

Public Health Assessment

Public Comment Release

**FORMER BURN AREA
(a/k/a Velsicol Burn Pit)
ST. LOUIS, GRATIOT COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

EPA FACILITY ID: MIN000510389

**Prepared by
Michigan Department of Community Health**

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Send comments to:
Dr. Jennifer Gray
Division of Environmental Health
Michigan Department of Community Health
201 Townsend St
Lansing, MI 48913

Prepared under a Cooperative Agreement with the
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Health Assessment and Consultation
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

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Foreword

The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) conducted this evaluation for the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) under a cooperative agreement. ATSDR conducts public health activities (assessments/consultations, advisories, education) at sites of environmental contamination. The purpose of this document is to identify potentially harmful exposures and recommend actions that would minimize those exposures. This is not a regulatory document and does not evaluate or confirm compliance with laws. This is a publicly available document and is provided to the appropriate regulatory agencies for their consideration.

The following steps are necessary to conduct public health assessments/consultations:

- Evaluating exposure: MDCH toxicologists begin by reviewing available information about environmental conditions at the site: how much contamination is present, where it is found on the site, and how people might be exposed to it. This process requires the measurement of chemicals in air, water, soil, or animals. Usually, MDCH does not collect its own environmental sampling data. We rely on information provided by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and other government agencies, businesses, and the general public.
- Evaluating health effects: If there is evidence that people are being exposed – or could be exposed – to hazardous substances, MDCH toxicologists then determine whether that exposure could be harmful to human health, using existing scientific information. The report focuses on public health – the health impact on the community as a whole.
- Developing recommendations: In its report, MDCH outlines conclusions regarding any potential health threat posed by a site, and offers recommendations for reducing or eliminating human exposure to contaminants. If there is an immediate health threat, MDCH will issue a public health advisory warning people of the danger, and will work with the appropriate agencies to resolve the problem.
- Soliciting community input: The evaluation process is interactive. MDCH solicits and considers information from various government agencies, parties responsible for the site, and the community. If you have any questions or comments about this report, we encourage you to contact us.

Please write to: Toxicology and Response Section
Division of Environmental Health
Michigan Department of Community Health
PO Box 30195
Lansing, MI 48909

Or call us at: 1-800-648-6942 (toll free)

For more information, please visit:

www.michigan.gov/mdch-toxics

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

µg/L	micrograms per liter
1,2-DCA	1,2-dichloroethane
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
bgs	below ground surface
BHC	benzene hexachloride
DBCP	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane
DDD	dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
DDE	dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FBA	Former Burn Area
HBB	Hexabromobenzene
HEM	n-hexane extractable material
MDCH	Michigan Department of Community Health
MDEQ	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
MDNR	Michigan Department of Natural Resources
MDNRE	Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Environment
NAPL	non-aqueous phase liquid
NPL	National Priorities List
PBB	polybrominated biphenyls
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
pCBSA	para-chlorobenzene sulfonic acid
RDWC	Residential Drinking Water Criteria
SVOC	semivolatile organic chemicals
TRIS	tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
VAS	vertical aquifer sampling
VOCs	volatile organic chemicals

Summary

The Former Burn Area (FBA), also called the Velsicol Burn Pit, was proposed to the National Priorities List (NPL) in September 2009 and was added to the NPL in March 2010. The site is located in an out-of-bounds area on the Hidden Oaks Golf Course. It is the former waste burning and disposal site for the Velsicol Chemical Plant and its predecessor, Michigan Chemical Corporation. A variety of chemicals were disposed of and burned with solid waste from the plant at this site from the 1950s to 1970. Contaminants might have migrated or be migrating into groundwater below the site and may, in the future, migrate into groundwater under nearby residential areas. The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) assesses the human health risk present at all NPL (also called Superfund) sites in Michigan under a cooperative agreement with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The purpose of this document is to identify potentially harmful human exposures to contaminants from the FBA, and does not include discussion of contaminated material in the Pine River or at the Velsicol Chemical Corporation plant site in St Louis, Michigan.

MDCH's conclusions regarding contaminants from the FBA are as follows:

Contaminants present in the soil at the site will not harm people's health. Levels of contaminants present in the soil are, for almost all samples, below the applicable screening levels. Visitors, including golfers, to the golf course around the FBA are expected to have little to no contact with the FBA soil as it is not on the golf course, and it has vegetation growing on it that could prevent soil from being blown onto the golf course. Workers at the golf course are not expected to have contact with the soil.

Next steps: No additional public health activities are necessary at this time.

Not enough information is available to determine if the contaminants present in the ash piles at the FBA could harm worker's and visitor's health. Only one sample was taken from the surface of each ash pile. Contaminant levels of arsenic and lead in both ash piles were higher than the screening levels. Workers and visitors to the golf course are not expected to have contact with the ash piles; the FBA is not on the golf course. However, it is not known how large the ash piles are, if contaminant levels are consistent throughout the pile, or if existing vegetation would prevent ash from being blown on to the golf course. Currently, there is no fence around the ash piles or the rest of the FBA that would limit people's access.

Next steps: MDCH recommends that ash piles be further examined. Additional characterization of ash pile contaminants is necessary.

Levels of contaminants in the soil from the residential area downwind of the FBA are not expected to harm resident's health. Overall, contaminant levels in the downwind residential area were below applicable screening levels.

Next steps: No additional public health activities are necessary at this time.

Contaminants from the FBA may be migrating into groundwater; however, current levels of contaminants in the groundwater at the site are not expected to harm visitor's or worker's health

because people have little to no contact with groundwater at the FBA. Contaminants that migrate into the groundwater could, in the future, reach residential private wells or municipal drinking water if the migration continues.

Next steps: Further contaminant migration should be prevented and groundwater contaminant levels should be evaluated in the future.

Levels of contaminants in the two drinking water wells, one from the Hidden Oaks Golf Course and one from the neighborhood near the site are not expected to harm people's health. Because contaminants may continue to migrate into the groundwater, contamination levels in monitoring wells surrounding the site should continue to be monitored in the future. Thirty-two monitoring wells have been installed in the FBA or nearby areas to identify the extent that chemicals from the FBA have spread into the groundwater.

Next steps: Sampling of monitoring wells should continue around the FBA to monitor potential contaminants in the groundwater. MDCH will review future water testing results.

Contaminants in the surface water and sediment in the drainage ditch, a county drain, near the site are not expected to harm people's health. People are expected to have limited, if any, contact with water and sediment in this ditch.

Next steps: No additional public health activities are necessary at this time.

Purpose and Health Issues

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), then the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment¹, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed the addition of the Gratiot County Golf Course site to the EPA National Priorities List (NPL) in September 2009 and finalized addition to the list in March 2010. The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) assesses the human health risk present at NPL (also called Superfund) sites in Michigan under a cooperative agreement with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The site is the former waste burning and disposal site for the Velsicol Chemical Corporation plant. A variety of chemicals were disposed of and burned with solid waste from the plant at this site from the 1950s to 1970. The purpose of this document is to identify potentially harmful human exposures to contaminants from the Gratiot County Golf Course NPL site and does not include discussion of contaminated material from the Velsicol Chemical Corporation plant site or the Pine River. This document addresses human health concerns from contaminants and does not include any ecological assessments, such as discussion of impacts to wildlife or the environment.

¹ In January 2010, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) merged with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and became the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment (MDNRE). In March 2011, the MDNRE was once again split into the MDEQ and MDNR.

Background

The former burn area (FBA) (also known as the Gratiot County Golf Course site or Velsicol Burn Pit) covers about five acres within the east side of the Hidden Oaks Golf Course² on Monroe Road in St Louis, Michigan (EPA 2010). It is across the Pine River from the former Velsicol Chemical Corporation manufacturing plant. The site includes an inactive waste burning and disposal site (Dames & Moore 1980), consisting of an open dump, burn pit, brine well, and brine pond (Lockheed 1982). The site is surrounded by a golf course and, to the east, a residential area (Weston 2009). See Figure 1.

The FBA was a disposal site for solid and liquid waste from the former plant site and solid waste from the city of St Louis (Weston 2006). The Velsicol Chemical Corporation manufacturing plant burned waste liquids weekly, from approximately 1956 to 1970 (EPA 2010). In 1963, the site expanded northwest of the original site, and the area used in the 1950s was covered in vegetation (Lockheed 1982).

The dumpsite for the plant was used for disposal of polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (TRIS), dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT), and filter cakes from bromide operations (Lockheed 1982). Records were not available on all materials burned or disposed of at this site. Additional materials that may have been disposed of include: magnesium oxide wastes, sodium chloride wastes, DDT waste, TRIS and other hydrocarbon wastes, and heavy metal residues (such as copper, cobalt, and zinc) (Dames & Moore 1980).

A gravel pit, east of the FBA, was formerly used for disposal of general refuse and municipal materials, and possibly some general refuse and waste materials from the plant. Another pit was identified south of the FBA. That pit was used in the 1940s to 1950s for storage of calcium chloride brine for the chemical plant (Dames & Moore 1980).

The FBA, originally a gravel pit approximately 100 feet long and 30 feet wide (Dames and Moore Aug 1980), was sold in 1970. A 9-hole golf course (Edgewood Farms Golf Course) was constructed in 1972 around the FBA and is currently part of the Hidden Oaks Golf Course. As part of the construction activities, the gravel pit was filled and graded after the 1970 purchase and was re-graded in 1978 (Dames & Moore 1980).

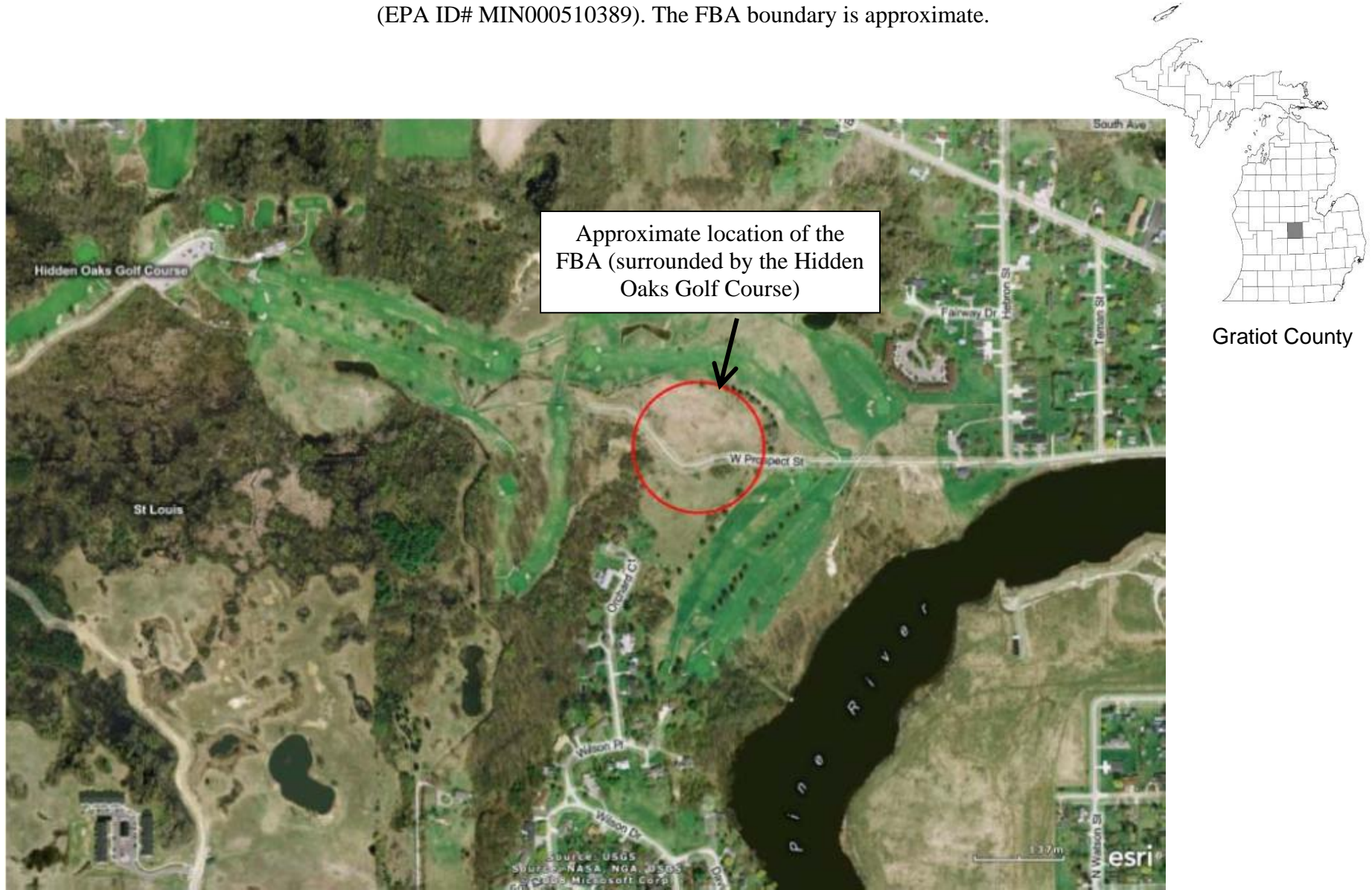
This area was originally proposed to the NPL in 1982³, but not added to the final list before deletion (EPA 2010). In 1983, the responsible party excavated the contaminated soil to different depths depending on the extent of the contamination. The MDEQ⁴ monitored contaminant levels and requested additional excavation for an area with elevated levels of DDT. After removal of an additional 300 cubic yards, no detectable DDT was present.

