

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

DOCUMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR DETERMINATION

RCRA Corrective Action Environmental Indicator (EI) RCRIS code (CA725)

Current Human Exposures Under Control

Facility Name:	PLM Properties LLC
Facility Address:	2491 Paris Pike, Springfield, Ohio 45501
Facility EPA ID #:	OHD097537609

1. Has **all** available relevant/significant information on known and reasonably suspected releases to soil, groundwater, surface water/sediments, and air, subject to RCRA Corrective Action (e.g., from Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU), Regulated Units (RU), and Areas of Concern (AOC)), been **considered** in this EI determination?

 X If yes - check here and continue with #2 below.

 If no - re-evaluate existing data, or

 if data are not available skip to #6 and enter "IN" (more information needed) status code.

BACKGROUND

Definition of Environmental Indicators (for the RCRA Corrective Action)

Environmental Indicators (EI) are measures being used by the RCRA Corrective Action program to go beyond programmatic activity measures (e.g., reports received and approved, etc.) to track changes in the quality of the environment. The two EI developed to-date indicate the quality of the environment in relation to current human exposures to contamination and the migration of contaminated groundwater. An EI for non-human (ecological) receptors is intended to be developed in the future.

Definition of "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI

A positive "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI determination ("YE" status code) indicates that there are no "unacceptable" human exposures to "contamination" (i.e., contaminants in concentrations in excess of appropriate risk-based levels) that can be reasonably expected under current land- and groundwater-use conditions (for all "contamination" subject to RCRA corrective action at or from the identified facility (i.e., site-wide)).

Relationship of EI to Final Remedies

While Final remedies remain the long-term objective of the RCRA Corrective Action program the EI are near-term objectives which are currently being used as Program measures for the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, GPRA). The "Current Human Exposures Under Control" EI are for reasonably expected human exposures under current land- and groundwater-use conditions ONLY, and do not consider potential future land- or groundwater-use conditions or ecological receptors. The RCRA Corrective Action program's overall mission to protect human health and the environment requires that Final remedies address these issues (i.e., potential future human exposure scenarios, future land and groundwater uses, and ecological receptors).

Duration / Applicability of EI Determinations

EI Determinations status codes should remain in RCRIS national database ONLY as long as they remain true (i.e., RCRIS status codes must be changed when the regulatory authorities become aware of contrary information).

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2. Are groundwater, soil, surface water, sediments, or air **media** known or reasonably suspected to be “contaminated”¹ above appropriately protective risk-based “levels” (applicable promulgated standards, as well as other appropriate standards, guidelines, guidance, or criteria) from releases subject to RCRA Corrective Action (from SWMUs, RUs or AOCs)?

	Yes	No	?	Rationale / Key Contaminants
Groundwater	X			TCE/DCE Concentrations currently exceed Drinking Water MCLs
Air (indoors) ²		X		
Surface Soil (e.g., <2 ft)		X		
Surface Water		X		
Sediment		X		
Subsurf. Soil (e.g., >2 ft)		X		
Air (outdoors)		X		

_____ If no (for all media) - skip to #6, and enter “YE,” status code after providing or citing appropriate “levels,” and referencing sufficient supporting documentation demonstrating that these “levels” are not exceeded.

 X If yes (for any media) - continue after identifying key contaminants in each “contaminated” medium, citing appropriate “levels” (or provide an explanation for the determination that the medium could pose an unacceptable risk), and referencing supporting documentation.

_____ If unknown (for any media) - skip to #6 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Groundwater associated with the former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area contains trichloroethylene (TCE) and cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (DCE) concentrations greater than the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 7 ug/l for TCE and 5 ug/l for DCE. Groundwater remediation has been implemented in accordance with an approved Closure Plan and a Post-closure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage area. Both plans were reviewed and approved by the Ohio EPA in September 1998. The closure plan documents that there is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment under current and future use conditions. The current groundwater remediation program is a Final Remedy to address contaminated groundwater.

Soil that contained hazardous waste constituents was removed from the former Waste Paint Solvent Storage Tank Area and the former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area. The remaining soil contained contaminant concentrations that were less than human-health risk-based levels, as determined by site-specific risk assessments. Contaminant concentrations in soil associated with the former metal plating operations also were less than human health risk-based levels. All risk assessments were reviewed and approved by the Ohio EPA. Please refer to; Certification of Closure for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area; Post Closure

¹ “Contamination” and “contaminated” describes media containing contaminants (in any form, NAPL and/or dissolved, vapors, or solids, that are subject to RCRA) in concentrations in excess of appropriately protective risk-based “levels” (for the media, that identify risks within the acceptable risk range).

