00	NA	NA	3.58E-14	2.50E-14	NA	NA	4.74E-14	3.31E-14	NA	NA	1.55E-14	1.09E-14	NA	NA	3.10E-14	2.17E-14	NA	NA	3.17E-14	2.22E-14	NA	NA
Tributyl phosphate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	8.38E-12	NA	NA	1.60E-05	5.60E-02	NA	NA	1.63E-15	9.15E-17	NA	NA	2.16E-15	1.21E-16	NA	NA	8.26E-16	4.63E-17	NA	NA	1.65E-15	9.26E-17	NA	NA	6.27E-15	3.51E-16
Trichloroethylene	9.65E-12	2.00E-03	5.71E-04	4.10E-06	1.44E-02	2.20E-14	3.84E-11	1.88E-15	2.70E-17	2.91E-14	5.09E-11	2.49E-15	3.57E-17	9.52E-15	1.67E-11	9.52E-16	1.37E-17	1.90E-14	3.33E-11	1.90E-15	2.73E-17	1.95E-14	3.41E-11	7.23E-15	1.04E-16
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	7.00E-01	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uranium (soluble salts)	4.22E-07	4.00E-05	1.14E-05	NA	NA	9.61E-10	8.41E-05	NA	NA	1.27E-09	1.11E-04	NA	NA	4.17E-10	3.65E-05	NA	NA	8.33E-10	7.29E-05	NA	NA	8.52E-10	7.45E-05	NA	NA
Vanadium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl chloride	NA	5.11E-02	1.46E-02	4.40E-06	1.54E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Xylenes	3.43E-11	1.00E-01	2.86E-02	NA	NA	7.80E-14	2.73E-12	NA	NA	1.03E-13	3.61E-12	NA	NA	3.38E-14	1.18E-12	NA	NA	6.77E-14	2.37E-12	NA	NA	6.91E-14	2.42E-12	NA	NA
Zinc and compounds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = not applicable because concentration data are unavailable.

Air concentration is derived using an air particulate value of 26 ug/m^3 (2005 SER background average from monitor AMS-12) multiplied by the soil concentration in Table 17-8.

Undeveloped Park User - Dermal Contact with Soil/Sediment
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:

			UNITS	Assigned Values			
CDI =	(CS*AB*SA*EF*ED*AF*CF)/(BW*AT)			child	youth	adult	senior
CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake		mg/kgday				
CS =	Concentration of chemical in soil		mg/kg	see table of COCs below			
AB	Absorption factor		--	see table of COCs below			
SA	Surface area of exposed skin		cm^2/day	3550	5320	6853	6853
EF =	Exposure frequency		days/yr	20	40	20	40
ED =	Exposure duration		yrs	6	6	7	7
AF =	Adherence factor		mg/cm^2	0.2	0.2	0.07	0.07
CF =	Conversion factor		kg/mg	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06
BW =	Body weight		kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
ATc =	Average time for carcinogens		days	25550	25550	25550	25550
ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens		days	2190	2190	2555	2555

					CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	conc	AB	RfDd	CSFd	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/kg	unitless	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Acetone	5.04E-03	NA	9.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antimony (metallic)	2.22E+00	NA	4.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor-1254	6.75E-02	1.40E-01	2.00E-05	2.00E+00	1.16E-08	5.78E-04	9.91E-10	1.98E-09	1.94E-08	9.70E-04	1.66E-09	3.32E-09	3.10E-09	1.55E-04	3.10E-10	6.21E-10	6.21E-09	3.10E-04	6.21E-10	1.24E-09	9.65E-09	4.82E-04	3.58E-09	7.17E-09
Aroclor-1260	6.07E-03	1.40E-01	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	8.91E-11	1.78E-10	NA	NA	1.50E-10	2.99E-10	NA	NA	2.79E-11	5.59E-11	NA	NA	5.59E-11	1.12E-10	NA	NA	3.23E-10	6.45E-10
Arsenic (inorganic)	1.11E+01	3.00E-02	6.00E-05	3.20E+01	4.09E-07	6.82E-03	3.51E-08	1.12E-06	6.86E-07	1.14E-02	5.88E-08	1.88E-06	1.10E-07	1.83E-03	1.10E-08	3.52E-07	2.20E-07	3.66E-03	2.20E-08	7.03E-07	3.42E-07	5.69E-03	1.27E-07	4.06E-06
Barium	1.80E+02	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzene	1.38E-04	NA	4.00E-03	5.50E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benz(a)anthracene	8.60E-02	1.30E-01	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	1.17E-09	1.17E-10	NA	NA	1.97E-09	1.97E-10	NA	NA	3.67E-10	3.67E-11	NA	NA	7.35E-10	7.35E-11	NA	NA	4.24E-09	4.24E-10
Benzo(a)pyrene	8.70E-02	1.30E-01	3.00E-04	1.00E+00	1.38E-08	4.61E-05	1.19E-09	1.19E-09	2.32E-08	7.74E-05	1.99E-09	1.99E-09	3.71E-09	1.24E-05	3.71E-10	3.71E-10	7.43E-09	2.48E-05	7.43E-10	7.43E-10	1.15E-08	3.85E-05	4.29E-09	4.29E-09
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.37E-01	1.30E-01	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	1.87E-09	1.87E-10	NA	NA	3.13E-09	3.13E-10	NA	NA	5.85E-10	5.85E-11	NA	NA	1.17E-09	1.17E-10	NA	NA	6.75E-09	6.75E-10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3.05E-02	1.30E-01	NA	1.00E-02	NA	NA	4.15E-10	4.15E-12	NA	NA	6.97E-10	6.97E-12	NA	NA	1.30E-10	1.30E-12	NA	NA	2.60E-10	2.60E-12	NA	NA	1.50E-09	1.50E-11
Beryllium and compounds	1.17E+00	NA	2.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	NA	2.00E-02	1.40E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron and borates only	NA	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	1.15E-04	NA	8.00E-03	6.20E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromoform	NA	NA	2.00E-02	7.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromomethane	NA	NA	1.40E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	7.07E-01	1.00E-03	1.00E-04	NA	8.65E-10	8.65E-06	NA	NA	1.45E-09	1.45E-05	NA	NA	2.32E-10	2.32E-06	NA	NA	4.65E-10	4.65E-06	NA	NA	7.22E-10	7.22E-06	NA	NA
Carbazole	NA	1.00E-01	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	1.36E-04	NA	4.00E-03	7.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlordane	NA	4.00E-02	5.00E-04	3.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	NA	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	NA	NA	1.00E-02	3.10E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (VI)	2.45E+01	NA	9.00E-04	1.60E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	8.53E-02	1.30E-01	NA	1.00E-03	NA	NA	1.16E-09	1.16E-12	NA	NA	1.95E-09	1.95E-12	NA	NA	3.64E-10	3.64E-13	NA	NA	7.29E-10	7.29E-13	NA	NA	4.21E-09	4.21E-12
Cobalt	NA	NA	3.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	NA	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	NA	1.00E-01	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	NA	NA	6.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexanone	NA	NA	5.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.52E-02	1.30E-01	NA	1.00E+00	NA	NA	2.08E-10	2.08E-10	NA	NA	3.49E-10	3.49E-10	NA	NA	6.51E-11	6.51E-11	NA	NA	1.30E-10	1.30E-10	NA	NA	7.52E-10	7.52E-10
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NA	1.00E-01	NA	4.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	2.76E-04	NA	6.00E-03	9.10E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	5.58E-04	NA	5.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dieldrin	5.46E-04	1.00E-01	5.00E-05	1.60E+01	6.68E-11	1.34E-06	5.72E-12	9.16E-11	1.12E-10	2.24E-06	9.60E-12	1.54E-10	1.79E-11	3.59E-07	1.79E-12	2.87E-11	3.59E-11	7.17E-07	3.59E-12	5.74E-11	5.57E-11	1.11E-06	2.07E-11	3.31E-10
Di-n-octylphthalate	NA	1.00E-01	1.02E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl ether	NA	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = not applicable because concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-8. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Dermal Soil Contact: Chemicals (continued)

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CS*AB*SA*EF*ED*AF*CF)/(BW*AT)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday	child	youth	adult	senior
	CS =	Concentration of chemical in soil	mg/kg	see table of COCs below			
	AB	Absorption factor	--	see table of COCs below			
	SA	Surface area of exposed skin	cm^2/day	3550	5320	6853	6853
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	20	40	20	40
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	AF =	Adherence factor	mg/cm^2	0.2	0.2	0.07	0.07
	CF =	Conversion factor	kg/mg	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555

					CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	conc	AB	RfDd	CSFd	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/kg	unitless	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Ethylbenzene	1.38E-04	NA	5.00E-02	1.10E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoride	3.29E+00	NA	4.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	NA	3.00E-02	7.00E-08	1.30E+03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	NA	3.00E-02	7.00E-09	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	5.65E-02	1.30E-01	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	7.71E-10	7.71E-11	NA	NA	1.29E-09	1.29E-10	NA	NA	2.41E-10	2.41E-11	NA	NA	4.83E-10	4.83E-11	NA	NA	2.79E-09	2.79E-10
Lead and compounds	2.96E+01	NA	NA	8.50E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manganese (diet)	NA	NA	1.40E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury (elemental)	7.07E-02	NA	3.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methanol	NA	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	7.08E-04	NA	8.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methylene chloride	1.35E-03	NA	6.00E-03	2.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Molybdenum	3.96E+00	NA	5.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nickel (soluble salts)	NA	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroanaline, 4-	NA	1.00E-01	4.00E-03	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N-	NA	1.00E-01	NA	7.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	NA	1.00E-01	NA	4.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzofuran	NA	3.00E-02	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	3.00E-02	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	3.00E-02	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorophenol	NA	2.50E-01	5.00E-03	4.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	1.24E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	1.27E+00	NA	5.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	7.28E-01	NA	5.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	NA	3.00E-02	NA	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	3.00E-02	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	9.30E-04	NA	6.00E-03	2.10E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thallium (soluble salts)	NA	NA	1.00E-05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	6.05E-04	NA	8.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tributyl phosphate	NA	1.00E-01	1.00E-02	9.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	3.22E-04	NA	4.00E-03	5.70E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroethylene	3.71E-04	NA	5.00E-04	4.60E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uranium (soluble salts)	1.62E+01	NA	2.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	NA	NA	5.04E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl chloride	NA	NA	3.00E-03	7.20E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Xylenes	1.32E-03	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc and compounds	NA	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
																					total =	**6.22E-03**	**total =**	**4.07E-06**

NA = not applicable because concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-9. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Ingestion of Soil: Chemicals

Undeveloped Park User - Ingestion of Soil
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:

			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CS*EF*ED*IR*FI*CF)/(BW*AT)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday	child	youth	adult	senior
	CS =	Concentration of chemical in soil	mg/kg	see table of COCs below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	20	40	20	40
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Ingestion rate	mg/day	200	100	100	100
	FI =	Fraction of contaminated soil	unitless	1	1	1	1
	CF =	Conversion factor	kg/mg	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555

				CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	conc	RfDo	CSFo	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/kg	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Acetone	5.04E-03	9.00E-01	NA	1.74E-09	1.93E-09	NA	NA	9.73E-10	1.08E-09	NA	NA	3.45E-10	3.84E-10	NA	NA	6.91E-10	7.67E-10	NA	NA	9.04E-10	1.00E-09	NA	NA
Antimony (metallic)	2.22E+00	4.00E-04	NA	7.66E-07	1.91E-03	NA	NA	4.29E-07	1.07E-03	NA	NA	1.52E-07	3.80E-04	NA	NA	3.04E-07	7.61E-04	NA	NA	3.99E-07	9.96E-04	NA	NA
Aroclor-1254	6.75E-02	2.00E-05	2.00E+00	2.33E-08	1.16E-03	1.99E-09	3.99E-09	1.30E-08	6.51E-04	1.12E-09	2.23E-09	4.62E-09	2.31E-04	4.62E-10	9.24E-10	9.24E-09	4.62E-04	9.24E-10	1.85E-09	1.21E-08	6.05E-04	4.50E-09	8.99E-09
Aroclor-1260	6.07E-03	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	1.79E-10	3.59E-10	NA	NA	1.00E-10	2.01E-10	NA	NA	4.16E-11	8.32E-11	NA	NA	8.32E-11	1.66E-10	NA	NA	4.05E-10	8.09E-10
Arsenic (inorganic)	1.11E+01	6.00E-05	3.20E+01	3.84E-06	6.40E-02	3.29E-07	1.05E-05	2.15E-06	3.58E-02	1.84E-07	5.90E-06	7.63E-07	1.27E-02	7.63E-08	2.44E-06	1.53E-06	2.54E-02	1.53E-07	4.89E-06	2.00E-06	3.33E-02	7.43E-07	2.38E-05
Barium	1.80E+02	2.00E-01	NA	6.20E-05	3.10E-04	NA	NA	3.47E-05	1.73E-04	NA	NA	1.23E-05	6.16E-05	NA	NA	2.46E-05	1.23E-04	NA	NA	3.23E-05	1.61E-04	NA	NA
Benzene	1.38E-04	4.00E-03	5.50E-02	4.74E-11	1.19E-08	4.06E-12	2.24E-13	2.65E-11	6.64E-09	2.28E-12	1.25E-13	9.42E-12	2.36E-09	9.42E-13	5.18E-14	1.88E-11	4.71E-09	1.88E-12	1.04E-13	2.47E-11	6.17E-09	9.17E-12	5.04E-13
Benz(a)anthracene	8.60E-02	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	2.54E-09	2.54E-10	NA	NA	1.42E-09	1.42E-10	NA	NA	5.89E-10	5.89E-11	NA	NA	1.18E-09	1.18E-10	NA	NA	5.73E-09	5.73E-10
Benzo(a)pyrene	8.70E-02	3.00E-04	1.00E+00	3.00E-08	9.99E-05	2.57E-09	2.57E-09	1.68E-08	5.59E-05	1.44E-09	1.44E-09	5.96E-09	1.99E-05	5.96E-10	5.96E-10	1.19E-08	3.97E-05	1.19E-09	1.19E-09	1.56E-08	5.20E-05	5.79E-09	5.79E-09
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.37E-01	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	4.04E-09	4.04E-10	NA	NA	2.26E-09	2.26E-10	NA	NA	9.38E-10	9.38E-11	NA	NA	1.88E-09	1.88E-10	NA	NA	9.12E-09	9.12E-10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3.05E-02	NA	1.00E-02	NA	NA	9.00E-10	9.00E-12	NA	NA	5.04E-10	5.04E-12	NA	NA	2.09E-10	2.09E-12	NA	NA	4.18E-10	4.18E-12	NA	NA	2.03E-09	2.03E-11
Beryllium and compounds	1.17E+00	2.00E-03	NA	4.04E-07	2.02E-04	NA	NA	2.26E-07	1.13E-04	NA	NA	8.02E-08	4.01E-05	NA	NA	1.60E-07	8.02E-05	NA	NA	2.10E-07	1.05E-04	NA	NA
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	2.00E-02	1.40E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron and borates only	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	1.15E-04	2.00E-02	8.00E-03	3.97E-11	1.99E-09	3.41E-12	2.72E-14	2.22E-11	1.11E-09	1.91E-12	1.53E-14	7.90E-12	3.95E-10	7.90E-13	6.32E-15	1.58E-11	7.90E-10	1.58E-12	1.26E-14	2.07E-11	1.03E-09	7.68E-12	6.14E-14
Bromoform	NA	2.00E-02	7.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromomethane	NA	1.40E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	7.07E-01	1.00E-03	NA	2.44E-07	2.44E-04	NA	NA	1.36E-07	1.36E-04	NA	NA	4.84E-08	4.84E-05	NA	NA	9.69E-08	9.69E-05	NA	NA	1.27E-07	1.27E-04	NA	NA
Carbazole	NA	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	1.36E-04	4.00E-03	7.00E-02	4.68E-11	1.17E-08	4.01E-12	2.81E-13	2.62E-11	6.54E-09	2.24E-12	1.57E-13	9.29E-12	2.32E-09	9.29E-13	6.50E-14	1.86E-11	4.65E-09	1.86E-12	1.30E-13	2.43E-11	6.08E-09	9.04E-12	6.33E-13
Chlordane	NA	5.00E-04	3.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	NA	1.00E-02	3.10E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (VI)	2.45E+01	3.00E-03	5.00E-01	8.45E-06	2.82E-03	7.24E-07	3.62E-07	4.73E-06	1.58E-03	4.05E-07	2.03E-07	1.68E-06	5.60E-04	1.68E-07	8.39E-08	3.36E-06	1.12E-03	3.36E-07	1.68E-07	4.40E-06	1.47E-03	1.63E-06	8.17E-07
Chrysene	8.53E-02	NA	1.00E-03	NA	NA	2.52E-09	2.52E-12	NA	NA	1.41E-09	1.41E-12	NA	NA	5.84E-10	5.84E-13	NA	NA	1.17E-09	1.17E-12	NA	NA	5.68E-09	5.68E-12
Cobalt	NA	3.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	NA	6.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexanone	NA	5.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.52E-02	NA	1.00E+00	NA	NA	4.50E-10	4.50E-10	NA	NA	2.52E-10	2.52E-10	NA	NA	1.04E-10	1.04E-10	NA	NA	2.09E-10	2.09E-10	NA	NA	1.02E-09	1.02E-09
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NA	NA	4.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	2.76E-04	6.00E-03	9.10E-02	9.53E-11	1.59E-08	8.17E-12	7.43E-13	5.33E-11	8.89E-09	4.57E-12	4.16E-13	1.89E-11	3.16E-09	1.89E-12	1.72E-13	3.79E-11	6.31E-09	3.79E-12	3.45E-13	4.96E-11	8.26E-09	1.84E-11	1.68E-12
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	5.58E-04	5.00E-02	NA	1.92E-10	3.85E-09	NA	NA	1.08E-10	2.15E-09	NA	NA	3.82E-11	7.64E-10	NA	NA	7.64E-11	1.53E-09	NA	NA	1.00E-10	2.00E-09	NA	NA
Dieldrin	5.46E-04	5.00E-05	1.60E+01	1.88E-10	3.76E-06	1.61E-11	2.58E-10	1.05E-10	2.11E-06	9.03E-12	1.44E-10	3.74E-11	7.48E-07	3.74E-12	5.98E-11	7.48E-11	1.50E-06	7.48E-12	1.20E-10	9.79E-11	1.96E-06	3.64E-11	5.82E-10
Di-n-octylphthalate	NA	1.02E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl ether	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-9. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Ingestion of Soil: Chemicals (continued)