² A 9-hole golf course was originally built around the FBA. Later another nine holes were added to the west and all 18 holes are now the Hidden Oaks Golf Course.

³ The site was identified with an identification number of MID980794531 and was also called Edgewood Farms Golf Course Site when proposed to the NPL in 1982.

⁴ At the time of this work, the MDEQ was the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR).

Figure 1: Map of the Gratiot County Golf Course (also known as the Former Burn Area [FBA] National Priorities List (NPL) site (EPA ID# MIN000510389). The FBA boundary is approximate.



A one to four foot layer of a substance, visually identified as magnesium oxide, was left in place and was located just below the imported fill layer. The excavated areas were filled with material from adjacent land, covered with six inches of topsoil, seeded, and mulched (CRA 1982).

All excavated material was disposed of at the Velsicol plant site located across the river. Among the material removed was domestic refuse and industrial waste, plastic sample bags (containing magnesium oxide), 25 empty drums, and 14 drums containing material such as silica gel, hypo crystals (sodium thiosulfate), magnesium oxide, and filter cakes (CRA 1982). Groundwater (1.2474 million gallons) was also collected and disposed of by deep well injection on the Veliscol plant site. Levels of contaminants in groundwater were measured in three samples and one duplicate. PBB was not detected, but hexabromobenzene (HBB), DDT, and TRIS were detected in the samples (CRA 1982). The excavation and groundwater collection activities resulted in deletion of the site from the NPL in 1983.

Soil and groundwater contamination at the FBA was identified in 2006 and the site was again proposed to the NPL in September 2009 and placed on the NPL in March 2010. Two ash piles, identified during the work in 2006, are present at the site along with an estimated 345,606 square feet of contaminated soil. Municipal and private residential wells, water supplies for about 20,000 residents, are located within three miles of this site (EPA 2010).

Discussion

Environmental contaminant data were compared to soil, sediment, soil gas, and water screening levels. See Appendix A for description of the screening levels.

If maximum contaminant levels were above the screening level, averages and 95% upper confidence levels (95% UCL) of the averages were calculated by the EPA's ProUCL (version 4.00.05)⁵. Contaminants with averages or 95% UCLs above the screening levels are discussed in the Exposure Pathways section. Contaminants without screening levels are discussed in the Contaminants without Screening Levels section.

Environmental Contamination

Since the previous work at the site, there have been two investigations into contaminants present at the FBA. The first investigation, in 2004-2005, identified contamination remaining at the site from the disposal activities decades earlier (Weston 2006). Appendix A contains tables of all chemicals detected during this investigation. A more recent investigation, in 2007-2008, further characterized contamination of the FBA and identified offsite migration of the contaminants (Weston 2009). Appendix B contains tables of all chemicals detected during the more recent investigation.

Site Geology

Three units of unconsolidated material are below the site, the shallow outwash, till, and lower outwash units. The shallow outwash unit is the layer extending 20 to 30 feet below ground surface (bgs) and is composed of fill (from the excavation), alluvium (material deposited by running water), and lacustrine (material formed in lakes) deposits. The till unit is below the

⁵ The EPA's ProUCL (version 4.00.05) can be downloaded for free at <http://www.epa.gov/osp/hstl/tsc/softwaredocs.htm>.

shallow outwash unit, and is composed of sandy silt (sand, gravel, and cobbles). It is 30 to 80 feet thick, with an average of 40 to 45 feet. The lower outwash unit extends from the base of the till unit (around 80 feet bgs) to the top of the bedrock (approximately 280 feet bgs). This unit is composed of sand, gravel, silt, and clay (Weston 2009).

Former Burn Area (FBA) Soil Sampling

Soil samples, from borings, were taken in October 2004 from random intervals in the soil cores and from visibly contaminated soil, when present. Non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) was identified in one of the soil borings. NAPL are liquids that do not dissolve in water and remain separate from the water. Additional discussion of the NAPL is in the Groundwater Sampling section. Soil samples were tested for volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), specialty chemicals, inorganic chemicals, semivolatile organic chemicals (SVOCs), pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (Weston 2006). Specialty chemicals were HBB, PBB, TRIS, chlordane (technical), 2,4'-DDT, and para-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid (pCBSA). Table 1 presents the detected contaminants that were higher than or had no screening levels.

Table 1: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilograms [mg/kg]) of detected contaminants that were higher than or had no screening levels in 17 soil samples from the 2004 soil borings (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum value in FBA soil (mg/kg)
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.023
arsenic, total	7.6	10.4
calcium, total	NA	87,000
delta-BHC	NA	0.043 ^c
methyl acetate	NA	0.99
potassium, total	NA	1,200

Bold values are higher than the screening level.

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

BHC = benzenehexachloride

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria. Details on the screening level are in Appendix A.

b = NA, "not available" indicates that no screening levels are available.

c = This value is an estimated result.

Arsenic levels in two of 17 samples were higher than the screening level. One sample was from a depth of seven to nine feet bgs and the other sample was from soil one to three feet bgs. The average of the five soil samples collected at less than three feet deep was 4.6 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).⁶ This value is below the arsenic screening level of 7.6 mg/kg⁷. Other contaminants are discussed in the Contaminants without Screening Levels section.

⁶ The average of the soil arsenic values, a total of 17 from all depths, was 4.6 mg/kg and the 95% upper confidence limit of the average (UCL) was 5.6 mg/kg. The 95% UCL is a value that would be higher than the true average contaminant level 95% of the time. It is used as a conservative value to make sure that, even if there were limited samples, higher levels of contaminants that may be present at the site are accounted for.

⁷ The 95% UCL could not be calculated, as there were only five values in this group.

Additional soil borings were done in 2007, and seventy surface and vadose zone soil samples were taken. Surface soil was collected from zero to 0.5 feet bgs. The vadose zone is the soil between the land surface and the water table, including the capillary fringe (a zone above the water table that is saturated with water). Vadose zone samples, at least one per boring, were collected at random intervals above the capillary fringe if no contamination was identified⁸ (Weston 2009).

Soil samples were tested for VOCs, pesticides, inorganic chemicals, and specialty chemicals. Select samples were also tested for pCBSA, dioxins, and furans. Dioxin and furan levels are in Table B-8 in Appendix B. They were not detected above applicable screening levels. NAPL was not identified in any of the soil borings from this sampling (Weston 2009). Table 2 presents the maximum value of detected contaminants in soil samples that were higher than or had no screening levels.

Table 2: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilograms [mg/kg]) of detected contaminants that were higher than or had no screening levels in 66 soil samples from the 2007 sampling (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels in all soil depths (mg/kg)
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.64 ^c
arsenic, total	7.6	21
calcium, total	NA	103,000 ^c
lead, total	400	810
PBB	1.2	5.4^d
potassium, total	NA	1,510 ^c

Bold values are those higher than the screening level.

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

PBB = polybrominated biphenyls

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria. Details on the screening level are in Appendix A.

b = NA, “not available”, indicates that no screening levels are available.

c = The value is an estimated result.

d = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

Three out of 70 soil samples were higher than the arsenic screening level. These 3 samples were from depths of zero to 0.5 feet bgs, two to three feet bgs, and 13 to 14 feet bgs. Thirty-three samples were collected from soil less than 0.5 feet deep. People are most likely to come into contact with soil closest to the ground surface. The average arsenic value for the 33 samples collected from soil less than 0.5 feet deep was 3.0 mg/kg, and the 95% UCL was 3.5 mg/kg⁹. The three samples higher than the PBB screening level were all from zero to 0.5 feet bgs, and the one sample above the lead screening level was from 13 to 14 feet bgs. The average PBB level, for the 33 samples collected from less than 0.5 feet deep was 0.39 mg/kg and the 95% UCL was 1.2

⁸ Contamination was identified visually or with a photoionization detector (a machine to detect organic chemicals).

⁹ For all 70 samples, the average arsenic value was 3.6 mg/kg and the 95% UCL was 4.0 mg/kg.

mg/kg¹⁰. The soil lead levels, for the 33 samples collected from less than 0.5 feet deep averaged 11.2 mg/kg and the 95% UCL was 13.3 mg/kg¹¹. All averages and 95% UCLs were below or equal to the applicable screening levels. Contaminants with no screening levels are discussed in later sections.

Residential Area Soil Sampling

Thirty-two surface soil samples (all from 0 to 0.5 feet bgs) were taken from the residential area east and northeast (downwind) of the FBA in December 2007. Samples were tested for SVOCs, pesticides, inorganic, and specialty chemicals (Weston 2009). Table 3 presents the maximum value of detected contaminants that were higher than or had no screening levels.

One of the samples, of the two higher than the screening level for arsenic, was in an area adjacent to the golf course and the other was two streets to the east of the golf course. The maximum value, 35 mg/kg, was determined to be a laboratory error (S. Cornelius, MDEQ, personal communication, 2011). With that value removed, the average soil arsenic level was 4.4 mg/kg and the 95% UCL was 4.8 mg/kg. Both the average and 95% UCL were below the arsenic screening level. Contaminants with no screening levels will be discussed in later sections.

Table 3: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilograms [mg/kg]) of detected contaminants that were higher than or had no screening levels in 32 downwind residential soil samples (0 to 0.5 feet deep) from the 2007 sampling (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels in surface soil (mg/kg)
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.054 ^c
arsenic, total	7.6	8.0
calcium, total	NA	68,000
potassium, total	NA	1,290 ^c

Bold values are those higher than the screening levels.

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria. Details on the screening level are in Appendix A.

b = NA “not available” indicates that no screening levels are available.

c = The value is an estimated result.

Ash Pile Sampling

Two ash piles are located in a wooded area that while not on golf course property, could be considered to be in the rough (areas outside of the fairway or green with taller or thicker grass) or out of bounds (a non-playable area) for the golf course. These piles are visible through the vegetation growing on them, which may not prevent ash from blowing onto the golf course. One sample from each of the two ash piles (two samples total) on site were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCB/pesticides, inorganic chemicals, and specialty chemicals in 2004 (Weston 2006). The ash piles were not sampled in the second investigation. Table 4 presents the detected contaminants in the ash piles that were higher than or had no screening levels.

¹⁰ The average PBB value for all 70 samples was 0.22 mg/kg and the 95% UCL was 0.79 mg/kg.

¹¹ The average lead level, for all samples, was 19.6 mg/kg and the 95% UCL was 69.6 mg/kg.

The two samples from the ash piles were both higher than the screening levels for arsenic and lead. Since only two samples were taken from the surface of the pile, the size of the piles and the range of contaminant concentrations are unknown. Arsenic and lead are discussed in the Exposure Pathways section.

Table 4: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilograms [mg/kg]) of detected contaminants that were higher than or had no screening levels in two ash samples collected in 2004 (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum value in ash samples (mg/kg)
arsenic, total	7.6	62.4
calcium, total	NA ^b	25,000
dibenzofuran	NA	0.54 ^c
lead, total	400	670
methyl acetate	NA	0.19 ^d

Bold values are higher than the screening level.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria. Details on the screening level are in Appendix A.

b = NA "not available" indicates that no screening levels are available.

c = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

d = The value is an estimated result.

Soil Gas Sampling

Nine soil gas samples were taken in the FBA from various depths (all between 1.0 and 24.3 feet bgs) in October 2005. Soil gas samples were analyzed at an on-site mobile laboratory. One sample, from the location where on-site analysis found the highest contaminant concentrations, was sent to an off-site laboratory for analysis (Weston 2006). It should be noted that there are no buildings in this area. Soil gas levels that are elevated above screening levels may indicate that if any buildings are built on the site,¹² they might have soil contaminants seeping into indoor air that could be harmful to human health. If no buildings are present at the location, no indoor air contamination is possible.

Results were compared to shallow and deep soil gas screening levels (MDEQ 2009); however, soil gas samples from less than five feet deep may not be informative. Soil gas levels taken from less than five feet deep can be influenced by the ambient air (Amy Salisbury, MDEQ, personal communication, 2010) and be a reflection of chemicals present in the aboveground air while the samples are being collected. Soil gas levels were higher than the screening levels for twelve analytes, and five analytes do not have screening levels. See Table A-3, in Appendix A, for the levels of the analytes and the screening levels.

¹² There are no plans at this time to build any buildings on the FBA.