² Recent evidence (from the Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment, and others) suggest that unacceptable indoor air concentrations are more common in structures above groundwater with volatile contaminants than previously believed. This is a rapidly developing field and reviewers are encouraged to look to the latest guidance for the appropriate methods and scale of demonstration necessary to be reasonably certain that indoor air (in structures located above (and adjacent to) groundwater with volatile contaminants) does not present unacceptable risks.

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Plan for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area; Certification of Closure for the Waste Paint Solvent Storage Tank; Report on the Plating Area Closure, and Cessation of Regulated Operations Report.

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3. Are there **complete pathways** between “contamination” and human receptors such that exposures can be reasonably expected under the current (land- and groundwater-use) conditions?

Summary Exposure Pathway Evaluation Table

Potential **Human Receptors** (Under Current Conditions)

“Contaminated” Media	Residents	Workers	Day-Care	Construction	Trespassers	Recreation	Food ³
Groundwater	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Air (indoors)	—	—	—				
Soil (surface, e.g., <2 ft)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surface Water	—	—			—	—	—
Sediment	—	—			—	—	—
Soil (subsurface e.g., >2 ft)				—			—
Air (outdoors)	—	—	—	—	—		

Instructions for Summary Exposure Pathway Evaluation Table:

- Strike-out specific Media including Human Receptors’ spaces for Media which are not “contaminated” as identified in #2 above.
- enter “yes” or “no” for potential “completeness” under each “Contaminated” Media -- Human Receptor combination (Pathway).

Note: In order to focus the evaluation to the most probable combinations some potential “Contaminated” Media - Human Receptor combinations (Pathways) do not have check spaces (“—”). While these combinations may not be probable in most situations they may be possible in some settings and should be added as necessary.

- X If no (pathways are not complete for any contaminated media-receptor combination) - skip to #6, and enter “YE” status code, after explaining and/or referencing condition(s) in-place, whether natural or man-made, preventing a complete exposure pathway from each contaminated medium (e.g., use optional Pathway Evaluation Work Sheet to analyze major pathways).
- If yes (pathways are complete for any “Contaminated” Media - Human Receptor combination) - continue after providing supporting explanation.
- If unknown (for any “Contaminated” Media - Human Receptor combination) - skip to #6 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Contaminated groundwater associated with the PLM facility is not used for any purpose, and there are no human exposures to contaminated groundwater at the facility. Groundwater sampling conducted during the week of April 24, 2001 by the U.S. EPA south of the PLM facility confirmed that VOC concentrations (including TCE and DCE) are not detected in the area south of the Mad River, and supports the conclusion of the PLM groundwater model, which depicts the Mad River as a discharge zone for groundwater

³ Indirect Pathway/Receptor (e.g., vegetables, fruits, crops, meat and dairy products, fish, shellfish, etc.)

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contamination from the PLM facility.

The closure plan documents that there is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment under present or future use scenarios. There is no completed pathway to contaminated groundwater, and the groundwater is being remediated.

4. Can the **exposures** from any of the complete pathways identified in #3 be reasonably expected to be **“significant”**⁴ (i.e., potentially “unacceptable” because exposures can be reasonably expected to be: 1) greater in magnitude (intensity, frequency and/or duration) than assumed in the derivation of the acceptable “levels” (used to identify the “contamination”); or 2) the combination of exposure magnitude (perhaps even though low) and contaminant concentrations (which may be substantially above the acceptable “levels”) could result in greater than acceptable risks)?

_____ If no (exposures can not be reasonably expected to be significant (i.e., potentially “unacceptable”) for any complete exposure pathway) - skip to #6 and enter “YE” status code after explaining and/or referencing documentation justifying why the exposures (from each of the complete pathways) to “contamination” (identified in #3) are not expected to be “significant.”

_____ If yes (exposures could be reasonably expected to be “significant” (i.e., potentially “unacceptable”) for any complete exposure pathway) - continue after providing a description (of each potentially “unacceptable” exposure pathway) and explaining and/or referencing documentation justifying why the exposures (from each of the remaining complete pathways) to “contamination” (identified in #3) are not expected to be “significant.”

_____ If unknown (for any complete pathway) - skip to #6 and enter “IN” status code

Rationale and Reference(s):

⁴ If there is any question on whether the identified exposures are “significant” (i.e., potentially “unacceptable”) consult a human health Risk Assessment specialist with appropriate education, training and experience.