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CS*EF*ED*IR*FI*CF)/(BW*AT)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday	child	youth	adult	senior
	CS =	Concentration of chemical in soil	mg/kg	see table of COCs below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	20	40	20	40
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Ingestion rate	mg/day	200	100	100	100
	FI =	Fraction of contaminated soil	unitless	1	1	1	1
	CF =	Conversion factor	kg/mg	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06	1.00E-06
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555

				CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	conc	RfDo	CSFo	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/kg	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Ethylbenzene	1.38E-04	5.00E-02	1.10E-02	4.74E-11	9.48E-10	4.06E-12	4.47E-14	2.65E-11	5.31E-10	2.28E-12	2.50E-14	9.42E-12	1.88E-10	9.42E-13	1.04E-14	1.88E-11	3.77E-10	1.88E-12	2.07E-14	2.47E-11	4.94E-10	9.17E-12	1.01E-13
Fluoride	3.29E+00	4.00E-02	NA	1.13E-06	2.83E-05	NA	NA	6.35E-07	1.59E-05	NA	NA	2.25E-07	5.63E-06	NA	NA	4.51E-07	1.13E-05	NA	NA	5.90E-07	1.48E-05	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	NA	7.00E-08	1.30E+03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	NA	7.00E-09	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	5.65E-02	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	1.67E-09	1.67E-10	NA	NA	9.35E-10	9.35E-11	NA	NA	3.87E-10	3.87E-11	NA	NA	7.74E-10	7.74E-11	NA	NA	3.77E-09	3.77E-10
Lead and compounds	2.96E+01	NA	8.50E-03	NA	NA	8.75E-07	7.44E-09	NA	NA	4.90E-07	4.16E-09	NA	NA	2.03E-07	1.72E-09	NA	NA	4.06E-07	3.45E-09	NA	NA	1.97E-06	1.68E-08
Manganese (diet)	NA	1.40E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury (elemental)	7.07E-02	3.00E-04	NA	2.43E-08	8.12E-05	NA	NA	1.36E-08	4.54E-05	NA	NA	4.84E-09	1.61E-05	NA	NA	9.68E-09	3.23E-05	NA	NA	1.27E-08	4.22E-05	NA	NA
Methanol	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	7.08E-04	8.00E-02	NA	2.44E-10	3.05E-09	NA	NA	1.37E-10	1.71E-09	NA	NA	4.85E-11	6.06E-10	NA	NA	9.70E-11	1.21E-09	NA	NA	1.27E-10	1.59E-09	NA	NA
Methylene chloride	1.35E-03	6.00E-03	2.00E-03	4.67E-10	7.78E-08	4.00E-11	8.00E-14	2.61E-10	4.35E-08	2.24E-11	4.48E-14	9.27E-11	1.55E-08	9.27E-12	1.85E-14	1.85E-10	3.09E-08	1.85E-11	3.71E-14	2.43E-10	4.05E-08	9.02E-11	1.80E-13
Molybdenum	3.96E+00	5.00E-03	NA	1.37E-06	2.73E-04	NA	NA	7.64E-07	1.53E-04	NA	NA	2.71E-07	5.43E-05	NA	NA	5.43E-07	1.09E-04	NA	NA	7.11E-07	1.42E-04	NA	NA
Nickel (soluble salts)	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroanaline, 4-	NA	4.00E-03	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N-	NA	NA	7.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	NA	NA	4.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzofuran	NA	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorophenol	NA	5.00E-03	4.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	1.24E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	1.27E+00	5.00E-03	NA	4.36E-07	8.72E-05	NA	NA	2.44E-07	4.88E-05	NA	NA	8.66E-08	1.73E-05	NA	NA	1.73E-07	3.47E-05	NA	NA	2.27E-07	4.54E-05	NA	NA
Silver	7.28E-01	5.00E-03	NA	2.51E-07	5.02E-05	NA	NA	1.40E-07	2.81E-05	NA	NA	4.98E-08	9.97E-06	NA	NA	9.97E-08	1.99E-05	NA	NA	1.31E-07	2.61E-05	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	9.30E-04	6.00E-03	2.10E-03	3.20E-10	5.34E-08	2.75E-11	5.77E-14	1.79E-10	2.99E-08	1.54E-11	3.23E-14	6.37E-11	1.06E-08	6.37E-12	1.34E-14	1.27E-10	2.12E-08	1.27E-11	2.68E-14	1.67E-10	2.78E-08	6.20E-11	1.30E-13
Thallium (soluble salts)	NA	1.00E-05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	6.05E-04	8.00E-02	NA	2.09E-10	2.61E-09	NA	NA	1.17E-10	1.46E-09	NA	NA	4.14E-11	5.18E-10	NA	NA	8.29E-11	1.04E-09	NA	NA	1.09E-10	1.36E-09	NA	NA
Tributyl phosphate	NA	1.00E-02	9.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	3.22E-04	4.00E-03	5.70E-02	1.11E-10	2.78E-08	9.52E-12	5.43E-13	6.22E-11	1.55E-08	5.33E-12	3.04E-13	2.21E-11	5.52E-09	2.21E-12	1.26E-13	4.41E-11	1.10E-08	4.41E-12	2.52E-13	5.78E-11	1.45E-08	2.15E-11	1.22E-12
Trichloroethylene	3.71E-04	5.00E-04	4.60E-02	1.28E-10	2.56E-07	1.10E-11	5.05E-13	7.16E-11	1.43E-07	6.14E-12	2.82E-13	2.54E-11	5.09E-08	2.54E-12	1.17E-13	5.09E-11	1.02E-07	5.09E-12	2.34E-13	6.66E-11	1.33E-07	2.47E-11	1.14E-12
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uranium (soluble salts)	1.62E+01	2.00E-04	NA	5.60E-06	2.80E-02	NA	NA	3.13E-06	1.57E-02	NA	NA	1.11E-06	5.56E-03	NA	NA	2.23E-06	1.11E-02	NA	NA	2.91E-06	1.46E-02	NA	NA
Vanadium	NA	5.04E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl chloride	NA	3.00E-03	7.20E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Xylenes	1.32E-03	2.00E-01	NA	4.55E-10	2.27E-09	NA	NA	2.55E-10	1.27E-09	NA	NA	9.03E-11	4.52E-10	NA	NA	1.81E-10	9.03E-10	NA	NA	2.37E-10	1.18E-09	NA	NA
Zinc and compounds	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
																				total =	**5.17E-02**	**total =**	**2.46E-05**

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-10. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Dermal Surface Water Contact: Chemicals

Undeveloped Park User - Dermal Contact with Surface Water
Risk calculation for Zone 5

			UNITS	Assigned Values: child	youth	adult	senior
Intake Equation:	CDI =	(DA*EF*ED*SA)/(BW*AT)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday	calculated below			
	DA =	Dermal absorption dose	mg/cm^2day	see COC list below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	12	12	12	12
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	SA =	Surface area of skin	cm^2	3550	5320	6853	6853
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555
where:	DA = C_v*K_p*CF*ET						
	C_v =	concentation of ith contaminant in surface water	mg/L	see COC list below			
	K_p =	permeability constant for ith contaminant	cm/hr	see COC list below			
	CF =	conversion factor	L/cm^3	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	ET =	exposure time	hr/d	1	1	1	1