Hydrogeology

Groundwater for the shallow outwash and till units flows southeast toward the Pine River from the eastern portion of the site, and west and southwest from the western part of the FBA. Based on information from four monitoring locations, groundwater in the lower outwash unit flows southeast, toward the Pine River (Weston 2006).

Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples were taken during the October 2004 soil investigation at the FBA. As contaminants were identified in the samples, monitoring wells were installed in the FBA. Shallow monitoring wells were installed in the shallow outwash unit between October 2004 and March 2005. NAPL was present in one of the shallow wells. NAPL had been observed in two monitoring wells during installation. The NAPL was sampled from one well, and identified as 1,2-dichloroethane and benzene. The NAPL was estimated to be 18 inches thick. NAPL, composed of the above or other chemicals, might be present at other locations (Weston 2006). Monitoring wells are present in shallow, intermediate, and deep units of groundwater and would be able to identify NAPL in shallower or deeper groundwater.

Vertical aquifer sampling (VAS) was done to determine the extent of contamination in the lower outwash unit groundwater. Select samples were measured for VOCs; SVOCs; PCBs, pesticides, and specialty chemicals; and inorganic chemicals (Weston 2006). Table 5 presents the maximum value of detected contaminants from the VAS that exceeded or had no screening levels.

Table 5: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of contaminants that either had no screening level or exceeded the screening levels in 17 groundwater samples from soil borings (vertical aquifer sampling) sampled in 2004 (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum value (mg/L)
benzene	11	14
calcium, dissolved	NA ^b	186
calcium, total	NA	314
potassium, dissolved	NA	11.9
potassium, total	NA	5.41 ^c

Bold values are higher than the screening level.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level was the MDEQ's Groundwater Contact Criteria. Details on the screening level are in Appendix A.

b = NA "not available" indicates that no screening level was available.

c = The value is an estimated result.

Only benzene, in one sample, was above the screening levels. This sample was taken from 24 to 26 feet bgs. Benzene is discussed in the Exposure Pathways section. Calcium and potassium are discussed in the Contaminants without Screening Levels section.

Two of the 22 monitoring wells sampled in October 2005 had detectable levels of pCBSA (Weston 2006). This chemical has since been detected in all six of the municipal wells (S. Cornelius, MDEQ, personal communication, 2011). Levels of pCBSA in municipal wells are

below levels considered to be protective of human health¹³ (M. Joseph, MDEQ, personal communication, 2011). Detailed municipal well data is not included as none of the wells are located on the FBA. Several of the municipal wells are located to the east of the FBA and the others are located across the Pine River near the Velsicol Chemical Corp. Superfund site. Table A-6 presents the maximum pCBSA level from monitoring wells tested in 2005. Levels of pCBSA in the groundwater samples were below the applicable screening level.

In May to June 2005, monitoring wells were sampled for VOCs; SVOCs; pesticides, PCBs, specialty chemicals; and total or dissolved inorganic chemicals. Samples from the monitoring wells were taken again in October 2005 and analyzed for the same contaminants (Weston 2006). Table A-5 presents the results of those sampling events. These wells were sampled again along with additional monitoring wells installed between fall of 2007 and spring of 2008.

The new wells were screened in the shallow outwash (shallow), till (intermediate), and lower outwash (deep) units (three in each unit). The horizontal and vertical extent (VAS) of the contamination was assessed at the three locations. Two intermediate depth wells were installed in the till unit, in the downwind residential area, in fall 2007. They were screened between 39 to 60.5 feet bgs. Two deep wells were also installed in the downwind residential area. (Weston 2009). Table B-3 presents the maximum level of contaminants from the VAS. None of the contaminants were above the applicable screening levels¹⁴.

Groundwater samples from monitoring wells, screened in various depths below the ground surface, were collected in 2008. Samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, specialty chemicals, and total inorganic chemicals. Select samples were analyzed for pCBSA, PCBs, dissolved inorganic chemicals, and hexavalent chromium (Weston 2009).

Table 6 through 9 presents maximum values of contaminants found in the monitoring wells that were higher than or had no screening levels. No compounds from upper or lower till unit monitoring wells were detected above screening levels; however, several analytes did not have screening levels.

Benzene was detected above the screening level in three monitoring wells. The wells were screened from six to 11 feet (shallow outwash unit), 33 to 38 feet (till unit), and 43.5 to 48.5 feet (till unit) bgs. Elevated levels of benzene were previously detected in two of the three wells. The maximum arsenic level was also higher than the screening level. The other analytes that were higher than the screening level were estimated below the detection limit. These analytes are discussed in the Exposure Pathways section.

¹³ The MDEQ has a Residential Drinking Water Criterion of 7.3 mg/L for pCBSA.

¹⁴ There was no screening level for total trihalomethanes, which is a group of chemicals with one carbon and three halogens, such as bromine or chlorine. Although there is no screening level for total trihalomethanes, individual screening levels are available for many of the chemicals included in this group, such as chloroform, bromoform, and bromodichloromethane.

Table 6: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds that either exceeded their respective screening value or had no screening levels in the Former Burn Area (FBA) 17 groundwater samples from the shallow outwash unit monitor wells sampled in 2008 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum value (mg/L)
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	NA ^b	5 ^c
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	NA	1 ^c
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.390	5^c
2,4-DDT	NA	0.001 ^c
aldrin	0.00034	0.001^c
anthracene	0.043	0.5^c
arsenic, total	4.3	10^d
benzene	11	99
calcium, dissolved	NA	3,590 ^d
calcium, total	NA	5,180 ^d
cyclohexane	NA	5 ^c
delta-BHC	NA	0.002 ^c
fluoranthene	0.21	0.5^c
pentachlorophenol	0.2	10^c
potassium, dissolved	NA	110 ^d
potassium, total	NA	120 ^d
pyrene	0.14	0.5^c
trihalomethane (total)	NA	3.2

Bold values are higher than the screening level.

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

BHC = benzenehexachloride

a = The screening level was the MDEQ's Groundwater Contact Criteria. Details on the screening level are in Appendix A.

b = NA indicates that no screening levels are available.

c = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

d = The value is an estimated result within the accurate range of the analytical method.

None of the chemicals measured from the upper or lower till monitoring wells (Table 7 and Table 8) with screening levels were detected above their respective screening levels. Monitoring wells installed in the lower outwash unit access groundwater from the same groundwater unit that residential drinking water wells would access. However, since no drinking water wells are located in the FBA, the analyte values from these wells were only compared to screening levels protective for workers coming into contact with the groundwater. Although there are no drinking water wells installed in the FBA, drinking water wells are in the vicinity of the FBA, and there are no restrictions on the installation of drinking water wells in this area.

Table 7: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds with no screening levels in the Former Burn Area (FBA) seven groundwater samples from the upper till unit monitor wells sampled in 2008 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Maximum value (mg/L)
2,4-DDT	0.0049
calcium, dissolved	8,250 ^a
calcium, total	17,400 ^a
potassium, dissolved	53 ^a
potassium, total	77 ^a

a = The value is an estimated result.

Table 8: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds with no screening levels in the Former Burn Area (FBA) two groundwater samples from the lower till unit monitor wells sampled in 2008 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Maximum value (mg/L)
2,4-DDT	0.00001 ^a
calcium, dissolved	321 ^b
calcium, total	309 ^b
potassium, dissolved	4.5
potassium, total	4.6

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

a = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

b = The value is an estimated result within the accurate range of the analytical method.

Table 9 presents the analytes detected in the lower outwash unit monitoring wells that have no screening levels. No concentrations of compounds exceeded screening levels.

Table 9: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds with no screening levels in the Former Burn Area (FBA) eight groundwater samples from the lower outwash unit monitor wells sampled in 2008 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Maximum value (mg/L)
2,4-DDT	0.000051
calcium, dissolved	618 ^a
calcium, total	674 ^a
cyclohexane	0.005 ^b
potassium, dissolved	6.6 ^a
potassium, total	6.4 ^a

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

a = The value is an estimated result within the accurate range of the analytical method.

b = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

Residential Well Sampling

A residential well on Prospect Street and one on the Hidden Oaks Golf Course were tested for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, specialty chemicals, inorganic chemicals, and water quality parameters in 2002. (Weston 2006). The Hidden Oaks Golf Course well is also used for irrigation at the golf course. Table 10 presents the detected contaminants present that were higher than or had no screening levels.

The Prospect Street well contained arsenic and chloride levels above drinking water screening levels. The concentrations of several analytes were estimated values higher than the screening levels (2,4-DDT, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and n-nitroso-di-n-propylamine). Arsenic, chloride, 2,4-DDT, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and n-nitroso-di-n-propylamine are discussed in the Exposure Pathways section.

Another residential well was sampled on Orchard Court, which is adjacent to the FBA, and tested for pCBSA. This contaminant was not detected (Weston 2009).

Table 10: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) of detected contaminants that were higher than or had no screening levels in three drinking water wells sampled in 2002 (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Drinking water screening levels ^a (mg/L)	Hidden Oaks Golf Course well values (mg/L)	Maximum value from two residential wells on Prospect St (mg/L)
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.00002 ^c	0.00002 ^c
arsenic, total	0.01	0.0032 ^c	0.0234
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	0.013^c	0.01^c
calcium, total	NA	53.1	143
chloride	250	15	345
HEM, oil and grease	NA	5 ^c	5 ^c
n-nitroso-di-n-propylamine	0.005	0.013^c	0.01^c
potassium, total	NA	1.04	2.98

Bold values are those that exceed the drinking water screening level.

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

HEM = n-hexane extractable material

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Part 201 Residential Drinking Water Criteria. Details on the screening level are in Appendix A.

b = NA “not available” indicates that no screening levels are available.

c = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

Surface Water and Sediment Sampling

Five surface water and seven sediment samples were taken from a drainage ditch next to the FBA in January 2008. They were tested for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, specialty chemicals, including pCBSA, inorganic chemicals, and general water chemistry¹⁵ (Weston 2009). No

¹⁵ Except for the oil and grease analysis, these analytes are not included in Table 11. These often do not have screening levels and do not directly affect human health.

concentrations exceeded screening levels. Table 11 presents the detected contaminants in surface water samples that had no screening levels. These analytes are discussed in the Contaminants without Screening Levels section.

Table 11: Maximum levels (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds with no screening levels in five surface water samples from a drainage ditch adjacent to the Former Burn Area (FBA) sampled in 2008 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Maximum value (mg/L)
2,4-DDT	0.00001 ^a
calcium, total	134 ^b
chloride	124 ^b
oil and grease	11 ^a
potassium, total	5.9 ^b
sulfate	100 ^b

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

a = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

b = The value is an estimated result within the accurate range of the analytical method.

Sediment cores were collected from the drainage ditch, to a depth of one to three feet. The sediment cores were homogenized (mixed) before testing. They were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, total organic carbon, specialty, and inorganic chemicals. Two of the sediment samples were analyzed for pCBSA (Weston 2009). No detected compounds had levels higher than screening levels. Table 12 presents the maximum level of detected contaminants that had no screening levels. These are discussed in the Contaminants without Screening Levels section.

Table 12: Maximum levels (in milligrams per kilograms [mg/kg]) of detected compounds with no screening levels in seven sediment samples from a drainage ditch adjacent to the Former Burn Area (FBA) sampled in 2008 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Maximum levels (mg/kg)
2,4-DDT	0.14 ^a
calcium, total	82,200 ^b
potassium, total	700 ^b

DDT = dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane

a = The value is estimated below the level which the analytical method can accurately detect.

b = The value is an estimated result within the accurate range of the analytical method.

Exposure Pathways Analysis

An exposure pathway contains five elements: (1) the contaminant source, (2) contamination of environmental media, (3) an exposure point, (4) a human exposure route, and (5) potentially exposed populations. An exposure pathway is complete if there is a high probability or evidence

that all five elements are present. Table 13 describes human exposure pathways to contaminants at the Gratiot County Golf Course, St Louis (Gratiot County), Michigan.

Table 13: Exposure pathway for contaminants present at the Former Burn Area (Velsicol Burn Pit) at the Gratiot County Golf Course National Priorities List Site, St Louis (Gratiot County), Michigan.