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5. Can the “significant” **exposures** (identified in #4) be shown to be within **acceptable** limits?

_____ If yes (all “significant” exposures have been shown to be within acceptable limits) - continue and enter “YE” after summarizing and referencing documentation justifying why all “significant” exposures to “contamination” are within acceptable limits (e.g., a site-specific Human Health Risk Assessment).

_____ If no (there are current exposures that can be reasonably expected to be “unacceptable”)- continue and enter “NO” status code after providing a description of each potentially “unacceptable” exposure.

_____ If unknown (for any potentially “unacceptable” exposure) - continue and enter “IN” status code

Rationale and Reference(s):

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6. Check the appropriate RCRIS status codes for the Current Human Exposures Under Control EI event code (CA725), and obtain Supervisor (or appropriate Manager) signature and date on the EI determination below (and attach appropriate supporting documentation as well as a map of the facility):

 X YE - Yes, "Current Human Exposures Under Control" has been verified. Based on a review of the information contained in this EI Determination, "Current Human Exposures" are expected to be "Under Control" at the **PLM Properties, LLC facility**, EPA ID # **OHD097537609**, located at **2491 Paris Pike, Springfield, Ohio 45501** under current and reasonably expected conditions. This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency/State becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.

 NO - "Current Human Exposures" are NOT "Under Control."

 IN - More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by (signature) _____ Date 5/24/2001
 (print) Brian P. Freeman
 (title) Sr. Chemist and Project Manager

Supervisor (signature) _____ Date _____
 (print) _____
 (title) _____
 (EPA Region or State) _____

Locations where References may be found:

U.S. E.P.A. Region 5, Waste Pesticides and Toxics Division, RCRA Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Branch Corrective Action Files

U.S. E.P.A. Region 5 7th floor Document Storage Facility

Contact telephone number and e-mail address

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(phone #)	(312) 353-2720
(e-mail)	freeman.brian@epa.gov

FINAL NOTE: THE HUMAN EXPOSURES EI IS A QUALITATIVE SCREENING OF EXPOSURES AND THE DETERMINATIONS WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD NOT BE USED AS THE SOLE BASIS FOR RESTRICTING THE SCOPE OF MORE DETAILED (E.G., SITE-SPECIFIC) ASSESSMENTS OF RISK.

DOCUMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR DETERMINATION

RCRA Corrective Action Environmental Indicator (EI) RCRIS code (CA750)

Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control

Facility Name:	PLM Properties LLC
Facility Address:	2941 St. Paris Pike, Springfield Ohio 45501
Facility EPA ID #:	QHD097537609

1. Has **all** available relevant/significant information on known and reasonably suspected releases to the groundwater media, subject to RCRA Corrective Action (e.g., from Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU), Regulated Units (RU), and Areas of Concern (AOC)), been **considered** in this EI determination?

 X If yes - check here and continue with #2 below.

 If no - re-evaluate existing data, or

 if data are not available skip to #6 and enter "IN" (more information needed) status code.

BACKGROUND

Definition of Environmental Indicators (for the RCRA Corrective Action)

Environmental Indicators (EI) are measures being used by the RCRA Corrective Action program to go beyond programmatic activity measures (e.g., reports received and approved, etc.) to track changes in the quality of the environment. The two EI developed to-date indicate the quality of the environment in relation to current human exposures to contamination and the migration of contaminated groundwater. An EI for non-human (ecological) receptors is intended to be developed in the future.

Definition of "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" EI

A positive "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" EI determination ("YE" status code) indicates that the migration of "contaminated" groundwater has stabilized, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within the original "area of contaminated groundwater" (for all groundwater "contamination" subject to RCRA corrective action at or from the identified facility (i.e., site-wide)).

Relationship of EI to Final Remedies

While Final remedies remain the long-term objective of the RCRA Corrective Action program the EI are near-term objectives which are currently being used as Program measures for the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, GPRA). The "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" EI pertains ONLY to the physical migration (i.e., further spread) of contaminated ground water and contaminants within groundwater (e.g., non-aqueous phase liquids or NAPLs). Achieving this EI does not substitute for achieving other stabilization or final remedy requirements and expectations associated with sources of contamination and the need to restore, wherever practicable, contaminated groundwater to be suitable for its designated current and future uses.

Duration / Applicability of EI Determinations

EI Determinations status codes should remain in RCRIS national database ONLY as long as they remain true (i.e., RCRIS status codes must be changed when the regulatory authorities become aware of contrary information).