COC	C_v	K_p	DA	RfDd	CSFd	CHILD CDI	CHILD HQ	CHILD CDI	CHILD ILCR	YOUTH CDI	YOUTH HQ	YOUTH CDI	YOUTH ILCR
	mg/L	cm/hr	mg/cm^2day	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Acetone	2.50E-03	5.12E-04	1.28E-09	9.00E-01	NA	4.70E-09	5.22E-09	NA	NA	3.94E-09	4.38E-09	NA	NA
Antimony (metallic)	5.00E-04	1.00E-03	5.00E-10	4.00E-04	NA	1.84E-09	4.59E-06	NA	NA	1.54E-09	3.85E-06	NA	NA
Aroclor-1254	5.00E-05	7.51E-01	3.76E-08	2.00E-05	2.00E+00	1.38E-07	6.89E-03	1.18E-08	2.36E-08	1.16E-07	5.78E-03	9.91E-09	1.98E-08
Aroclor-1260	5.00E-05	9.86E-01	4.93E-08	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	1.55E-08	3.10E-08	NA	NA	1.30E-08	2.60E-08
Arsenic (inorganic)	3.29E-03	1.00E-03	3.29E-09	6.00E-05	3.20E+01	1.21E-08	2.01E-04	1.03E-09	3.31E-08	1.01E-08	1.69E-04	8.68E-10	2.78E-08
Barium	5.26E-02	1.00E-03	5.26E-08	2.00E-01	NA	1.93E-07	9.66E-07	NA	NA	1.62E-07	8.10E-07	NA	NA
Benzene	5.00E-04	1.49E-02	7.45E-09	4.00E-03	5.50E-02	2.73E-08	6.84E-06	2.34E-09	1.29E-10	2.29E-08	5.74E-06	1.97E-09	1.08E-10
Benz(a)anthracene	5.00E-04	5.52E-01	2.76E-07	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	8.68E-08	8.68E-09	NA	NA	7.28E-08	7.28E-09
Benzo(a)pyrene	5.00E-04	7.13E-01	3.57E-07	3.00E-04	1.00E+00	1.31E-06	4.36E-03	1.12E-07	1.12E-07	1.10E-06	3.66E-03	9.41E-08	9.41E-08
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.00E-04	4.17E-01	2.09E-07	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	6.56E-08	6.56E-09	NA	NA	5.50E-08	5.50E-09
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5.00E-04	6.91E-01	3.46E-07	NA	1.00E-02	NA	NA	1.09E-07	1.09E-09	NA	NA	9.12E-08	9.12E-10
Beryllium and compounds	1.58E-04	1.00E-03	1.58E-10	2.00E-03	NA	5.78E-10	2.89E-07	NA	NA	4.85E-10	2.42E-07	NA	NA
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	7.64E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	1.13E+00	NA	2.00E-02	1.40E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron and borates only	NA	1.00E-03	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	5.00E-04	4.02E-03	2.01E-09	**8.00E-03**	6.20E-02	7.38E-09	9.22E-07	6.32E-10	3.92E-11	6.19E-09	7.74E-07	5.31E-10	3.29E-11
Bromoform	NA	2.35E-03	NA	2.00E-02	7.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromomethane	NA	2.84E-03	NA	1.40E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	1.00E-04	1.00E-03	1.00E-10	1.00E-03	NA	3.67E-10	3.67E-07	NA	NA	3.08E-10	3.08E-07	NA	NA
Carbazole	NA	5.36E-02	NA	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	1.14E-02	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	5.00E-04	1.63E-02	8.15E-09	4.00E-03	7.00E-02	2.99E-08	7.48E-06	2.56E-09	1.79E-10	2.51E-08	6.27E-06	2.15E-09	1.51E-10
Chlordane	NA	1.07E-01	NA	5.00E-04	3.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	NA	2.82E-02	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	NA	6.83E-03	NA	1.00E-02	3.10E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (VI)	3.33E-03	2.00E-03	6.66E-09	9.00E-04	1.60E-01	2.45E-08	2.72E-05	2.10E-09	3.35E-10	2.05E-08	2.28E-05	1.76E-09	2.81E-10
Chrysene	5.00E-04	5.96E-01	2.98E-07	NA	1.00E-03	NA	NA	9.37E-08	9.37E-11	NA	NA	7.87E-08	7.87E-11
Cobalt	NA	4.00E-04	NA	3.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	NA	1.00E-03	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	NA	7.54E-03	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	NA	1.00E-03	NA	6.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexanone	NA	1.52E-03	NA	5.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	5.00E-04	9.53E-01	4.77E-07	NA	1.00E+00	NA	NA	1.50E-07	1.50E-07	NA	NA	1.26E-07	1.26E-07
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NA	1.28E-02	NA	NA	4.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	5.00E-04	4.20E-03	2.10E-09	6.00E-03	9.10E-02	7.71E-09	1.28E-06	6.61E-10	6.01E-11	6.47E-09	1.08E-06	5.54E-10	5.04E-11
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	5.00E-04	1.17E-02	5.85E-09	5.00E-02	NA	2.15E-08	4.29E-07	NA	NA	1.80E-08	3.60E-07	NA	NA
Dieldrin	2.00E-05	3.26E-02	6.52E-10	5.00E-05	1.60E+01	2.39E-09	4.79E-05	2.05E-10	3.28E-09	2.01E-09	4.02E-05	1.72E-10	2.75E-09
Di-n-octylphthalate	NA	2.43E+00	NA	1.02E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl ether	NA	2.35E-03	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

COC	ADULT CDI	ADULT HQ	ADULT CDI	ADULT ILCR	SENIOR CDI	SENIOR HQ	SENIOR CDI	SENIOR ILCR	SUM CDI	SUM HQ	SUM CDI	SUM ILCR
	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Acetone	3.60E-09	4.01E-09	NA	NA	3.60E-09	4.01E-09	NA	NA	3.93E-09	4.37E-09	NA	NA
Antimony (metallic)	1.41E-09	3.52E-06	NA	NA	1.41E-09	3.52E-06	NA	NA	1.54E-09	3.84E-06	NA	NA
Aroclor-1254	1.06E-07	5.29E-03	1.06E-08	2.11E-08	1.06E-07	5.29E-03	1.06E-08	2.11E-08	1.15E-07	5.77E-03	4.29E-08	8.57E-08
Aroclor-1260	NA	NA	1.39E-08	2.78E-08	NA	NA	1.39E-08	2.78E-08	NA	NA	5.63E-08	1.13E-07
Arsenic (inorganic)	9.26E-09	1.54E-04	9.26E-10	2.96E-08	9.26E-09	1.54E-04	9.26E-10	2.96E-08	1.01E-08	1.68E-04	3.75E-09	1.20E-07
Barium	1.48E-07	7.41E-07	NA	NA	1.48E-07	7.41E-07	NA	NA	1.62E-07	8.09E-07	NA	NA
Benzene	2.10E-08	5.24E-06	2.10E-09	1.15E-10	2.10E-08	5.24E-06	2.10E-09	1.15E-10	2.29E-08	5.73E-06	8.51E-09	4.68E-10
Benz(a)anthracene	NA	NA	7.77E-08	7.77E-09	NA	NA	7.77E-08	7.77E-09	NA	NA	3.15E-07	3.15E-08
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.00E-06	3.35E-03	1.00E-07	1.00E-07	1.00E-06	3.35E-03	1.00E-07	1.00E-07	1.10E-06	3.65E-03	4.07E-07	4.07E-07
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	NA	NA	5.87E-08	5.87E-09	NA	NA	5.87E-08	5.87E-09	NA	NA	2.38E-07	2.38E-08
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	NA	NA	9.73E-08	9.73E-10	NA	NA	9.73E-08	9.73E-10	NA	NA	3.94E-07	3.94E-09
Beryllium and compounds	4.44E-10	2.22E-07	NA	NA	4.44E-10	2.22E-07	NA	NA	4.84E-10	2.42E-07	NA	NA
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron and borates only	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	5.66E-09	7.08E-07	5.66E-10	3.51E-11	5.66E-09	7.08E-07	5.66E-10	3.51E-11	6.18E-09	7.72E-07	2.29E-09	1.42E-10
Bromoform	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromomethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	2.82E-10	2.82E-07	NA	NA	2.82E-10	2.82E-07	NA	NA	3.07E-10	3.07E-07	NA	NA
Carbazole	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	2.30E-08	5.74E-06	2.30E-09	1.61E-10	2.30E-08	5.74E-06	2.30E-09	1.61E-10	2.51E-08	6.26E-06	9.31E-09	6.51E-10
Chlordane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (VI)	1.88E-08	2.08E-05	1.88E-09	3.00E-10	1.88E-08	2.08E-05	1.88E-09	3.00E-10	2.05E-08	2.28E-05	7.61E-09	1.22E-09
Chrysene	NA	NA	8.39E-08	8.39E-11	NA	NA	8.39E-08	8.39E-11	NA	NA	3.40E-07	3.40E-10
Cobalt	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexanone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	NA	NA	1.34E-07	1.34E-07	NA	NA	1.34E-07	1.34E-07	NA	NA	5.44E-07	5.44E-07
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	5.91E-09	9.86E-07	5.91E-10	5.38E-11	5.91E-09	9.86E-07	5.91E-10	5.38E-11	6.46E-09	1.08E-06	2.40E-09	2.18E-10
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	1.65E-08	3.29E-07	NA	NA	1.65E-08	3.29E-07	NA	NA	1.80E-08	3.60E-07	NA	NA
Dieldrin	1.84E-09	3.67E-05	1.84E-10	2.94E-09	1.84E-09	3.67E-05	1.84E-10	2.94E-09	2.00E-09	4.01E-05	7.44E-10	1.19E-08
Di-n-octylphthalate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-10. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Dermal Surface Water Contact: Chemicals (continued)

				Assigned Values			
Intake Equation:	CDI =	(DA*EF*ED*SA)/(BW*AT)	UNITS	child	youth	adult	senior
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday	calculated below			
	DA =	Dermal absorption dose	mg/cm^2day	see COC list below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	12	12	12	12
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	SA =	Surface area of skin	cm^2	3550	5320	6853	6853
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555
where:	DA = C_v*K_p*CF*ET						
	C_v =	concentation of ith contaminant in surface water	mg/L	see COC list below			
	K_p =	permeability constant for ith contaminant	cm/hr	see COC list below			
	CF =	conversion factor	L/cm^3	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	ET =	exposure time	hr/d	1	1	1	1

						CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	C_v	K_p	DA	RfDd	CSFd	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/L	cm/hr	mg/cm^2day	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Ethylbenzene	5.00E-04	4.93E-02	2.47E-08	5.00E-02	1.10E-02	9.05E-08	1.81E-06	7.75E-09	8.53E-11	7.59E-08	1.52E-06	6.51E-09	7.16E-11	6.94E-08	1.39E-06	6.94E-09	7.64E-11	6.94E-08	1.39E-06	6.94E-09	7.64E-11	7.58E-08	1.52E-06	2.81E-08	3.10E-10
Fluoride	4.09E-01	1.00E-03	4.09E-07	4.00E-02	NA	1.50E-06	3.75E-05	NA	NA	1.26E-06	3.14E-05	NA	NA	1.15E-06	2.88E-05	NA	NA	1.15E-06	2.88E-05	NA	NA	1.26E-06	3.14E-05	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	NA	1.45E+00	NA	7.00E-08	1.30E+03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	NA	2.25E+00	NA	7.00E-09	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	5.00E-04	1.24E+00	6.20E-07	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	1.95E-07	1.95E-08	NA	NA	1.64E-07	1.64E-08	NA	NA	1.75E-07	1.75E-08	NA	NA	1.75E-07	1.75E-08	NA	NA	7.08E-07	7.08E-08
Lead and compounds	1.68E-03	1.00E-04	1.68E-10	NA	8.50E-03	NA	NA	5.29E-11	4.49E-13	NA	NA	4.43E-11	3.77E-13	NA	NA	4.73E-11	4.02E-13	NA	NA	4.73E-11	4.02E-13	NA	NA	1.92E-10	1.63E-12
Manganese (diet)	NA	1.00E-03	NA	1.40E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury (elemental)	6.00E-05	1.00E-03	6.00E-11	3.00E-04	NA	2.20E-10	7.34E-07	NA	NA	1.85E-10	6.16E-07	NA	NA	1.69E-10	5.63E-07	NA	NA	1.69E-10	5.63E-07	NA	NA	1.84E-10	6.15E-07	NA	NA
Methanol	NA	3.19E-04	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	2.50E-03	3.19E-03	7.98E-09	8.00E-02	NA	2.93E-08	3.66E-07	NA	NA	2.46E-08	3.07E-07	NA	NA	2.25E-08	2.81E-07	NA	NA	2.25E-08	2.81E-07	NA	NA	2.45E-08	3.06E-07	NA	NA
Methylene chloride	2.50E-03	3.54E-03	8.85E-09	6.00E-03	2.00E-03	3.25E-08	5.41E-06	2.78E-09	5.57E-12	2.73E-08	4.54E-06	2.34E-09	4.67E-12	2.49E-08	4.15E-06	2.49E-09	4.98E-12	2.49E-08	4.15E-06	2.49E-09	4.98E-12	2.72E-08	4.53E-06	1.01E-08	2.02E-11
Molybdenum	8.03E-03	1.00E-03	8.03E-09	5.00E-03	NA	2.95E-08	5.89E-06	NA	NA	2.47E-08	4.94E-06	NA	NA	2.26E-08	4.52E-06	NA	NA	2.26E-08	4.52E-06	NA	NA	2.47E-08	4.93E-06	NA	NA
Nickel (soluble salts)	NA	2.00E-04	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroanaline, 4-	NA	2.21E-03	NA	4.00E-03	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N-	NA	2.33E-03	NA	NA	7.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	NA	1.45E-02	NA	NA	4.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzofuran	NA	2.63E+00	NA	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	1.16E+00	NA	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NA	6.27E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	4.05E-01	NA	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorophenol	NA	1.27E-01	NA	5.00E-03	4.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	5.00E-04	1.44E-01	7.20E-08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	2.50E-03	1.00E-03	2.50E-09	5.00E-03	NA	9.18E-09	1.84E-06	NA	NA	7.70E-09	1.54E-06	NA	NA	7.04E-09	1.41E-06	NA	NA	7.04E-09	1.41E-06	NA	NA	7.68E-09	1.54E-06	NA	NA
Silver	2.00E-04	6.00E-04	1.20E-10	5.00E-03	NA	4.40E-10	8.81E-08	NA	NA	3.70E-10	7.39E-08	NA	NA	3.38E-10	6.76E-08	NA	NA	3.38E-10	6.76E-08	NA	NA	3.69E-10	7.38E-08	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	NA	6.57E-01	NA	NA	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	8.08E-01	NA	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	5.00E-04	3.34E-02	1.67E-08	6.00E-03	2.10E-03	6.13E-08	1.02E-05	5.25E-09	1.10E-11	5.14E-08	8.57E-06	4.41E-09	9.26E-12	4.70E-08	7.84E-06	4.70E-09	9.88E-12	4.70E-08	7.84E-06	4.70E-09	9.88E-12	5.13E-08	8.56E-06	1.91E-08	4.00E-11
Thallium (soluble salts)	NA	1.00E-03	NA	1.00E-05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	5.00E-04	3.11E-02	1.56E-08	8.00E-02	NA	5.71E-08	7.13E-07	NA	NA	4.79E-08	5.99E-07	NA	NA	4.38E-08	5.47E-07	NA	NA	4.38E-08	5.47E-07	NA	NA	4.78E-08	5.97E-07	NA	NA
Tributyl phosphate	NA	2.28E-02	NA	1.00E-02	9.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	5.00E-04	5.04E-03	2.52E-09	4.00E-03	5.70E-02	9.25E-09	2.31E-06	7.93E-10	4.52E-11	7.76E-09	1.94E-06	6.65E-10	3.79E-11	7.10E-09	1.77E-06	7.10E-10	4.05E-11	7.10E-09	1.77E-06	7.10E-10	4.05E-11	7.75E-09	1.94E-06	2.88E-09	1.64E-10
Trichloroethylene	5.00E-04	1.16E-02	5.80E-09	5.00E-04	4.60E-02	2.13E-08	4.26E-05	1.82E-09	8.39E-11	1.79E-08	3.57E-05	1.53E-09	7.04E-11	1.63E-08	3.27E-05	1.63E-09	7.51E-11	1.63E-08	3.27E-05	1.63E-09	7.51E-11	1.78E-08	3.57E-05	6.62E-09	3.05E-10
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	1.27E-02	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uranium (soluble salts)	2.14E-02	1.00E-03	2.14E-08	2.00E-04	NA	7.84E-08	3.92E-04	NA	NA	6.58E-08	3.29E-04	NA	NA	6.01E-08	3.01E-04	NA	NA	6.01E-08	3.01E-04	NA	NA	6.56E-08	3.28E-04	NA	NA
Vanadium	NA	1.00E-03	NA	5.04E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl chloride	NA	8.38E-03	NA	3.00E-03	7.20E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Xylenes	5.00E-04	5.00E-02	2.50E-08	2.00E-01	NA	9.18E-08	4.59E-07	NA	NA	7.70E-08	3.85E-07	NA	NA	7.04E-08	3.52E-07	NA	NA	7.04E-08	3.52E-07	NA	NA	7.68E-08	3.84E-07	NA	NA
Zinc and compounds	NA	6.00E-04	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.																						total =	**1.01E-02**	total =	**1.42E-06**

Table D-11. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Ingestion of Surface Water: Chemicals

Undeveloped Park User - Ingestion of Surface Water
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
				child	youth	adult	senior
	CDI =	(CW*EF*ED*IR)/(BW*AT)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday				
	CW =	Concentration of chemical in water	mg/L	see COC table below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	12	12	12	12
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Ingestion rate	L/day	0.037	0.037	0.016	0.016
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555