Source	Environmental Medium	Exposure Point	Exposure Route	Exposed Population	Time Frame	Exposure
Materials burned and disposed of at the FBA	Groundwater	Groundwater wells for irrigation	Dermal contact and inhalation	People who work at or visit the golf course (adjacent to the FBA)	Past Present Future	Potential
Materials burned and disposed of at the FBA	Soil	Soil	Incidental ingestion and dermal contact	People who work or visit the golf course (adjacent to the FBA)	Past Present Future	Potential
Materials burned and disposed of at the FBA	Air	Air downwind of the FBA	Inhalation	People who live or visit the downwind residential area	Past	Potential
					Present Future	Eliminated
Materials burned and disposed of at the FBA	Suspended dust or soil in the air	Soil in the downwind residential area	Incidental ingestion and dermal contact	People who live or visit the downwind residential area	Past Present Future	Potential
Materials burned and disposed of at the FBA	Groundwater	Drinking water wells	Ingestion	People who live, work, or visit areas near the FBA	Past Present Future	Potential

Soil and ash samples from the FBA

Soil samples at the site exceeded the screening levels for arsenic, lead, and PBB. Arsenic exceedences represented about 6% of the total soil samples tested from the FBA for the two investigations combined (Weston 2006, 2009). The arsenic levels ranged up to a maximum of about three times (21 mg/kg) the arsenic screening level. The average and 95% UCL levels for the two soil investigations were below the screening level of 7.6 mg/kg. Although certain spots on the site have elevated arsenic levels, they are not consistently elevated across the site. The soil sample depths for all samples ranges from zero to 14 feet bgs. It is not expected that people will come into contact with soil deep below the ground surface. The average arsenic level for soil samples collected less than 0.5 feet bgs was 3.0 mg/kg and the 95% UCL was 3.5 mg/kg, both below the screening level of 7.6 mg/kg.

Estimated results of three soil samples, collected in the second investigation (Weston 2009), were higher than the PBB screening level and had an estimated maximum of 5.4 mg/kg. These samples were collected from zero to 0.5 feet bgs. The results are estimated values because they are lower than the lower detection limit for the analytical methods. However, the lower detection

limit was higher than the screening level. The average PBB level for the soil samples collected from less than 0.5 feet deep was 0.39 mg/kg, and the 95% UCL was 1.2 mg/kg. Overall, the PBB levels in the soil samples were below or equal to the screening level of 1.2 mg/kg.

Only one soil lead level, 810 mg/kg, collected from 13 to 14 feet bgs, was higher than the screening level. The soil lead levels for the soil samples collected from less than 0.5 feet deep averaged 11.2 mg/kg, and the 95% UCL was 13.3 mg/kg. Both are below the lead screening level of 400 mg/kg.

One ash sample was collected for each of the two ash piles¹⁶. Both ash piles samples exceeded the lead and arsenic screening levels. The ash piles have vegetation growing on them, but still are visible.

Visitors to the area adjacent to the FBA, such as golfers, are expected to have little or no contact with contaminants from soil or ash piles. The FBA is not part of the golf course property and is considered “out of bounds” for the golf course. However, there are no fences or signs that would prevent golfers or other visitors from walking into the FBA.

Golf course rules require the use of soft spikes (Hidden Oaks Golf Course, Rules and Regulations¹⁷), which are plastic cleats that minimize damage to the turf grass. The use of these plastic cleats will result in little or no soil exposure for golfers from their golf shoes. The averages and 95% UCLs for arsenic, PBB, and lead levels in the soil are below the screening levels. People are expected to have little to no contact with the soil; people’s health is not expected to be harmed by the levels of these contaminants.

Workers at the golf course may have dermal contact with soil or the ash piles. Although the soil and ash piles are not part of the golf course, workers may enter the FBA at times. No fences are present to prevent people from going into the FBA. Although levels of arsenic, lead, and PBB in several soil samples are higher than the screening levels, averages and 95% UCLs are below the screening levels. It is not expected that workers at the golf course will be exposed to levels of contaminants in the soil that will cause health effects.

Although workers or visitors to the golf course are not expected to spend much time in the FBA, levels of arsenic and lead are elevated in the two ash samples. Further characterization of the ash piles is necessary to determine the size of the ash piles and the uniformity of the contamination present. Ash piles were identified during monitoring well installation and the size of the ash piles are unknown. Arsenic and lead will be discussed in the Toxicological Evaluation section.

Soil samples from a residential area near the FBA

Soil samples were taken in the downwind residential area, a neighborhood east of the FBA on the same side of the Pine River. Two of the downwind residential soil samples (35 total) were higher than the arsenic screening level. The soil samples were taken from zero to 0.5 feet bgs. The maximum arsenic level in the samples was 8.0 mg/kg, but the average level and the 95%

¹⁶ As only one sample was collected from each ash pile, averages and 95% UCL could not be calculated.

¹⁷ The Hidden Oaks Golf Course Rules and Regulations can be found at: <http://www.hiddenoaksgolf.com/node/3> (accessed March 2011).

UCL were below the screening level of 7.6 mg/kg. It is not expected that resident's health would be affected by the arsenic levels as they are not consistently elevated in the soil of the residential area.

Groundwater samples from the FBA

The three shallow outwash unit wells (the ones closest to the ground surface) were higher than the screening levels for arsenic, aldrin, pyrene, pentachlorophenol, fluoranthene, benzene, anthracene, and 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP). One well detected benzene above screening level values; a second well contained DBCP, benzene and arsenic above screening values; and a third well had arsenic, aldrin, pyrene, pentachlorophenol, fluoranthene, benzene, and anthracene above screening values. Several of the chemicals, aldrin, pyrene, pentachlorophenol, fluoranthene, anthracene, and DBCP, had estimated values as the values were below the detection levels. These detection levels were higher than the screening levels. All groundwater samples with contaminants higher than the screening levels were from wells screened at least six to 11 feet bgs. The golf course workers are expected to have little to no contact with water from more than six feet bgs. However, since contaminants higher than the screening levels were only found in the shallow wells, soil contaminants may be migrating (leaching) into the groundwater.

Although some contaminant levels were above the screening levels, golfers or other visitors to the site are not expected to have contact with the groundwater. The Hidden Oaks Golf Course well is used for irrigation, but levels of analytes present (bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at 0.013 mg/L and n-nitroso-di-n-propylamine at 0.013 mg/L) in the water are not expected to harm people health if they happen to have contact with the water. Furthermore, people are only expected to have occasional exposure to irrigation or other groundwater as watering would typically be occurring during the beginning or end of the day. It is not expected that people visiting or golfing on this site will be exposed to levels of chemicals that will cause health effects.

Workers contacting groundwater, either pumped to the surface or when digging underground, could possibly inhale benzene. The maximum levels found from the two investigations were 120 mg/L (Weston 2006) and 99 mg/L (Weston 2009). These values are above the MDEQ's Acute Inhalation Screening Level (AISL) of 67 mg/L for benzene. The AISL a level of a contaminant in groundwater that is not expected to harm a worker's health if the worker is breathing in the contaminant for a short amount of time¹⁸. However, since the water with the elevated benzene levels is from at least six to 11 feet bgs under the FBA, workers are not expected to encounter groundwater during typical maintenance activities. Benzene was not detected in the Hidden Oaks Golf Course well (used for drinking water and irrigation), but it was sampled in 2004. Additional sampling of these wells is necessary to determine if contaminants have migrated into the groundwater.

Drinking water well samples located near the FBA

Water samples from two residential wells and one at the Hidden Oaks were analyzed for many contaminants. However, it is not known if concentrations of analytes (bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate,

¹⁸ This screening level does not take the place of any of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (MIOSHA) standards or guidance.

n-nitroso-di-n-propylamine) actually exceeded the screening levels. The values for these chemicals were estimated below the accurate range that could be measured. 2,4-DDT is discussed in the Contaminants without Screening Levels section.

Chloride (345 mg/L) and arsenic (0.0234 mg/L) were higher than the applicable screening levels, 250 mg/L for chloride and 0.01 mg/L for arsenic, in one of the two residential wells samples. The EPA notified the residents of these findings. Arsenic is naturally occurring and can be found in drinking water wells throughout Michigan. Arsenic and chloride will be discussed in the Toxicological Evaluation section.

Toxicological Evaluation

Arsenic and lead were higher than the screening levels in the two ash pile samples (one from each pile). Although it is not expected that people will be repeatedly exposed to these chemical in the FBA, the size of the ash piles are unknown, therefore arsenic and lead are briefly discussed.

Chloride and arsenic were higher than the screening levels for drinking water in one of the residential well samples.

Arsenic

Arsenic is commonly present in the Earth's crust. People ingest small amounts of arsenic in food and water. Typical levels of arsenic in food are 0.02-0.14 mg/kg (ATSDR 2007A). Foods that contain arsenic, mainly in the form of organic arsenic, are dairy products, meat, poultry, fish, grains, and cereal (NAS 2001). Both children and adults can have vomiting, respiratory, cardiovascular, dermal, and neurological effects from exposure to high levels of arsenic. Dermal exposure to arsenic can result in direct irritation of skin (ATSDR 2007a).

Arsenic can be found in private drinking water wells throughout Michigan. Arsenic has been found in Gratiot County drinking water at levels as high as 0.05 mg/L¹⁹. One residential well sample had an arsenic level that was over the screening level (0.0234 mg/L). Residents with private drinking wells should have their water tested for arsenic.

Arsenic was found in both of the ash pile samples. The size of the ash piles are not known. Arsenic levels may be uniform throughout the pile or may be higher or lower in different parts of the ash piles.

Lead

Lead has been removed from many paints, ceramic products, caulking, pipe solder, and gasoline. Houses built before the late 1970's may still have paint containing lead. Children are often exposed to lead from ingesting paint chips or dust. Although sources of lead have been reduced people still encounter lead in their daily lives. Almost all (99%) of the publicly supplied drinking water have less than 5.0 µg/L lead. Lead in food ranged from less than 0.0004 to 0.5234 µg/g. People have an average dietary intake of 1.0 µg/kg/day (ATSDR 2007).

¹⁹ A map of Gratiot County and the arsenic levels in the water can be found at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/deq-wd-gws-ciu-counties21-30-as_270825_7.pdf.

Compared to adults, children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning. Children absorb, on average, 50% of the lead they ingest, while adults absorb between 6-80% depending on recent food consumption. Although lead can be absorbed through the skin, absorption of inorganic lead from dermal (skin) exposure appears to be less efficient than absorption from ingestion or inhalation. In studies measuring the amount of lead absorbed after dermal exposure, people's absorption ranged from less than or equal to 0.3% to possibly as high as 30% of the applied dose (ATSDR 2007).

After absorption by ingestion, inhalation, or dermal exposure, lead is distributed throughout the body similarly. Because of this and the fact that there is little information on people's health effects due to dermal exposure to lead, effects from ingestion are discussed. In both adults and children, the main target is the nervous system, but lead will affect every organ system (ATSDR 2007).

Lead was found in both of the ash pile samples. As previously stated, the size of the ash piles are not known. Lead levels may be uniform throughout the pile or may be higher or lower in different parts of the ash piles.

Chloride

One residential well had a chloride level (345 mg/L) higher than the drinking water screening level (250 mg/L). People frequently eat chloride in table salt (sodium chloride) (NAS 2004). People's bodies typically regulate the levels of chloride they have. Drinking water or coming into contact with water that has elevated levels of chloride will not harm people's health, although eating a lot of salt can contribute to high blood pressure (NAS 2004). Although it will not harm people's health, drinking water with elevated chloride may be unpleasant, as it could have a salty taste. People with most types of water softeners will have higher levels of chloride in their water.

Contaminants without Screening Levels

Calcium, potassium, 2,4-DDT, and delta-BHC were detected in the soil and groundwater samples from the FBA. 2,4-DDT was also detected in the sediment and surface water from a nearby county drain.

Both calcium and potassium are required elements in people. Calcium is required for teeth and bone formation, along with muscle contracting and blood clotting. Recommended intakes are 1,000 mg/day or higher for people over 9 years of age. The upper limit on the daily intake is 2,500 mg/day for people older than 1 year old. People can obtain calcium from eating milk, cheese, yogurt, corn tortillas, Chinese cabbage, broccoli, kale, calcium-set tofu (NAS 2001), and calcium-fortified foods (like orange juice).

Potassium is necessary for the normal functioning of people's cells. People obtain potassium by eating fruits, vegetables, meat, and nuts. There is no upper limit on the daily intake set for potassium because there is no evidence chronic excess intakes of potassium can occur in apparently healthy individuals (NAS 2004). Most people's bodies will remove the extra or unnecessary calcium and potassium.

About 15-21% of technical grade DDT was 2,4-DDT. It is less toxic than 4,4-DDT, but 2,4-DDT can act similar to the hormone estrogen. Laboratory experiments have shown that, 2,4-DDT was about 100,000 times less effective than estrogen hormones in producing an effect on reproductive systems (ATSDR 2002). Levels of 2,4-DDT range from 0.023 to 0.64 mg/kg in soil (from the FBA) and sediment (in a county drain near the FBA), and from 0.00001 to 0.0049 mg/L in surface (in a county drain near the FBA) and groundwater (under the FBA). Adults or children are not expected to be exposed to levels of 2,4-DDT that would harm their health²⁰.

Delta-BHC is one of the isomers of the pesticide lindane. Technical grade BHC contained about 6 to 10% of the delta-BHC (ATSDR 2005). It was found in the soil at and in the groundwater under the FBA. Soil had a maximum amount of delta-BHC of 0.043 mg/kg (estimated value) and delta-BHC was detected in groundwater, but below the detection limit for the samples (0.002 mg/L). People are expected to have little to no contact with the soil at the FBA and the groundwater under the FBA.