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2. Is **groundwater** known or reasonably suspected to be “contaminated”¹ above appropriately protective “levels” (i.e., applicable promulgated standards, as well as other appropriate standards, guidelines, guidance, or criteria) from releases subject to RCRA Corrective Action, anywhere at, or from, the facility?

 X If yes - continue after identifying key contaminants, citing appropriate “levels,” and referencing supporting documentation.

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

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

Rationale and Reference(s):

Groundwater associated with the former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area contains trichloroethylene (TCE) and cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (DCE) concentrations greater than the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) of 7 ug/l for TCE, and 5 ug/l for DCE. Groundwater remediation has been implemented in accordance with an approved Closure Plan and a Post-closure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage area. Both plans were reviewed and approved by the Ohio EPA in September 1998 to fulfill Resource Conservation and Recovery Act rules. The closure plan documents that there is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment from the closed RCRA units via a groundwater pathway under current and future use conditions. The current groundwater remediation program is a Final Remedy to address contaminated groundwater.

Please refer to supporting documentation; Certification of Closure for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area; Post Closure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area.

Additionally, the U.S. EPA conducted groundwater and residential well drinking water sampling that further defined the limits of the groundwater contaminant plume north of the Mad River, which is south of the PLM facility. The sampling was conducted the week of April 24, 2001. The sample results indicated non detectable concentration of volatile organic compounds of concern from the closed RCRA units via groundwater, south of the Mad River.

3. Has the **migration** of contaminated groundwater **stabilized** (such that contaminated groundwater is expected to

¹ “Contamination” and “contaminated” describes media containing contaminants (in any form, NAPL and/or dissolved, vapors, or solids, that are subject to RCRA) in concentrations in excess of appropriate “levels” (appropriate for the protection of the groundwater resource and its beneficial uses).

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remain within “existing area of contaminated groundwater”² as defined by the monitoring locations designated at the time of this determination)?

- X If yes - continue, after presenting or referencing the physical evidence (e.g., groundwater sampling/measurement/migration barrier data) and rationale why contaminated groundwater is expected to remain within the (horizontal or vertical) dimensions of the “existing area of groundwater contamination”²).
- If no (contaminated groundwater is observed or expected to migrate beyond the designated locations defining the “existing area of groundwater contamination”²) - skip to #8 and enter “NO” status code, after providing an explanation.
- If unknown - skip to #8 and enter “IN” status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

A groundwater extraction and remediation system prevents contaminated groundwater from migrating beyond PLM’s property. The current groundwater extraction rate is approximately 20 gallons per minute. Quarterly aquifer monitoring conducted since 1999 proves that on-going groundwater extraction stabilizes contaminant migration at PLM’s property, reducing the concentrations of contaminants of concern . Groundwater extraction and remediation are required by Ohio EPA as part of the approved closure of the RCRA units at the site. The extraction system is to be left in operation until February 2004, during which quarterly groundwater monitoring is to continue. Ohio EPA will make a determination based on groundwater monitoring results at the completion of this remediation and monitoring period whether operation of the extraction system is required further.

This groundwater extraction and remediation system was installed based upon a model developed by Sharp & Associates (SHARP), environmental contractors to PLM. The model depicts the Mad River as being a gaining river, and hence serves as a natural boundary based on available hydrogeological data for the area, in addition to geological investigation conducted by SHARP. The validity of this model was supported by the U.S. EPA, in that sediment sampling in the Mad River, as well as groundwater to the south of the Mad River contained no detectable quantities of compounds of concern at PLM. In addition, groundwater residential well sampling of three homes south of the Mad River indicated no detection of compounds of concern.

Refer to Supporting Documentation; Certification of Closure for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area; Post Closure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area.

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

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

 X If yes - continue after identifying potentially affected surface water bodies.

 If no - skip to #7 (and enter a “YE” status code in #8, if #7 = yes) after providing an explanation and/or referencing documentation supporting that groundwater “contamination” does not enter surface water bodies.

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

Rationale and Reference(s):

Groundwater sampling conducted by the U.S. EPA during the week of April 24, 2001 20 feet north of the north shore of the Mad River, on the PLM facility side of the Mad River) yielded a TCE concentration of 2.8 ug/l, and a DCE concentration of 12 ug/l. The MCL for TCE is 7 ug/l and for DCE is 5 ug/l. Available local geological data in addition to PLM’s groundwater model depicts that this groundwater discharges into the Mad River.

Reference Supporting documentation; Certification of Closure for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area; Post Closure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area.