COC	CW	RfDo	CSFo	CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
				CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/L	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Acetone	2.50E-03	9.00E-01	NA	9.56E-08	1.06E-07	NA	NA	5.35E-08	5.95E-08	NA	NA	1.64E-08	1.83E-08	NA	NA	1.64E-08	1.83E-08	NA	NA	4.33E-08	4.81E-08	NA	NA
Antimony (metallic)	5.00E-04	4.00E-04	NA	1.91E-08	4.78E-05	NA	NA	1.07E-08	2.68E-05	NA	NA	3.29E-09	8.22E-06	NA	NA	3.29E-09	8.22E-06	NA	NA	8.66E-09	2.16E-05	NA	NA
Aroclor-1254	5.00E-05	2.00E-05	2.00E+00	1.91E-09	9.56E-05	1.64E-10	3.28E-10	1.07E-09	5.35E-05	9.18E-11	1.84E-10	3.29E-10	1.64E-05	3.29E-11	6.58E-11	3.29E-10	1.64E-05	3.29E-11	6.58E-11	8.66E-10	4.33E-05	3.21E-10	6.43E-10
Aroclor-1260	5.00E-05	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	1.64E-10	3.28E-10	NA	NA	9.18E-11	1.84E-10	NA	NA	3.29E-11	6.58E-11	NA	NA	3.29E-11	6.58E-11	NA	NA	3.21E-10	6.43E-10
Arsenic (inorganic)	3.29E-03	6.00E-05	3.20E+01	1.26E-07	2.10E-03	1.08E-08	3.45E-07	7.04E-08	1.17E-03	6.03E-09	1.93E-07	2.16E-08	3.60E-04	2.16E-09	6.92E-08	2.16E-08	3.60E-04	2.16E-09	6.92E-08	5.69E-08	9.48E-04	2.11E-08	6.76E-07
Barium	5.26E-02	2.00E-01	NA	2.01E-06	1.01E-05	NA	NA	1.13E-06	5.63E-06	NA	NA	3.46E-07	1.73E-06	NA	NA	3.46E-07	1.73E-06	NA	NA	9.11E-07	4.55E-06	NA	NA
Benzene	5.00E-04	4.00E-03	5.50E-02	1.91E-08	4.78E-06	1.64E-09	9.02E-11	1.07E-08	2.68E-06	9.18E-10	5.05E-11	3.29E-09	8.22E-07	3.29E-10	1.81E-11	3.29E-09	8.22E-07	3.29E-10	1.81E-11	8.66E-09	2.16E-06	3.21E-09	1.77E-10
Benz(a)anthracene	5.00E-04	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	1.64E-09	1.64E-10	NA	NA	9.18E-10	9.18E-11	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-11	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-11	NA	NA	3.21E-09	3.21E-10
Benzo(a)pyrene	5.00E-04	3.00E-04	1.00E+00	1.91E-08	6.38E-05	1.64E-09	1.64E-09	1.07E-08	3.57E-05	9.18E-10	9.18E-10	3.29E-09	1.10E-05	3.29E-10	3.29E-10	3.29E-09	1.10E-05	3.29E-10	3.29E-10	8.66E-09	2.89E-05	3.21E-09	3.21E-09
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	5.00E-04	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	1.64E-09	1.64E-10	NA	NA	9.18E-10	9.18E-11	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-11	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-11	NA	NA	3.21E-09	3.21E-10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5.00E-04	NA	1.00E-02	NA	NA	1.64E-09	1.64E-11	NA	NA	9.18E-10	9.18E-12	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-12	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-12	NA	NA	3.21E-09	3.21E-11
Beryllium and compounds	1.58E-04	2.00E-03	NA	6.02E-09	3.01E-06	NA	NA	3.37E-09	1.69E-06	NA	NA	1.04E-09	5.18E-07	NA	NA	1.04E-09	5.18E-07	NA	NA	2.73E-09	1.36E-06	NA	NA
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	2.00E-02	1.40E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron and borates only	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	5.00E-04	**8.00E-03**	6.20E-02	1.91E-08	2.39E-06	1.64E-09	1.02E-10	1.07E-08	1.34E-06	9.18E-10	5.69E-11	3.29E-09	4.11E-07	3.29E-10	2.04E-11	3.29E-09	4.11E-07	3.29E-10	2.04E-11	8.66E-09	1.08E-06	3.21E-09	1.99E-10
Bromoform	NA	2.00E-02	7.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromomethane	NA	1.40E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butanone, 2-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	1.00E-04	1.00E-04	NA	3.83E-09	3.83E-05	NA	NA	2.14E-09	2.14E-05	NA	NA	6.58E-10	6.58E-06	NA	NA	6.58E-10	6.58E-06	NA	NA	1.73E-09	1.73E-05	NA	NA
Carbazole	NA	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	5.00E-04	4.00E-03	7.00E-02	1.91E-08	4.78E-06	1.64E-09	1.15E-10	1.07E-08	2.68E-06	9.18E-10	6.42E-11	3.29E-09	8.22E-07	3.29E-10	2.30E-11	3.29E-09	8.22E-07	3.29E-10	2.30E-11	8.66E-09	2.16E-06	3.21E-09	2.25E-10
Chlordane	NA	5.00E-04	3.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorobenzene	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	NA	1.00E-02	3.10E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium (VI)	3.33E-03	9.00E-04	1.60E-01	1.27E-07	1.42E-04	1.09E-08	1.75E-09	7.13E-08	7.93E-05	6.12E-09	9.78E-10	2.19E-08	2.43E-05	2.19E-09	3.50E-10	2.19E-08	2.43E-05	2.19E-09	3.50E-10	5.77E-08	6.41E-05	2.14E-08	3.43E-09
Chrysene	5.00E-04	NA	1.00E-03	NA	NA	1.64E-09	1.64E-12	NA	NA	9.18E-10	9.18E-13	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-13	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-13	NA	NA	3.21E-09	3.21E-12
Cobalt	NA	3.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cresol, p- (4-methylphenol)	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyanide	NA	6.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexanone	NA	5.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	5.00E-04	NA	1.00E+00	NA	NA	1.64E-09	1.64E-09	NA	NA	9.18E-10	9.18E-10	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-10	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-10	NA	NA	3.21E-09	3.21E-09
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	NA	NA	4.50E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	5.00E-04	6.00E-03	9.10E-02	1.91E-08	3.19E-06	1.64E-09	1.49E-10	1.07E-08	1.78E-06	9.18E-10	8.35E-11	3.29E-09	5.48E-07	3.29E-10	2.99E-11	3.29E-09	5.48E-07	3.29E-10	2.99E-11	8.66E-09	1.44E-06	3.21E-09	2.93E-10
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	5.00E-04	5.00E-02	NA	1.91E-08	3.83E-07	NA	NA	1.07E-08	2.14E-07	NA	NA	3.29E-09	6.58E-08	NA	NA	3.29E-09	6.58E-08	NA	NA	8.66E-09	1.73E-07	NA	NA
Dieldrin	2.00E-05	5.00E-05	1.60E+01	7.65E-10	1.53E-05	6.56E-11	1.05E-09	4.28E-10	8.57E-06	3.67E-11	5.87E-10	1.32E-10	2.63E-06	1.32E-11	2.10E-10	1.32E-10	2.63E-06	1.32E-11	2.10E-10	3.46E-10	6.92E-06	1.29E-10	2.06E-09
Di-n-octylphthalate	NA	1.02E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl ether	NA	2.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-11. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Ingestion of Surface Water: Chemicals

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CW*EF*ED*IR)/(BW*AT)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	mg/kgday	child	youth	adult	senior
	CW =	Concentration of chemical in water	mg/L	see COC table below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	12	12	12	12
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Ingestion rate	L/day	0.037	0.037	0.016	0.016
	BW =	Body weight	kg	31.8	56.8	80	80
	ATc =	Average time for carcinogens	days	25550	25550	25550	25550
	ATn =	Average time for non-carcinogens	days	2190	2190	2555	2555

				CHILD				YOUTH				ADULT				SENIOR				SUM			
COC	CW	RfDo	CSFo	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR	CDI	HQ	CDI	ILCR
	mg/L	mg/kgday	kgday/mg	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF	mg/kgday	CDI/RfD	mg/kgday	CDI*CSF
Ethylbenzene	5.00E-04	5.00E-02	1.10E-02	1.91E-08	3.83E-07	1.64E-09	1.80E-11	1.07E-08	2.14E-07	9.18E-10	1.01E-11	3.29E-09	6.58E-08	3.29E-10	3.62E-12	3.29E-09	6.58E-08	3.29E-10	3.62E-12	8.66E-09	1.73E-07	3.21E-09	3.54E-11
Fluoride	4.09E-01	4.00E-02	NA	1.56E-05	3.91E-04	NA	NA	8.75E-06	2.19E-04	NA	NA	2.69E-06	6.72E-05	NA	NA	2.69E-06	6.72E-05	NA	NA	7.07E-06	1.77E-04	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzofuran	NA	7.00E-08	1.30E+03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzofuran	NA	7.00E-09	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	5.00E-04	NA	1.00E-01	NA	NA	1.64E-09	1.64E-10	NA	NA	9.18E-10	9.18E-11	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-11	NA	NA	3.29E-10	3.29E-11	NA	NA	3.21E-09	3.21E-10
Lead and compounds	1.68E-03	NA	8.50E-03	NA	NA	5.51E-09	4.68E-11	NA	NA	3.08E-09	2.62E-11	NA	NA	1.10E-09	9.39E-12	NA	NA	1.10E-09	9.39E-12	NA	NA	1.08E-08	9.18E-11
Manganese (diet)	NA	1.40E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury (elemental)	6.00E-05	3.00E-04	NA	2.30E-09	7.65E-06	NA	NA	1.28E-09	4.28E-06	NA	NA	3.95E-10	1.32E-06	NA	NA	3.95E-10	1.32E-06	NA	NA	1.04E-09	3.46E-06	NA	NA
Methanol	NA	2.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone)	2.50E-03	8.00E-02	NA	9.56E-08	1.20E-06	NA	NA	5.35E-08	6.69E-07	NA	NA	1.64E-08	2.05E-07	NA	NA	1.64E-08	2.05E-07	NA	NA	4.33E-08	5.41E-07	NA	NA
Methylene chloride	2.50E-03	6.00E-03	2.00E-03	9.56E-08	1.59E-05	8.20E-09	1.64E-11	5.35E-08	8.92E-06	4.59E-09	9.18E-12	1.64E-08	2.74E-06	1.64E-09	3.29E-12	1.64E-08	2.74E-06	1.64E-09	3.29E-12	4.33E-08	7.21E-06	1.61E-08	3.21E-11
Molybdenum	8.03E-03	5.00E-03	NA	3.07E-07	6.14E-05	NA	NA	1.72E-07	3.44E-05	NA	NA	5.28E-08	1.06E-05	NA	NA	5.28E-08	1.06E-05	NA	NA	1.39E-07	2.78E-05	NA	NA
Nickel (soluble salts)	NA	2.00E-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroanaline, 4-	NA	4.00E-03	1.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N-	NA	NA	7.00E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	NA	NA	4.90E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzofuran	NA	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Octochlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	2.33E-06	3.90E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pentachlorophenol	NA	5.00E-03	4.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	5.00E-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	2.50E-03	5.00E-03	NA	9.56E-08	1.91E-05	NA	NA	5.35E-08	1.07E-05	NA	NA	1.64E-08	3.29E-06	NA	NA	1.64E-08	3.29E-06	NA	NA	4.33E-08	8.66E-06	NA	NA
Silver	2.00E-04	5.00E-03	NA	7.65E-09	1.53E-06	NA	NA	4.28E-09	8.57E-07	NA	NA	1.32E-09	2.63E-07	NA	NA	1.32E-09	2.63E-07	NA	NA	3.46E-09	6.92E-07	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	NA	NA	1.30E+04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	NA	7.00E-10	1.30E+05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	5.00E-04	6.00E-03	2.10E-03	1.91E-08	3.19E-06	1.64E-09	3.44E-12	1.07E-08	1.78E-06	9.18E-10	1.93E-12	3.29E-09	5.48E-07	3.29E-10	6.90E-13	3.29E-09	5.48E-07	3.29E-10	6.90E-13	8.66E-09	1.44E-06	3.21E-09	6.75E-12
Thallium (soluble salts)	NA	1.00E-05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	5.00E-04	8.00E-02	NA	1.91E-08	2.39E-07	NA	NA	1.07E-08	1.34E-07	NA	NA	3.29E-09	4.11E-08	NA	NA	3.29E-09	4.11E-08	NA	NA	8.66E-09	1.08E-07	NA	NA
Tributyl phosphate	NA	1.00E-02	9.00E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	5.00E-04	4.00E-03	5.70E-02	1.91E-08	4.78E-06	1.64E-09	9.34E-11	1.07E-08	2.68E-06	9.18E-10	5.23E-11	3.29E-09	8.22E-07	3.29E-10	1.87E-11	3.29E-09	8.22E-07	3.29E-10	1.87E-11	8.66E-09	2.16E-06	3.21E-09	1.83E-10
Trichloroethylene	5.00E-04	5.00E-04	4.60E-02	1.91E-08	3.83E-05	1.64E-09	7.54E-11	1.07E-08	2.14E-05	9.18E-10	4.22E-11	3.29E-09	6.58E-06	3.29E-10	1.51E-11	3.29E-09	6.58E-06	3.29E-10	1.51E-11	8.66E-09	1.73E-05	3.21E-09	1.48E-10
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uranium (soluble salts)	2.14E-02	2.00E-04	NA	8.17E-07	4.08E-03	NA	NA	4.57E-07	2.29E-03	NA	NA	1.40E-07	7.02E-04	NA	NA	1.40E-07	7.02E-04	NA	NA	3.70E-07	1.85E-03	NA	NA
Vanadium	NA	5.04E-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl chloride	NA	3.00E-03	7.20E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Xylenes	5.00E-04	2.00E-01	NA	1.91E-08	9.56E-08	NA	NA	1.07E-08	5.35E-08	NA	NA	3.29E-09	1.64E-08	NA	NA	3.29E-09	1.64E-08	NA	NA	8.66E-09	4.33E-08	NA	NA
Zinc and compounds	NA	3.00E-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
																				total =	3.24E-03	total =	6.92E-07