Methyl acetate and dibenzofuran were detected in the ash piles and methyl acetate was detected in the soil on the FBA. Since people are expected to have limited or no contact with the soil and ash piles on the FBA, it is not expected that these chemicals will harm people's health.

1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, tetrachloroethene, trihalomethane (total), and cyclohexane were detected in groundwater samples taken from monitoring wells on the FBA. Trichlorobenzenes have been used, in industry, as solvents, chemical intermediates, and dye carriers. However, trichlorobenzenes can also be degradation products from other chemicals, such as lindane (ATSDR 2010). 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene was only detected, below the reported sample quantitation limit (5 mg/L), in shallow outwash unit monitor wells at the FBA. People are expected to have limited to no contact with the groundwater under this site, and people's health is not expected to be harmed from contact with water containing this level of 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene.

Total trihalomethane was found up to 3.2 mg/L in groundwater under the FBA. Total trihalomethane refers to chemicals that have three halogens, such as bromine and chlorine, attached to a carbon. Many chemicals, such as bromoform and chloroform are included in this group. While there is no screening level for total trihalomethane, the screening levels exist for the individual chemicals that are included in this group. The individual chemicals included in this group were not above the screening levels. Although people are not expected to have contact with the groundwater, levels of total trihalomethanes present in the water will not harm people's health.

²⁰ If adults or children happened to inhale airborne dust with the maximum level of 2,4-DDT (0.64 mg/kg) from the FBA daily, the amount of 2,4-DDT ingested would be about 40 to 300 times lower than 0.3 mg/kg/day (a dose given to rats for two generations with no effect). This assumes adults (70 kg) and children (15 kg) swallow 0.2 kg of soil daily with 0.64 mg/kg of 2,4-DDT. If adults (70 kg) or children (15 kg) drink water (2 L/day) with 0.0049 2,4-DDT, the amount of ingested 2,4-DDT would be 459 to 2,142 times lower than the 2,4-DDT amount given to rats for two generations without an effect (0.3 mg/kg/day). DDT is not absorbed well through the skin, so skin contact with the water or soil would not add to people's exposure. The levels present in soil, water, or sediment would not harm people's health.

Cyclohexane was also detected in FBA groundwater samples at levels below the lower level that could be accurately measured. People are expected to have little to no contact with groundwater from the FBA and so will not come into contact with this chemical.

Sulfate and oil and grease were found in the surface water of the county drain near the FBA. Sulfate had a maximum value of 100 mg/L. The level of sulfate in the water was below the screening level for drinking water (250 mg/L). People's health will not be affected by coming into contact with water containing sulfate. Even if used for drinking water the sulfate levels would not harm people's health.

Oil and grease was detected in surface water and in a drinking water sample, however both were at levels below a level that could be accurately measured by the analytical method used. The oil and grease detected could have been from normal levels of oil and grease from natural sources, such as fats from plant material.

Children's Health Considerations

Compared to adults, children could be at greater risk from certain kinds of exposure to hazardous substances. Children play outdoors and sometimes engage in hand-to-mouth behaviors that increase their exposure potential. Children are shorter than adults; this means they breathe dust, soil, and vapors close to the ground. A child's lower body weight and higher intake rate results in a greater dose of hazardous substance per unit of body weight. If toxic exposure levels are high enough during critical growth stages, the developing body systems of children can sustain permanent damage. Certain contaminants of concern at these locations, such as lead, produce greater adverse effects in children as compared to adults. Children may have both increased absorption and increased susceptibility to these contaminants.

The FBA is located adjacent to a golf course, in an area that could be considered in the rough (an untended area). As it is not part of the golf course, children visiting the golf course are not expected to have much contact with the soil or ash piles. As the FBA is surrounded by a golf course, young children are not expected to encounter contaminants at this site. Older children and teenagers could make their way onto the FBA, but the vegetation and the depth of contaminated groundwater and soil would limit the exposure.

Contamination might have migrated off the site, either during the use of the site or from areas that into the downwind residential areas. Children may encounter contaminants from the site in their own yards. However, children are not expected to be harmed from the current levels of contamination present in soil in the residential areas.

Conclusions

Contaminants present in the soil at the FBA will not harm people's health. Visitors, including golfers, to the golf course around the FBA are expected to have little to no contact with the soil as it is not on the golf course, and is covered by vegetation. Golf course workers are not expected to have contact with the soil.

Not enough information is available to determine if the contaminants present in the ash piles at the FBA could harm people's health as only one sample was taken from the surface of each ash

pile. Workers and visitors to the golf course are not expected to have contact with the ash piles; the FBA is not on the golf course. If people appear to have more contact with the ash piles, such as if the vegetation does not completely cover the pile and people often visit the FBA or ash repeatedly blows onto the golf course, contaminant levels should be better characterized.

Levels of contaminants in the soil of the downwind residential area are not expected to harm resident's health. Contaminants are not expected to migrate from the FBA, based on the current vegetation present.

Levels of contaminants in the groundwater at the FBA are not expected to harm people's health; however, contaminants in soil appear to be migrating into the groundwater. Contaminants that migrate into the groundwater have the potential to reach residential or municipal drinking water. Groundwater at and around the FBA should continue to be monitored to determine if contaminants are migrating.

Levels of contaminants in the two residential wells near the site are not expected to harm people's health. Contaminants from the FBA should be measured in the monitoring wells. If the contaminants migrate into the deeper monitoring wells, residential wells should be tested.

Contaminants in the surface water and sediment in the drainage ditch near the site are not expected to harm people's health. This area is a county drain and people will have limited contact with the surface water and sediments.

Recommendations

Characterize the extent of contamination in the ash piles, and the potential for contaminant migration.

Consider restricting public access to the ash piles.

Continue monitoring contaminants in the groundwater at the FBA and prevent further migration of contaminants.

Public Health Action Plan

MDCH will evaluate any relevant new data.

Preparers of Report

This Public Health Assessment was prepared by the Michigan Department of Community Health under a cooperative agreement with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). It is in accordance with the approved agency methods, policies, procedures existing at the date of publication. Editorial review was completed by the cooperative agreement partner. ATSDR has reviewed this document and concurs with its findings based on the information presented. ATSDR's approval of this document has been captured in an electronic database, and the approving agency reviewers are listed below.

Author

Jennifer Gray
Toxicologist

ATSDR Reviewer

Trent LeCoultre
Technical Project Officer

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Appendix A: Detected contaminants from the 2006 Remedial Investigation (Weston 2006).

This appendix contains tables of all detected contaminants above the reported quantitation limit from the first investigation (Weston 2006). Screening levels are included in each table.

MDEQ Part 201 Generic Cleanup Criteria (MDEQ 2006a, 2006b) values were selected for screening levels if they were available. Screening levels for soil and sediment were the MDEQ Part 201 Residential and Commercial I Direct Contact Criteria (DCC). The DCC are soil concentrations of contaminants that are not expected to harm people's health after long-term (30 years) ingestion and dermal contact typical of residential use. If no DCC were available, an ATSDR soil comparison value was selected. If contaminant concentrations were below the screening levels, either the DCC or ATSDR soil comparison values, the contaminants are not expected to harm people's health. The DCC were also used as screening levels to evaluate exposure to sediments, such as when people step into the water.

For groundwater, the MDEQ Part 201 Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC) were used as screening levels. The GCC is a protective value for workers coming into contact with groundwater contaminants (for 21 years) and was also used as a screening value to evaluate contact with surface water. Since the FBA is located within a working golf course, workers would be the group most expected to have dermal contact with groundwater. The Part 201 MDEQ Residential Drinking Water Criteria (RDWC) were used as screening levels for wells that are used or are potentially located at a depth that could be used for drinking water. If the RDWC was not health-based, the human health-based MDEQ Rule 57 value (MDEQ 2010) for drinking water was selected as a screening level.

Screening levels for soil gas were from the MDEQ Part 201 Program Redesign 2009 Draft Proposed Residential Soil Gas Criteria (MDEQ 2009). The Residential Soil Gas Criteria are calculated from the Residential Indoor Air Criteria, levels of chemicals that people can breathe in their home that are not expected to cause health effects. These levels are only meaningful if a building is present on the location. If buildings are built on the FBA in the future, the possibility of soil gas phase contaminant migration into the buildings (vapor intrusion) should be evaluated.

Soil sampling results

Table A-1: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) soil from soil borings (17 samples) (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum value in FBA soil (mg/kg)
1,1-dichloroethane	890	0.071 J ^b
1,2-dichloroethane	91	33
2,4-DDT	NA ^c	0.023
2,6-dinitrotoluene	200 ^d	1.1 U ^e
2-methylnaphthalene	8,100	0.47 UJ ^f
4,4-DDD	95	0.38 J
4,4-DDE	45	0.2

Table A-1 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum value in FBA soil (mg/kg)
4,4-DDT	57	0.041 U
acetone	23,000	3.3 UJ
alpha-BHC	2.6	0.14 J
aluminum, total	50,000	7,800J
anthracene	230,000	1.1 U
antimony, total	180	3.9
arsenic, total	7.6	10.4
barium, total	37,000	52
benzene	180	6.2
beryllium, total	410	0.60 J
beta-BHC	5.4	0.023 J
bromomethane	320	0.29 J
cadmium, total	550	3.3 U
calcium, total	NA	87,000
chlordane, total	31	0.083 J
chlorobenzene	260	0.076 J
chloroform	1,200	0.24
chromium, hexavalent	2,500	0.65
chromium, total	2,500 ^g	14
chromium, trivalent	790,000	13.35
cobalt, total	2,600	6.4
copper, total	20,000	15
delta-BHC	NA	0.043 J
diethylphthalate	740	1.1 U
endosulfan II	1,400 ^h	0.15 J
endosulfan, total	1,400	0.15 J
endrin aldehyde	65 ⁱ	0.96 DJ ^j
endrin ketone	65 ⁱ	0.041 U
ethylbenzene	140	0.22 U
gamma-BHC (lindane)	8.3	1.5 DJ
gamma-chlordane	31 ^k	0.083 J
hexabromobenzene	1,100	0.10 U
iron, total	160,000	21,000J
lead, total	400	100J
magnesium, total	1,000,000	34,000
manganese, total	25,000	420J
mercury, total	160	0.42 J
methyl acetate	NA	0.99
methylene chloride	1,300	0.29 U
naphthalene	16,000	0.47 UJ
nickel, total	40,000	15J
n-nitroso-di-n-propylamine	1.2	1.1 U
PBB	1.2	0.05 UJ
phenanthrene	1,600	0.47 UJ

Table A-1 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum value in FBA soil (mg/kg)
phenol	12,000	1.3
potassium, total	NA	1,200
selenium, total	2,600	1.6 U
silver, total	2,500	2.4 U
sodium, total	1,000,000	460
thallium, total	35	2.0 U
toluene	250	0.25
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	NA	1.3
vanadium, total	750	23
xylene (total)	150	0.67 U
zinc, total	170,000	41

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC.

b = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.

c = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

d = The screening level is ATSDR’s intermediate Environmental Media Evaluation Guide value.

e = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

f = The “UJ” indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.

g = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for hexavalent chromium.

h = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for total endosulfan isomers.

i = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for endrin.

j = The “DJ” indicates that the sample was diluted and the value is an estimated result.

k = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for total chlordane isomers.

Ash sampling results

Table A-2: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) ash samples (two samples) (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum value in ash samples (mg/kg)
2-methylnaphthalene	8,100	0.54 U
4,4-DDD	95	0.0013
4,4-DDE	45	0.061
4,4-DDT	57	0.030
acetone	23,000	0.32 U
aluminum, total	50,000	14,000
anthracene	230,000	0.54 U
antimony, total	180	36
arsenic, total	7.6	62.4 (2/2)
barium, total	37,000	840
benzo(a)anthracene	20	0.54 U
benzo(a)pyrene	2	0.54 U
benzo(b)fluoranthene	20	0.3 J

Table A-2 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum value in ash samples (mg/kg)
benzo(k)fluoranthene	200	0.54 U
beryllium, total	410	5.8
butylbenzylphthalate	310	0.54 U
cadmium, total	550	1.9 J
calcium, total	NA	25,000
chromium, hexavalent,	2,500	0.6 U
chromium, total	2,500 d	26
chromium, trivalent	790,000	25.4
chrysene	2,000	0.41 J
cobalt, total	2,600	41
copper, total	20,000	95
cyanide, total	12	1.0
dibenzofuran	NA	0.54 U
diethylphthalate	740	0.065 J
endrin ketone	65 (endrin)	0.01
fluoranthene	46,000	0.5 J
heptachlor epoxide	3.1	0.007 U
hexabromobenzene	1,100	0.1 U
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	20	0.54 U
iron, total	160,000	62,000
lead, total	400	670 (2/2)
magnesium, total	1,000,000	2,800
manganese, total	25,000	620
mercury, total	160	0.145
methoxychlor	1,900	0.007 U
methyl acetate	NA	0.19 J
naphthalene	16,000	0.54 U
nickel, total	40,000	38
PBB	1.2	0.0012 J
phenanthrene	1,600	0.58 J
phenol	12,000	0.54 U
pyrene	29,000	0.25 J

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria (DCC).

b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

c = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.

d = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

e = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for hexavalent chromium.

f = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for endrin.