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5. Is the **discharge** of “contaminated” groundwater into surface water likely to be “**insignificant**” (i.e., the maximum concentration³ of each contaminant discharging into surface water is less than 10 times their appropriate groundwater “level,” and there are no other conditions (e.g., the nature, and number, of discharging contaminants, or environmental setting), which significantly increase the potential for unacceptable impacts to surface water, sediments, or eco-systems at these concentrations)?

 X If yes - skip to #7 (and enter “YE” status code in #8 if #7 = yes), after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration³ of key contaminants discharged above their groundwater “level,” the value of the appropriate “level(s),” and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) provide a statement of professional judgement/explanation (or reference documentation) supporting that the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is not anticipated to have unacceptable impacts to the receiving surface water, sediments, or eco-system.

 If no - (the discharge of “contaminated” groundwater into surface water is potentially significant) - continue after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration³ of each contaminant discharged above its groundwater “level,” the value of the appropriate “level(s),” and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) for any contaminants discharging into surface water in concentrations³ greater than 100 times their appropriate groundwater “levels,” the estimated total amount (mass in kg/yr) of each of these contaminants that are being discharged (loaded) into the surface water body (at the time of the determination), and identify if there is evidence that the amount of discharging contaminants is increasing.

 If unknown - enter “IN” status code in #8.

Rationale and Reference(s):

The MCL for TCE is 7 ug/l and for DCE is 5 ug/l. A 2.8 ug/l TCE concentration was found in groundwater at the Mad River’s northern boundary, which is less than the MCL for TCE. DCE was found in the same location at a concentration of 12 ug/l, which is less than 10 (ten) times the MCL for DCE (5 X 10 is 50 ug/l), and thus, this discharge to the Mad River is insignificant for the purposes of this document. Mass loading is expected to further decrease as the groundwater extraction and remediation continue.

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

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6. Can the **discharge** of “contaminated” groundwater into surface water be shown to be “**currently acceptable**” (i.e., not cause impacts to surface water, sediments or eco-systems that should not be allowed to continue until a final remedy decision can be made and implemented⁴)?

_____ If yes - continue after either: 1) identifying the Final Remedy decision incorporating these conditions, or other site-specific criteria (developed for the protection of the site’s surface water, sediments, and eco-systems), and referencing supporting documentation demonstrating that these criteria are not exceeded by the discharging groundwater; OR 2) providing or referencing an interim-assessment,⁵ appropriate to the potential for impact, that shows the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is (in the opinion of a trained specialists, including ecologist) adequately protective of receiving surface water, sediments, and eco-systems, until such time when a full assessment and final remedy decision can be made. Factors which should be considered in the interim-assessment (where appropriate to help identify the impact associated with discharging groundwater) include: surface water body size, flow, use/classification/habitats and contaminant loading limits, other sources of surface water/sediment contamination, surface water and sediment sample results and comparisons to available and appropriate surface water and sediment “levels,” as well as any other factors, such as effects on ecological receptors (e.g., via bio-assays/benthic surveys or site-specific ecological Risk Assessments), that the overseeing regulatory agency would deem appropriate for making the EI determination.

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

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

Rationale and Reference(s):

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

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

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

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

 If no - enter “NO” status code in #8.

 If unknown - enter “IN” status code in #8.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Groundwater monitoring will continue at PLM in accordance with the Post-Closure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Area until February 2004. The Plan was revised and approved by the Ohio EPA in 1998. Groundwater monitoring includes sampling locations upgradient and downgradient of the former Waste Drum storage area. Groundwater monitoring is used to evaluate the horizontal and vertical extent of TCE/DCE contamination and to evaluate progress of the remediation.

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

YE YE - Yes, "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" has been verified. Based on a review of the information contained in this EI determination, it has been determined that the "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater" is "Under Control" at the **PLM Properties, LLC** facility, EPA ID # OHD097537609, located at **2941 St. Paris Pike, Springfield Ohio 45501**. Specifically, this determination indicates that the migration of "contaminated" groundwater is under control, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within the "existing area of contaminated groundwater" This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.

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

____ IN - More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by (signature) _____ Date 5/24/2001
 (print) Brian P. Freeman
 (title) Senior Chemist and Project Manager

Supervisor (signature) _____ Date _____
 (print) _____
 (title) _____
 (EPA Region or State) _____

Locations where References may be found:

U.S. E.P.A. Region 5, Waste Pesticides and Toxics Division, RCRA Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Branch Corrective Action Files

U.S. E.P.A. Region 5 7th floor Document Storage Facility

Contact telephone number and e-mail address

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