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.

Table D-12. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Inhalation Pathway: Radionuclides

Undeveloped Park User - Inhalation of Gases & Particulates
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CA*EF*ED*IR*ET)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	pCi	child	youth	adult	senior
	CA =	Concentration of radionuclide in air	pCi/m^3	see table of COCs below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	20	40	20	40
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Inhalation rate	m^3/hr	0.66	0.78	0.72	0.72
	ET =	Exposure time	hrs/day	2	2	2	2

COC	conc	CSFi	CHILD		YOUTH		ADULT		SENIOR		SUM	
			CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR
	pCi/m^3	1/pCi	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF
Cesium-137 + D	2.12E-06	1.12E-10	3.36E-04	3.77E-14	7.95E-04	8.91E-14	4.28E-04	4.80E-14	8.56E-04	9.59E-14	2.42E-03	2.71E-13
Lead-210	5.55E-05	1.59E-08	8.79E-03	1.40E-10	2.08E-02	3.30E-10	1.12E-02	1.78E-10	2.24E-02	3.56E-10	6.31E-02	1.00E-09
Neptunium-237 + D	1.41E-07	2.87E-08	2.23E-05	6.40E-13	5.27E-05	1.51E-12	2.84E-05	8.15E-13	5.68E-05	1.63E-12	1.60E-04	4.60E-12
Plutonium-238	6.11E-08	5.22E-08	9.68E-06	5.05E-13	2.29E-05	1.19E-12	1.23E-05	6.43E-13	2.46E-05	1.29E-12	6.95E-05	3.63E-12
Plutonium-239/240	NA	5.55E-08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Radium-226 + D	3.33E-05	2.82E-08	5.28E-03	1.49E-10	1.25E-02	3.52E-10	6.72E-03	1.90E-10	1.34E-02	3.79E-10	3.79E-02	1.07E-09
Radium-228 + D	2.88E-05	4.37E-08	4.57E-03	2.00E-10	1.08E-02	4.72E-10	5.81E-03	2.54E-10	1.16E-02	5.08E-10	3.28E-02	1.43E-09
Radon-222+ D	3.28E+02	3.20E-11	5.20E+04	1.66E-06	1.23E+05	3.93E-06	6.62E+04	2.12E-06	1.32E+05	4.24E-06	3.74E+05	1.20E-05
Strontium-90 + D	NA	4.33E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Technetium-99	4.26E-05	3.81E-11	6.75E-03	2.57E-13	1.60E-02	6.08E-13	8.59E-03	3.27E-13	1.72E-02	6.55E-13	4.85E-02	1.85E-12
Thorium-228	2.93E-05	1.32E-07	4.64E-03	6.12E-10	1.10E-02	1.45E-09	5.90E-03	7.79E-10	1.18E-02	1.56E-09	3.33E-02	4.40E-09
Thorium-230	6.39E-05	3.41E-08	1.01E-02	3.45E-10	2.39E-02	8.16E-10	1.29E-02	4.39E-10	2.58E-02	8.79E-10	7.27E-02	2.48E-09
Thorium-232	2.85E-05	4.33E-08	4.52E-03	1.96E-10	1.07E-02	4.63E-10	5.75E-03	2.49E-10	1.15E-02	4.98E-10	3.25E-02	1.41E-09
Uranium-234	1.44E-04	2.78E-08	2.28E-02	6.35E-10	5.40E-02	1.50E-09	2.91E-02	8.08E-10	5.81E-02	1.62E-09	1.64E-01	4.56E-09
Uranium-235 + D	6.57E-06	2.50E-08	1.04E-03	2.60E-11	2.46E-03	6.15E-11	1.32E-03	3.31E-11	2.65E-03	6.62E-11	7.47E-03	1.87E-10
Uranium-238 + D	1.41E-04	2.37E-08	2.23E-02	5.29E-10	5.27E-02	1.25E-09	2.84E-02	6.73E-10	5.68E-02	1.35E-09	1.60E-01	3.80E-09
											total =	**1.20E-05**

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.

Air concentration is derived using particulate value of 26 ug/m^3 (2005 SER background average from monitor AMS-12) multiplied by the soil concentration.

Rn-222 is derived by multiplying the soil Ra-226 value by 256 g/m^3. This conversion factor is based on Rn-222 air background and Ra-226 soil background (i.e., 400 pCi/m3 divided by 1.56 pCi/g).

Lead-210+D and Th-228+D changed to Lead-210 and Th-228 because RAIS site no longer contains information for Lead-210+D and Th-228+D

Table D-13. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Ingestion of Soil: Radionuclides

Undeveloped Park User - Ingestion of Soil
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CS*EF*ED*IR*FI)					
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	pCi	child	youth	adult	senior
	CS =	Concentration of radionuclide in soil	pCi/g	see table of COCs below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	20	40	20	40
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Ingestion rate	g/day	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	FI =	Fraction of contaminated soil	unitless	1	1	1	1

COC	conc	CSFos	CHILD		YOUTH		ADULT		SENIOR		SUM	
			CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR
	pCi/g	1/pCi	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF
Cesium-137 + D	8.17E-02	4.26E-11	1.96E+00	8.35E-11	1.96E+00	8.35E-11	1.14E+00	4.87E-11	2.29E+00	9.74E-11	7.35E+00	3.13E-10
Lead-210	2.13E+00	1.72E-09	5.12E+01	8.81E-08	5.12E+01	8.81E-08	2.99E+01	5.14E-08	5.98E+01	1.03E-07	1.92E+02	3.30E-07
Neptunium-237 + D	5.42E-03	1.41E-10	1.30E-01	1.83E-11	1.30E-01	1.83E-11	7.58E-02	1.07E-11	1.52E-01	2.14E-11	4.88E-01	6.88E-11
Plutonium-238	2.35E-03	2.25E-10	5.64E-02	1.27E-11	5.64E-02	1.27E-11	3.29E-02	7.40E-12	6.58E-02	1.48E-11	2.12E-01	4.76E-11
Plutonium-239/240	NA	2.28E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Radium-226 + D	1.28E+00	6.77E-10	3.08E+01	2.08E-08	3.08E+01	2.08E-08	1.80E+01	1.22E-08	3.59E+01	2.43E-08	1.15E+02	7.81E-08
Radium-228 + D	1.11E+00	1.98E-09	2.66E+01	5.27E-08	2.66E+01	5.27E-08	1.55E+01	3.07E-08	3.10E+01	6.15E-08	9.98E+01	1.98E-07
Radon-222+ D	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strontium-90 + D	NA	1.35E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Technetium-99	1.64E+00	7.25E-12	3.93E+01	2.85E-10	3.93E+01	2.85E-10	2.30E+01	1.66E-10	4.59E+01	3.33E-10	1.48E+02	1.07E-09
Thorium-228	1.13E+00	2.43E-10	2.70E+01	6.57E-09	2.70E+01	6.57E-09	1.58E+01	3.83E-09	3.15E+01	7.66E-09	1.01E+02	2.46E-08
Thorium-230	2.46E+00	1.66E-10	5.90E+01	9.79E-09	5.90E+01	9.79E-09	3.44E+01	5.71E-09	6.88E+01	1.14E-08	2.21E+02	3.67E-08
Thorium-232	1.10E+00	1.84E-10	2.63E+01	4.85E-09	2.63E+01	4.85E-09	1.54E+01	2.83E-09	3.07E+01	5.65E-09	9.88E+01	1.82E-08
Uranium-234	5.55E+00	1.48E-10	1.33E+02	1.97E-08	1.33E+02	1.97E-08	7.76E+01	1.15E-08	1.55E+02	2.30E-08	4.99E+02	7.39E-08
Uranium-235 + D	2.53E-01	1.54E-10	6.06E+00	9.34E-10	6.06E+00	9.34E-10	3.54E+00	5.45E-10	7.07E+00	1.09E-09	2.27E+01	3.50E-09
Uranium-238 + D	5.42E+00	1.97E-10	1.30E+02	2.56E-08	1.30E+02	2.56E-08	7.58E+01	1.49E-08	1.52E+02	2.99E-08	4.87E+02	9.60E-08
											total =	**8.60E-07**

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.