Soil gas sampling

Table A-3: Maximum value (in milligrams per cubic meter [mg/m³]) of soil gas levels in the Former Burn Area (FBA) (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Shallow screening level (sub-slab) ^a	Maximum levels from samples less than five feet deep	Deep screening level (deep 5') ^b	Maximum levels from samples over five feet deep
1,1,1-trichloroethane	310	<0.04 ^c	3,100	<5
1,1,2-trichloroethane	0.076	<0.04 ^c	0.76	<5
1,1-dichloroethane	26	0.13 ^c	260	5.8
1,1-dichloroethene	10	<0.04 ^c	100	<5
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	21,000	<0.04 ^c	21,000	<5
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	11	<0.04 ^c	110	ND ^d
1,2-dibromoethane	NA ^e	<0.04 ^c	NA	0.43
1,2-dichlorobenzene	16	<0.04 ^c	160	<10
1,2-dichloroethane	0.047	> 4.0 ^c	0.47	22
1,2-dichloroethene, cis-	1.8	<0.04 ^c	18	<5
1,2-dichloroethene, trans-	3.7	<0.04 ^c	37	<5
1,2-dichloropropane	0.21	0.058 ^c	2.10	<5
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	11	<0.04 ^c	110	ND
1,3-dichlorobenzene	0.16	<0.04 ^c	1.60	<10
1,4-dichlorobenzene	0.18	<0.04 ^c	1.80	<10
1-2 dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.01	< 0.1 ^c	0.10	< 25
2-butanone (MEK)	260	<0.04 ^c	2,600	<50
2-hexanone	2.1	<0.04 ^c	21	< 50
4-methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	160	0.085 ^c	1,600	<50
acetone	310	<0.48 ^c	3,100	<50
benzene	0.15	> 3.2 ^c	1.50	160
carbon disulfide	37	<0.04 ^c	370	<50
carbon tetrachloride	0.081	<0.04 ^c	0.81	< 5
chlorobenzene	37	<0.04 ^c	37	0.49
chloroethane	520	<0.1 ^c	5,200	<25
chloroform	0.51	<0.22 ^c	5.10	<5
cyclohexane	310	<0.04 ^c	3,100	<50
dichlorodifluoromethane	2,600	<0.1 ^c	26,000	<25
ethanol	NA	<0.04 ^c	NA	ND
ethyl benzene	3.9	<0.04 ^c	39	<5
heptane	180	<0.04 ^c	1,800	ND
hexane, n-	37	<0.2 ^c	370	ND
isopropylbenzene	21	<2	210	<10
methyl acetate	NA	<0.1 ^c	NA	<50
methylcyclohexane	NA	<0.1 ^c	NA	<50
methylene chloride	2.60	1.3 ^c	26	<25
propylene	NA	>1.7 ^c	NA	ND
styrene	2.10	<0.04 ^c	21	<5
tetrachloroethene	2.10	<0.04 ^c	21	<5
toluene	260	0.15 ^c	2,600	<5
trichloroethene	7.20	<0.04 ^c	7.20	<5
trichlorofluoromethane	2,900	<0.1 ^c	29,000	<25
vinyl chloride	0.140	<0.04 ^c	1.40	< 10
xylene, m,p	5.20	<0.08 ^c	52	<10
xylene, o-	5.20	<0.04 ^c	52	<5

Table A-3 continued

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = The screening levels are MDEQ's Draft Proposed Sub-Slab Residential Soil Gas Criteria (MDEQ 2009).

b = The screening levels are MDEQ's Draft Proposed Deep 5' Residential Soil Gas Criteria (MDEQ 2009).

c = The sample was collected in a Summa canister and analyzed offsite

d = The "ND" indicates that the sample was not analyzed for this analyte.

e = The "NA" indicates that no screening level is available.

Groundwater sampling results from soil borings

Table A-4: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) groundwater samples (17 samples) from vertical aquifer sampling (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum value (mg/L)
1,2-dichloroethane	19	16
1,3-dichlorobenzene	2	0.005 U ^b
2-chlorophenol	94	0.005 U
4-methylphenol	810 ^c	0.0092
acetone	31,000	10 UJ ^d
aluminum, dissolved	64,000	0.2 U
aluminum, total	64,000	10.8
antimony, dissolved	68	0.0059 J ^e
arsenic, dissolved	4.3	0.0588
arsenic, total	4.3	0.0133 J
barium, dissolved	14,000	0.705
barium, total	14,000	0.254
benzene	11	14
beryllium, total	290	0.005 U
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.32	0.028
cadmium, dissolved	190	0.005 U
calcium, dissolved	NA ^f	186
calcium, total	NA	314
carbon disulfide	1,200	0.5 U
chloroform	150	0.14 J
chromium, dissolved	460 ^g	0.01 U
chromium, total	460 ^g	0.0841
cis-1,2-dichloroethane	19	0.2 U
cobalt, dissolved	2,400	0.0102
copper, total	7,400	0.0495 J
diethylphthalate	1,100	0.005 U
iron, dissolved	58,000	33.2
iron, total	58,000	27.1
lead, total	0.19 ^h	0.0101 J
magnesium, dissolved	1,000,000	44

Table A-4 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum value (mg/L)
magnesium, total	1,000,000	81.5
manganese, dissolved	9,100	0.11
manganese, total	9,100	0.604
nickel, dissolved	74,000	0.0474
nickel, total	74,000	0.0449
phenol	29,000	0.02
potassium, dissolved	NA	11.9
potassium, total	NA	5.41 J
selenium, dissolved	970	0.035 U
sodium, dissolved	1,000,000	483
sodium, total	1,000,000	75
tetrachloroethane	4.7 ⁱ	0.2 U
thallium, dissolved	13	0.025 U
toluene	530	0.2 U
trichloroethane	21 ^j	0.2 U
vanadium, dissolved	970	0.05 U
vinyl chloride	1.0	0.2 U
zinc, dissolved	110,000	0.0345
zinc, total	110,000	0.222

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).

b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

c = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for total methylphenols.

d = The “UJ” indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.

e = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.

f = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

g = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for hexavalent chromium.

h = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

i = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for 1,1,2,2- tetrachloroethane.

j = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for 1,1,2- trichloroethane.

Groundwater sampling results from monitor wells

Table A-5: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) groundwater samples (52 samples) from monitor wells sampled in 2005 (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
1,1,1-trichloroethane	1,300	0.340 J ^b
1,1-biphenyl	0.69 ^c	0.00072 J
1,1-dichloroethane	2,400	1.8
1,2-dichloroethane	19	700 D^d

Table A-5 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
1,2-dichloropropane	16	0.88
2,2-oxybis(1-chloropropane)	NA ^e	0.6 UJ ^f
2,4-DDT	NA	0.000094 UJ
2,4-dichlorophenol	48	0.6 UJ
2-chlorophenol	94	0.024
2-methylnaphthalene	25	0.014 J
2-methylphenol	810 ^g	0.25 J
4,4-DDD	0.044	0.0022 UJ
4,4-DDE	0.027	0.0022 UJ
4,4-DDT	0.013	0.0022 UJ
4-methyl-2-pentanone	13,000	50
4-methylphenol	810	0.6 U ^h
acetone	31,000	50 U
acetophenone	6,100	0.6 U
aldrin	0.00034	0.0035 J
alpha-BHC	0.06	0.001 U
alpha-chlordane	0.015 ⁱ	0.001 U
aluminum, total	64,000	2.83
antimony, dissolved	68	0.06 U
antimony, total	68	0.06 U
arsenic, dissolved	4.3	0.035
arsenic, total	4.3	0.118
barium, dissolved	14,000	1.14
barium, total	14,000	1.99 J
benzene	11	120 E^j
beryllium, dissolved	290	0.005 J
beryllium, total	290	0.005 J
beta-BHC	0.12	0.001 U
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	5.7	0.16 J
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.32	0.6 U
cadmium, total	190	0.005 U
calcium, dissolved	NA	3,420
calcium, total	NA	3,920
carbon disulfide	1,200	50 U
chlordane, (total)	0.015	0.017 J
chlorobenzene	86	50 U
chloroform	150	50 U
chromium, dissolved	460 ^k	0.01 U
chromium, total	460 ^k	0.049
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	19	50U
cobalt, dissolved	2,400	0.050 U
cobalt, total	2,400	0.050 U
copper, dissolved	7,400	0.025 U
copper, total	7,400	0.025 U
cyanide, total	57	0.0103
cyclohexane	NA	50 U

Table A-5 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
endosulfan II	0.51	0.001 U
endosulfan sulfate	0.51	0.001 U
endosulfan, (total)	0.51	0.00011 J
endrin	0.16	0.001 U
endrin ketone	0.16	0.001 U
fluorene	2.0	0.6 U
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.19	0.041 D
gamma-chlordane	0.015 ^h	0.017 J
heptachlor	0.0029	0.001 U
heptachlor epoxide	0.009	0.001 U
iron, dissolved	58,000	279 J
iron, total	58,000	281 J
lead, dissolved	0.19 ^m	0.0328
lead, total	0.19 ^m	0.0292
magnesium, dissolved	1,000,000	675
magnesium, total	1,000,000	687.999 J
manganese, dissolved	9,100	5.62
manganese, total	9,100	5.65 J
mercury, dissolved	0.056	0.0034
mercury, total	0.056	0.0036
methoxychlor	0.045	0.011 EJ ^j
methylcyclohexane	NA	50 U
methylene chloride	220	16
methylphenol, (total)	810	0.342 J
naphthalene	31	0.6 UJ
nickel, dissolved	74,000	0.57 J
nickel, total	74,000	0.574 J
PCBs - Aroclor-1242	0.0033 ⁿ	0.005 UJ
p-chloro-m-cresol	79	0.6 UJ
phenol	29,000	2.7
potassium, dissolved	NA	174.999 J
potassium, total	NA	171 J
pyrene	0.14	0.6 U
selenium, dissolved	970	0.035 U
selenium, total	970	0.035 U
sodium, dissolved	1,000,000	726.999 J
sodium, total	1,000,000	1,140 J
toluene	530	50 U
trichloroethene	21 ^o	50 U
tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	2.1	0.01 U
vanadium, dissolved	970	0.05 UJ
vanadium, total	970	0.05 U

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
zinc, dissolved	110,000	0.0686 J
zinc, total	110,000	0.063 J

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).

b = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.

c = The screening level is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

d = The “D” indicates that the sample was diluted for analysis.

e = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

f = The “UJ” indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.

g = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for total methylphenols.

h = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

i = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for total chlordane isomers.

j = The “E” or “EJ” indicates that the value exceeded the instrument’s calibration range for the analytical method and the result is estimated.

k = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for hexavalent chromium.

l = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for total endosulfan isomers.

m = The screening level is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

n = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for total PCBs.

o = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for 1,1,2- trichloroethane.

Table A-6: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of para-Chlorobenzenesulfonic acid (pCBSA) in the Former Burn Area (FBA) groundwater samples from monitor wells sampled in 2005 (Weston 2006).

Wells	Number of wells	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum level pCBSA (mg/L)
Shallow depth wells	8	2,200	0.015
Intermediate depth wells	7	2,200	0.001 U ^b
Deep wells	4	2,200	0.0018

a = The screening level is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

Residential and Hidden Oaks Golf Course well sampling results

Table A-7: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Hidden Oaks Golf Course and two residential wells sampled in 2004 (Weston 2006).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum values from Hidden Oaks Golf Course well (mg/L)	Maximum values from two residential wells (mg/L)
1,1-biphenyl	0.46 ^b	0.013 U ^c	0.01 U
2,4-DDT	NA ^d	0.00002 UJ^e	0.00002 UJ
aluminum, total	0.3 ^f	0.0536 U	0.0311 J ^g
arsenic, total	0.010	0.0032 U	0.0234

Table A-7 continued			
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum values from Hidden Oaks Golf Course well (mg/L)	Maximum values from two residential wells (mg/L)
barium, total	2	0.053	0.277
beryllium, total	0.004	0.0002 U	0.00085 J
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	0.013 U	0.01 U
butylbenzylphthalate	1.2	0.013 U	0.01 U
calcium, total	NA	53.1	143
chloride	250	15	345
chlorobenzene	0.1	0.01 U	0.01 U
chromium, total	0.1	0.0011 U	0.0006 U
copper, total	1	0.0011 UJ	0.0123
cyanide, total	0.200	0.003 UJ	0.0062 J
di-n-butylphthalate	0.88	0.013 U	0.01 U
HEM, oil & grease	NA	5 U	5U
hexabromobenzene	0.00017	0.00002UJ	0.0000067 J
iron, total	2.0 ^b	0.161	0.989
lead, total	0.004	0.0026 U	0.0023
magnesium, total	400	17.1	56.3
manganese, total	0.86 ^b	0.0743	0.133
nitrogen, ammonia	10	0.53	0.46
nitrogen, nitrate+nitrite	1 ^h	0.02	0.11
n-nitroso-di-n-propylamine	0.005	0.013 U	0.01 U
potassium, total	NA	1.04	2.98
selenium, total	0.05	0.0032 U	0.0025 U
sodium, total	120	83.4 J	79.1 J
sulfate	250	107	20
vanadium, total	0.0045	0.001 U	0.0015 U
zinc, total	2.4	0.0551	0.342

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Residential Drinking Water Criteria (RDWC).

b = The screening level is the MDEQ's Rule 57 drinking water value set for human health.

c = The "U" indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

d = The "NA" indicates that no screening level is available.

e = The "UJ" indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.

f = The screening level is the MDEQ's Residential health based drinking water value in the Footnotes (MDEQ 2005).

g = The "J" indicates that the value is an estimated result.

h = The screening level is the MDEQ's RDWC for nitrite.

Appendix B: Detected contaminants from the 2009 Remedial Investigation (Weston 2009).

This appendix contains tables of all detected contaminants above the reported quantitation limit from the second investigation (Weston 2006).

Soil sampling results from the FBA

Table B-1: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) soil sampled (66 samples) in 2007 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels in all soil depths (mg/kg)
1,2-dichloroethane	91	1.7
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.64 J ^c
4,4-DDD	95	0.42
4,4-DDE	45	2.2
4,4-DDT	57	2.3
aldrin	1.0	0.18 U ^d
alpha-BHC	2.6	0.18 U
alpha-chlordane	31 ^e	0.22
aluminum, total	50,000	10,000
antimony, total	180	1.7
arsenic, total	7.6	21
barium, total	37,000	140
benzene	180	2.8
beryllium, total	410	1.2
cadmium, total	550	2.2
calcium, total	NA	103,000 J
chlordane (total)	31	0.37
chlorobenzene	260	0.13 U
chromium, hexavalent	2,500	6.6
chromium, total	2,500 ^f	23
cobalt, total	2,600	8.1
copper, total	20,000	120
cyanide, total	12	0.32
endosulfan (total)	1,400	0.0014
endosulfan I	1,400	0.18 U
gamma-BHC (lindane)	8.3	0.18 U
gamma-chlordane	31 ^e	0.15 J
HBB	1,100	11U
iron, total	160,000	29,000 J
lead, total	400	810
magnesium, total	1,000,000	37,400 J
manganese, total	25,000	630
mercury, total	160	0.16
molybdenum, total	2,600	1.8
nickel, total	40,000	22

Table B-1 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels in all soil depths (mg/kg)
PBB	1.2	5.4 U
pCBSA	230,000	0.011
potassium, total	NA	1,510 J
selenium, total	2,600	7.6
silver, total	2,500	0.25
sodium, total	1,000,000	1,540
thallium, total	35	0.5 U
vanadium, total	750	84
zinc, total	170,000	520

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria (DCC).

b = The "NA" indicates that no screening level is available.

c = The "J" indicates that the value is an estimated result.

d = The "U" indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

e = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for total chlordane isomers.

f = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for hexavalent chromium.

Soil sampling results from the downwind residential area

Table B-2: Maximum value (in milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the downwind residential area soil (0 to 0.5 feet deep, 32 samples) sampled in 2007 (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels in surface soil (mg/kg)
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.054 J ^c
4,4-DDD	95	39 UJ ^d
4,4-DDE	45	0.61
4,4-DDT	57	0.28
aluminum, total	50,000	12,000
antimony, total	180	0.31
arsenic, total	7.6	35
barium, total	37,000	72
benzo(a)anthracene	20	0.14 U ^e
benzo(b)fluoranthene	20	0.28 U
beryllium, total	410	0.52
cadmium, total	550	0.58
calcium, total	NA	68,000
chromium, hexavalent	2,500	2.7 UJ
chromium, total	2,500 ^f	18
chrysene	2,000	0.14 U
cobalt, total	2,600	8
copper, total	20,000	22
cyanide, total	12	0.22
fluoranthene	46,000	0.24
gamma-BHC (lindane)	8.3	0.038 UJ
HBB	1,100	2.2 U

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels in surface soil (mg/kg)
heptachlor	5.6	0.038 UJ
iron, total	160,000	22,000 J
lead, total	400	100
magnesium, total	1,000,000	18,200 J
manganese, total	25,000	350
mercury, total	160	0.16
molybdenum, total	2,600	2.4
nickel, total	40,000	19
PBB	1.2	1.1 UJ
phenanthrene	1,600	0.14 U
potassium, total	NA	1,290 J
pyrene	29,000	0.21
selenium, total	2,600	1.2
silver, total	2,500	0.18
sodium, total	1,000,000	140
vanadium, total	750	27 J
zinc, total	170,000	140

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria (DCC)..

b = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

c = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.

d = The “UJ” indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.

e = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

f = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for hexavalent chromium.

Groundwater sampling results from vertical aquifer sampling

Table B-3: Maximum levels (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected contaminants at or above the reported quantitation limit from vertical aquifer sampling (15 samples) (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	30	0.001 U ^b
1,1-tichloroethane	2,400	0.001 U
1,2-dichlorobenzene	160	0.001 U
1,2-trichloroethane	19	0.001 U
1,3-dichlorobenzene	2	0.001 U
1,4-dichlorobenzene	6.4	0.001 U
acetone	31,000	0.02 U
benzene	11	0.001 U
bromobenzene	12	0.001 U
bromodichloromethane	14	0.001 U
bromoform	140	0.001 U
carbon disulfide	1,200	0.001 U
chlorobenzene	86	0.001 U
chloroethane	440	0.005 U

Table B-3 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
chloroform	150	0.0021
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	200	0.001 U
ethyl ester	64,000	0.005 U
pCBSA	2,200 ^c	0.001 U
styrene	9.7	0.001 U
toluene	530	0.001 U
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	220	0.001 U
trichloroethane	21 ^d	0.001 U
trihalomethane (total)	NA ^e	0.0021
vinyl chloride	1	0.001 U

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).

b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

c = The screening level is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

d = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for 1,1,2- trichloroethane.

e = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

Groundwater sampling results from monitor wells

Table B-4: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) groundwater samples from the shallow outwash unit monitor wells (17 samples) (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
1,1,1-trichloroethane	1,300	1 U ^b
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	4.7	1 U
1,1,2-trichloroethane	21	1 U
1,1-dichloroethane	2,400	1.3
1,1-dichloroethene	11	1 U
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	0.073 ^c	5U
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	0.65 ^d	1 U
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	19	5U
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	56	1 U
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.39	5U
1,2-dibromoethane	530	1 U
1,2-dichlorobenzene	160	1 U
1,2-dichloroethane	19	1 U
1,2-dichloropropane	16	1 U
1,3-dichlorobenzene	2	1 U
1,4-dichlorobenzene	6.4	1 U
2,4-DDT	NA ^e	0.001 U
2,4-dichlorophenol	48	5U
2-butanone	240,000	5 U
2-chlorophenol	94	5U
2-methylnaphthalene	25	2.5 U

Table B-4 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
3 and 4-methylphenol	810 ^f	1 U
4,4-DDD	0.044	0.002 U
4,4-DDE	0.027	0.002 U
4,4-DDT	0.013	0.002 U
acenaphthene	4.2	0.5 U
acetone	31,000	20U
aldrin	0.00034	0.001 U
alpha-BHC	0.06	0.002 U
aluminum, dissolved	64,000	0.05 U
aluminum, total	64,000	0.05 U
anthracene	0.043	0.5 U
antimony, dissolved	68	0.001 U
antimony, total	68	0.01 U
arsenic, dissolved	4.3	0.3
arsenic, total	4.3	10 J^g
barium, dissolved	14,000	0.14
barium, total	14,000	1.8 J
benzene	11	99
beryllium, dissolved	290	0.001 U
beryllium, total	290	0.01 U
beta-BHC	0.12	0.02 U
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	5.7	0.5 U
bromobenzene	12	1 U
bromochloromethane	59 ^h	1 U
bromodichloromethane	14	1 U
bromoform	140	1 U
bromomethane	70	5U
cadmium, dissolved	190	0.002 U
cadmium, total	190	0.02 U
calcium, dissolved	NA	3,590 J
calcium, total	NA	5,180 J
carbon disulfide	1,200	1 U
carbon tetrachloride	4.6	1 U
chlorobenzene	86	1 U
chloroethane	440	5U
chloroform	150	3.2
chloromethane	490	5U
chromium, dissolved	460 ⁱ	0.001 U
chromium, hexavalent	460	0.01 U
chromium, total	460 ⁱ	0.59
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	200	1 U
cobalt, dissolved	2,400	0.015 U
cobalt, total	2,400	0.052
copper, dissolved	7,400	0.0017
copper, total	7,400	0.012
cyclohexane	NA	5U

Table B-4 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
delta-BHC	NA	0.002 U
dibromochloromethane	18	1 U
dibromomethane	530	1 U
ethyl ether	1,000 ^j	5U
ethylbenzene	170	1 U
fluoranthene	0.210	0.5 U
fluorene	2	0.5 U
gamma-BHC	0.19	0.1 U
iron, dissolved	58,000	54J
iron, total	58,000	310J
isopropylbenzene	56	1 U
lead, dissolved	0.19 ^k	0.001 U
lead, total	0.19 ^k	0.01 U
magnesium, dissolved	1,000,000	680J
magnesium, total	1,000,000	1,120 J
manganese, dissolved	9.1	0.025
manganese, total	9.1	8.6 J
mercury, dissolved	0.056	0.0002 U
mercury, total	0.056	0.0002 U
methylene chloride	220	13
methylphenol, total	810	0.091
naphthalene	31	5U
nickel, dissolved	74,000	0.017
nickel, total	74,000	0.38
n-propylbenzene	15	1 U
pCBSA	2,200	0.036
pentachlorophenol	0.2	10 U
phenanthrene	1	0.5 U
phenol	29,000	2.5 U
potassium, dissolved	NA	110J
potassium, total	NA	120J
Pyrene	0.14	0.5 U
pyridine	94	10U
sec-butylbenzene	4.4	1 U
selenium, dissolved	970	0.001 U
selenium, total	970	0.1 U
silver, dissolved	1,500	0.0002 UJ
silver, total	1,500	0.00025 ^l
sodium, dissolved	1,000,000	1,810J
sodium, total	1,000,000	3,170J
tertiary butyl alcohol	79,000	50 U
tetrachloroethene	12	1 U
toluene	530	1.5
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	220	1 U
trans-1,3-dichloropropane	NA	1 U
trichloroethene	21 ^m	1 U

Table B-4 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels (mg/L)
trihalomethane, total	NA	3.2
TRIS	2.1	0.1 U
vanadium, dissolved	970	0.002 U
vanadium, total	970	0.031
vinyl chloride	1	1 U
xylene, meta & para	190	2 U
xylene, o-	190	1 U
xylenes (total)	190	0.028
zinc, dissolved	110,000	0.01 U
zinc, total	110,000	0.13

Bold values are higher than the criteria.

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).

b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

c = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

d = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

e = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

f = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for total methylphenols.

g = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.

h = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

i = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for hexavalent chromium.

j = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

k = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

l = The “UJ” indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.

m = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for 1,1,2- trichloroethane.