Lead-210+D and Th-228+D changed to Lead-210 and Th-228 because RAIS site no longer contains information for Lead-210+D and Th-228+D

Table D-14. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—Ingestion of Surface Water: Radionuclides

Undeveloped Park User - Ingestion of Surface Water
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CW*EF*ED*IR)/(BW*AT)	UNITS	child	youth	adult	senior
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	pCi				
	CW =	Concentration of radionuclide in water	pCi/L	see COC table below			
	EF =	Exposure frequency	days/yr	12	12	12	12
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	IR =	Ingestion rate	L/day	0.037	0.037	0.016	0.016

			CHILD		YOUTH		ADULT		SENIOR		SUM	
COC	conc	CSF	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR
	pCi/L	1/pCi	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF	pCi	CDI*CSF
Cesium-137 + D	1.99E+00	3.05E-11	5.30E+00	1.62E-10	5.30E+00	1.62E-10	2.67E+00	8.16E-11	2.67E+00	8.16E-11	1.60E+01	4.87E-10
Lead-210	7.80E-01	8.84E-10	2.08E+00	1.84E-09	2.08E+00	1.84E-09	1.05E+00	9.26E-10	1.05E+00	9.26E-10	6.25E+00	5.53E-09
Neptunium-237 + D	2.66E-01	6.85E-11	7.10E-01	4.86E-11	7.10E-01	4.86E-11	3.58E-01	2.45E-11	3.58E-01	2.45E-11	2.13E+00	1.46E-10
Plutonium-238	3.71E-02	1.31E-10	9.89E-02	1.29E-11	9.89E-02	1.29E-11	4.99E-02	6.53E-12	4.99E-02	6.53E-12	2.97E-01	3.90E-11
Plutonium-239/240	NA	1.35E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Radium-226 + D	3.01E-01	3.85E-10	8.02E-01	3.09E-10	8.02E-01	3.09E-10	4.05E-01	1.56E-10	4.05E-01	1.56E-10	2.41E+00	9.30E-10
Radium-228 + D	3.17E+00	1.04E-09	8.43E+00	8.77E-09	8.43E+00	8.77E-09	4.26E+00	4.43E-09	4.26E+00	4.43E-09	2.54E+01	2.64E-08
Radon-222+ D	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strontium-90 + D	NA	7.40E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Technetium-99	9.35E+00	2.75E-12	2.49E+01	6.85E-11	2.49E+01	6.85E-11	1.26E+01	3.45E-11	1.26E+01	3.45E-11	7.49E+01	2.06E-10
Thorium-228	3.07E+00	1.08E-10	8.18E+00	8.84E-10	8.18E+00	8.84E-10	4.13E+00	4.46E-10	4.13E+00	4.46E-10	2.46E+01	2.66E-09
Thorium-230	6.30E-01	9.14E-11	1.68E+00	1.53E-10	1.68E+00	1.53E-10	8.47E-01	7.74E-11	8.47E-01	7.74E-11	5.05E+00	4.62E-10
Thorium-232	3.17E+00	1.01E-10	8.43E+00	8.52E-10	8.43E+00	8.52E-10	4.26E+00	4.30E-10	4.26E+00	4.30E-10	2.54E+01	2.56E-09
Uranium-234	7.29E+00	7.07E-11	1.94E+01	1.37E-09	1.94E+01	1.37E-09	9.80E+00	6.93E-10	9.80E+00	6.93E-10	5.85E+01	4.13E-09
Uranium-235 + D	3.32E-01	7.18E-11	8.85E-01	6.35E-11	8.85E-01	6.35E-11	4.46E-01	3.21E-11	4.46E-01	3.21E-11	2.66E+00	1.91E-10
Uranium-238 + D	7.12E+00	8.70E-11	1.90E+01	1.65E-09	1.90E+01	1.65E-09	9.57E+00	8.33E-10	9.57E+00	8.33E-10	5.71E+01	4.97E-09
											total =	**4.87E-08**

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.
Lead-210+D and Th-228+D changed to Lead-210 and Th-228 because RAIS site no longer contains information for Lead-210+D and Th-228+D

Table D-15. Undeveloped-Park User in Zone 5—External Radiation: Radionuclides

Undeveloped Park User - External Radiation
Risk calculation for Zone 5

Intake Equation:			UNITS	Assigned Values			
	CDI =	(CS*EF*ED*ET_o*(1-SH_o))	UNITS	child	youth	adult	senior
	CDI =	Chronic Daily Intake	yr pCi/g				
	CS =	Concentration of radionuclide in soil	pCi/g	see table of COCs below			
	EF =	Fraction of year exposed to radiation	--	0.055	0.11	0.055	0.11
	ED =	Exposure duration	yrs	6	6	7	7
	ET_o =	Fraction of day spent outdoors	--	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083
	ET_i =	Fraction of day spent indoors	--	NA	NA	NA	NA
	SH_o =	Shield factor outdoors	--	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	SH_i =	Shield factor indoors	--	NA	NA	NA	NA

			CHILD		YOUTH		ADULT		SENIOR		SUM	
COC	conc	CSFx	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR	CDI	ILCR
	pCi/g	g/pCi yr	yr pCi/g	CDI*CSF	yr pCi/g	CDI*CSF	yr pCi/g	CDI*CSF	yr pCi/g	CDI*CSF	yr pCi/g	CDI*CSF
Cesium-137 + D	8.17E-02	2.27E-06	1.68E-03	3.81E-09	3.36E-03	7.62E-09	1.96E-03	4.45E-09	3.92E-03	8.89E-09	1.09E-02	2.48E-08
Lead-210	2.13E+00	1.48E-09	4.39E-02	6.49E-11	8.77E-02	1.30E-10	5.12E-02	7.57E-11	1.02E-01	1.51E-10	2.85E-01	4.22E-10
Neptunium-237 + D	5.42E-03	8.12E-07	1.11E-04	9.04E-11	2.23E-04	1.81E-10	1.30E-04	1.05E-10	2.60E-04	2.11E-10	7.24E-04	5.88E-10
Plutonium-238	2.35E-03	6.87E-11	4.83E-05	3.32E-15	9.66E-05	6.64E-15	5.63E-05	3.87E-15	1.13E-04	7.74E-15	3.14E-04	2.16E-14
Plutonium-239/240	NA	2.01E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Radium-226 + D	1.28E+00	7.10E-06	2.64E-02	1.87E-07	5.27E-02	3.74E-07	3.07E-02	2.18E-07	6.15E-02	4.37E-07	1.71E-01	1.22E-06
Radium-228 + D	1.11E+00	3.50E-06	2.28E-02	7.97E-08	4.56E-02	1.59E-07	2.66E-02	9.30E-08	5.32E-02	1.86E-07	1.48E-01	5.18E-07
Radon-222+ D	3.85E-01	1.54E-09	7.91E-03	1.22E-11	1.58E-02	2.44E-11	9.22E-03	1.42E-11	1.84E-02	2.84E-11	5.14E-02	7.91E-11
Strontium-90 + D	NA	1.84E-08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Technetium-99	1.64E+00	8.24E-11	3.37E-02	2.78E-12	6.74E-02	5.55E-12	3.93E-02	3.24E-12	7.86E-02	6.48E-12	2.19E-01	1.80E-11
Thorium-228	1.13E+00	5.55E-09	2.31E-02	1.28E-10	4.63E-02	2.57E-10	2.70E-02	1.50E-10	5.40E-02	3.00E-10	1.50E-01	8.35E-10
Thorium-230	2.46E+00	8.35E-10	5.05E-02	4.22E-11	1.01E-01	8.43E-11	5.89E-02	4.92E-11	1.18E-01	9.84E-11	3.28E-01	2.74E-10
Thorium-232	1.10E+00	3.57E-10	2.25E-02	8.05E-12	4.51E-02	1.61E-11	2.63E-02	9.39E-12	5.26E-02	1.88E-11	1.47E-01	5.23E-11
Uranium-234	5.55E+00	2.52E-10	1.14E-01	2.87E-11	2.28E-01	5.74E-11	1.33E-01	3.35E-11	2.66E-01	6.70E-11	7.41E-01	1.87E-10
Uranium-235 + D	2.53E-01	5.60E-07	5.19E-03	2.91E-09	1.04E-02	5.81E-09	6.06E-03	3.39E-09	1.21E-02	6.78E-09	3.37E-02	1.89E-08
Uranium-238 + D	5.42E+00	1.06E-07	1.11E-01	1.18E-08	2.23E-01	2.36E-08	1.30E-01	1.38E-08	2.60E-01	2.75E-08	7.23E-01	7.67E-08
											total =	**1.86E-06**

NA = not applicable; concentration data are unavailable.
Rn-222+D soil value assumed to be 0.3 times Ra-226+D to account for the retention of 30% of the radon in the soil.
Lead-210+D and Th-228+D changed to Lead-210 and Th-228 because RAIS site no longer contains information for Lead-210+D and Th-228+D