Table B-5: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) groundwater samples from the upper till unit monitor wells (seven samples) (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels from upper till monitor wells (mg/L)
1,1-dichloroethane	2,400	0.001 U ^b
1,2-dichloroethane	19	0.001 U
1,2-dichloropropane	16	0.001 U
2,4-DDT	NA ^c	0.0049
2-butanone	240,000	0.005 U
4,4-DDD	0.044	0.0003
4,4-DDE	0.027	0.000054
4,4-DDT	0.013	0.0061
4-methyl-2-pentanone	13,000	0.005 U
acetone	31,000	0.027
aluminum, dissolved	64,000	0.05 U
aluminum, total	64,000	6.9 J ^d
arsenic, dissolved	4.3	0.01 U
arsenic, total	4.3	0.19

Table B-5 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels from upper till monitor wells (mg/L)
barium, dissolved	14,000	10J
barium, total	14,000	80J
benzene	11	0.0072
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.32	0.0089
bromobenzene	12	0.001 U
bromochloromethane	1 ^e	0.001 U
calcium, dissolved	NA	8,250 J
calcium, total	NA	17,400 J
chlorobenzene	86	0.001 U
chloroform	150	0.001 U
chromium, dissolved	460 ^f	0.023
chromium, total	460 ^f	0.055
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	0.07	0.001 U
cobalt, dissolved	2,400	0.028
cobalt, total	2,400	0.045
copper, dissolved	7,400	0.012
copper, total	7,400	0.034
dibromomethane	530	0.001 U
ethyl ether	0.01	0.005 U
iron, dissolved	58,000	16
iron, total	58,000	100J
lead, dissolved	0.19 ^g	0.01 U
lead, total	0.19 ^g	0.02 U
magnesium, dissolved	1,000,000	2,640 J
magnesium, total	1,000,000	2,880 J
manganese, dissolved	9,100	2.3 J
manganese, total	9,100	4.4 J
methylene chloride	220	0.005 U
molybdenum, dissolved	970	0.027
molybdenum, total	970	0.026
nickel, dissolved	74,000	0.25
nickel, total	74,000	0.66
pCBSA	2,200 ^h	0.001 U
potassium, dissolved	NA	53 J
potassium, total	NA	77 J
selenium, dissolved	970	0.01 U
selenium, total	970	0.02 U
sodium, dissolved	1,000,000	2,180 J
sodium, total	1,000,000	10,900 J
toluene	530	0.001 U
vanadium, dissolved	970	0.01 U
vanadium, total	970	0.02 U
vinyl chloride	1	0.07
zinc, dissolved	110,000	0.021
zinc, total	110,000	0.042

Table B-5 continued

- a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).
 b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.
 c = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.
 d = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.
 e = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.
 f = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for hexavalent chromium.
 g = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.
 h = The value is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

Table B-6: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) groundwater samples from the lower till unit monitor wells (two samples) (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels from lower till monitor wells (mg/L)
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	30	0.001 U ^b
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	4.7	0.001 U
1,1-dichloroethane	2,400	0.001 U
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	19	0.005 U
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	56	0.001 U
1,2-dichlorobenzene	160	0.001 U
1,2-dichloroethane	19	0.001 U
1,3-dichlorobenzene	2	0.001 U
1,4-dichlorobenzene	6.4	0.001 U
2,4-DDT	NA ^c	0.00001 U
2-butanone	240,000	0.005 U
2-chlorophenol	94	0.01 U
4,4-DDD	0.044	0.00002 U
4,4-DDE	0.027	0.00002 U
4,4-DDT	0.013	0.00002 U
aluminum, dissolved	64,000	0.05 U
aluminum, total	64,000	0.38
antimony, dissolved	68	0.001 U
antimony, total	68	0.001 U
arsenic, dissolved	4.3	0.076
arsenic, total	4.3	0.077
barium, dissolved	14,000	1.2 J ^d
barium, total	14,000	1.2 J
benzene	11	0.17
beta-BHC	NA	0.00002 U
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	5.7	0.001 U
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.32	0.016
bromobenzene	12	0.014
bromochloromethane	NA	0.001 U
cadmium, dissolved	190	0.0002 U
cadmium, total	190	0.0002 U
calcium, dissolved	NA	321 J

Table B-6 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels from lower till monitor wells (mg/L)
calcium, total	NA	309 J
carbon disulfide	1,200	0.001 U
chloroethane	440	0.005 U
chloroform	150	0.001 U
chromium, dissolved	460 ^e	0.001 U
chromium, hexavalent	460	0.005 U
chromium, total	460 ^e	0.026
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	NA	0.001 U
cobalt, dissolved	2,400	0.015 U
cobalt, total	2,400	0.015 U
copper, dissolved	7,400	0.001 U
copper, total	7,400	0.0028
dibromomethane	530	0.001 U
ethyl ether	35,000	0.005 U
gamma-BHC	0.19	0.00002 U
iron, dissolved	58,000	3.2
iron, total	58,000	3.9
lead, dissolved	NA	0.001 U
lead, total	NA	0.001 U
magnesium, dissolved	1,000,000	160 J
magnesium, total	1,000,000	160 J
manganese, dissolved	9,100	0.13
manganese, total	9,100	0.17
methylene chloride	220	0.005 U
molybdenum, dissolved	970	0.025 U
molybdenum, total	970	0.025 U
nickel, dissolved	74,000	0.018
nickel, total	74,000	0.023
pCBSA	NA	0.001 U
phenol	29,000	0.0051 U
potassium, dissolved	NA	4.5
potassium, total	NA	4.6
selenium, dissolved	970	0.001 U
selenium, total	970	0.001 U
sodium, dissolved	1,000,000	168 J
sodium, total	1,000,000	171 J
toluene	530	0.001 U
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	NA	0.001 U
trichloroethene	NA	0.001 U
TRIS	2.1	0.01 U
vanadium, dissolved	970	0.002 U
vanadium, total	970	0.002 U
zinc, dissolved	110,000	0.01 U
zinc, total	110,000	0.014

Table B-6 continued

- a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).
 b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.
 c = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.
 d = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.
 e = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for hexavalent chromium.

Table B-7: Maximum value (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in the Former Burn Area (FBA) groundwater samples from the lower outwash unit monitor wells (eight samples) (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels from lower outwash monitor wells (mg/L)
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	30	0.001 U ^b
1,1-dichloroethane	2,400	0.001 U
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	19	0.0021 U
1,2-dichlorobenzene	160	0.001 U
1,2-dichloroethane	19	0.001 U
1,2-dichloropropane	16	0.001 U
1,4-dichlorobenzene	6.4	0.001 U
2,4-DDT	NA ^c	0.00005
2-chlorophenol	94	0.01 U
4,4-DDD	0.044	0.00002 U
4,4-DDE	0.027	0.00002 U
4,4-DDT	0.013	0.00021
aluminum, dissolved	64,000	0.05 U
aluminum, total	64,000	2.1 J ^d
antimony, total	68	0.001 U
arsenic, dissolved	4.3	0.087
arsenic, total	4.3	0.092
barium, dissolved	14,000	1.1 J
barium, total	14,000	1.1 J
benzene	11	0.001 U
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.32	0.0051 U
bromobenzene	12	0.001 U
cadmium, total	190	0.0002 U
calcium, dissolved	NA	618 J
calcium, total	NA	674 J
chlorobenzene	86	0.001 U
chromium, dissolved	460 ^e	0.0047
chromium, total	460 ^e	0.16
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	NA	0.001 U
cobalt, total	2,400	0.015 U
copper, dissolved	7,400	0.0068
copper, total	7,400	0.024
cyclohexane	NA	0.005 U
fluorene	2	0.001 U
iron, dissolved	58,000	4.3

Table B-7 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum levels from lower outwash monitor wells (mg/L)
iron, total	58,000	9.0
lead, total	NA	0.0019
magnesium, dissolved	1,000,000	17 J
magnesium, total	1,000,000	18 J
manganese, dissolved	9,100	0.4
manganese, total	9,100	0.46
mercury, total	0.056	0.0002 U
methylene chloride	220	0.005 U
molybdenum, dissolved	970	0.025 U
molybdenum, total	970	0.025 U
nickel, dissolved	74,000	0.041
nickel, total	74,000	0.052
pCBSA	2,200 ^f	0.001 U
phenol	29,000	0.005 U
potassium, dissolved	NA	6.6 J
potassium, total	NA	6.4 J
selenium, dissolved	970	0.001 U
selenium, total	970	0.001 U
silver, total	1,500	0.0002 U
sodium, dissolved	1,000,000	233 J
sodium, total	1,000,000	231 J
tetrachloroethene	12	0.001 U
tetrahydrofuran	1,600	0.005 U
toluene	530	0.001 U
trichloroethene	21 ^g	0.001 U
vanadium, total	970	0.0036
xylene, o-	190	0.001 U
zinc, dissolved	110,000	0.013
zinc, total	110,000	0.037

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).

b = The "U" indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

c = The "NA" indicates that no screening level is available.

d = The "J" indicates that the value is an estimated result.

e = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for hexavalent chromium.

f = The value is the MDEQ's Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

g = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for 1,1,2- trichloroethane.

Soil and groundwater dioxin levels from the FBA samples

Table B-8: Dioxin levels in soil (in nanograms per kilogram [ng/kg], 11 samples) and groundwater (in picograms per liter [pg/L], five samples) Former Burn Area (FBA) samples (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Soil screening level (ng/kg)	Soil (ng/kg)	Water screening level (pg/L)	Water (pg/L)
2378-TCDF	NA ^a	12 U ^b	NA	12 U
2378-TCDD	NA	1.1 U	NA	12 U
12378-PeCDF	NA	190 E ^c	NA	59 U
23478-PeCDF	NA	12	NA	59 U
12378-PeCDD	NA	6.8 U	NA	59 U
123478-HxCDF	NA	15	NA	59 U
123678-HxCDF	NA	9.5	NA	59 U
234678-HxCDF	NA	6.8 U	NA	59 U
123789-HxCDF	NA	6.8 U	NA	59 U
123478-HxCDD	NA	6.8 U	NA	59 U
123678-HxCDD	NA	6.8 U	NA	59 U
123789-HxCDD	NA	6.8 U	NA	59 U
1234678-HpCDF	NA	24	NA	59 U
1234789-HpCDF	NA	10	NA	59 U
1234678-HpCDD	NA	48	NA	59 U
OCDF	NA	53	NA	120 U
OCDD	NA	410	NA	120 U
Total TEQ in parts per trillion (ppt)	90 ^d	7.9	10 ^e	0

a = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

b = The “U” indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

c = The “E” indicates that the value is the estimated maximum possible concentration.

d = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria for total dioxins based on Toxic Equivalency (TEQ) in parts per trillion (ppt).

e = The screening level is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria for total dioxins based on Toxic Equivalency (TEQ) in parts per trillion (ppt).

Surface water sampling results

Table B-9: Maximum levels (in milligrams per liter [mg/L]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in surface water (five samples) from a drainage ditch adjacent to the Former Burn Area (FBA) (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum level in surface water (mg/L)
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.00001 UJ ^c
aluminum, total	64,000	0.71
ammonia	NA	0.53
arsenic, total	4.3	0.0073
barium, total	14,000	0.092
calcium, total	NA	134 J ^d

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/L)	Maximum level in surface water (mg/L)
chloride	NA	124 J
chromium, total	460 ^c	0.0018
copper, total	7,400	0.0036
iron, total	58,000	9.2
lead, total	0.19 ^f	0.0019
magnesium, total	1,000,000	30
manganese, total	9,100	0.86
nickel, total	74,000	0.0063
nitrate + nitrite	310,000 ^g	0.66
oil and grease	NA	11 U
potassium, total	NA	5.9 J
sodium, total	1,000,000	49.5
sulfate	NA	100 J
vanadium, total	970	0.004
zinc, total	110,000	0.025

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening levels is the MDEQ Groundwater Contact Criteria (GCC).

b = The “NA” indicates that no screening level is available.

c = The “UJ” indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.

d = The “J” indicates that the value is an estimated result.

e = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for hexavalent chromium.

f = The screening level is the MDEQ’s Rule 57 non-drinking water value set for human health.

g = The screening level is the MDEQ GCC for nitrate.

Sediment sampling results

Table B-10: Maximum levels (in milligrams per kilograms [mg/kg]) of detected compounds at or above the reported quantitation limit in sediment (seven samples) from a drainage ditch adjacent to the Former Burn Area (FBA) (Weston 2009).

Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels (mg/kg)
2,4-DDT	NA ^b	0.14 U ^c
4,4-DDD	95	0.2
4,4-DDE	45	0.05
4,4-DDT	57	0.027 U
alpha-chlordane	31 ^d	0.013 J ^e
aluminum, total	50,000	5,200
antimony, total	180	0.55
arsenic, total	7.6	7.2
barium, total	37,000	58
beryllium, total	410	0.26
cadmium, total	550	0.52
calcium, total	NA	82,200 J
carbon, total organic	NA	87,000 J
chromium, total	2,500 (VI) ^f	11

Table B-10 continued		
Analyte	Screening level ^a (mg/kg)	Maximum levels (mg/kg)
chrysene	2,000	0.590 U
cobalt, total	2,600	5
copper, total	20,000	18
endosulfan I	1,400	0.014 U
fluoranthene	46,000	0.59 U
gamma-chlordane	31 ^d	0.013 UJ ^g
HBB	1,100	0.27 U
iron, total	160,000	21,000 J
lead, total	400	19
magnesium, total	1,000,000	24,800 J
manganese, total	25,000	1,000
mercury, total	160	0.15 U
molybdenum, total	16,000	4.5
nickel, total	40,000	14
pCBSA	230,000	0.01 U
phenanthrene	1,600	0.59 U
PBB	1.2	0.13 U
potassium, total	NA	700 J
pyrene	29,000	0.59 U
selenium, total	2,600	0.87
silver, total	2,500	0.1 U
sodium, total	1,000,000	140
toluene	250	0.23
vanadium, total	750	14
zinc, total	170,000	130

a = Unless otherwise noted, the screening level is the MDEQ Residential Direct Contact Criteria (DCC).

b = The "NA" indicates that no screening level is available.

c = The "U" indicates that the analyte was not detected above the reported sample quantitation limit.

d = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for total chlordane isomers.

e = The "J" indicates that the value is an estimated result.

f = The screening level is the MDEQ Residential DCC for hexavalent chromium.

g = The "UJ" indicates that the analyte was not detected and the reporting limit is estimated.